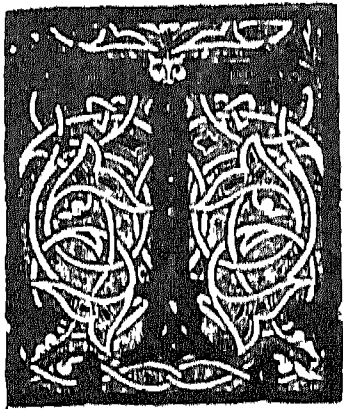


THE HISTORIANS HISTORY OF THE WORLD



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THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD . . .

A COMPREHENSIVE NARRATIVE OF THE RISE AND
DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONS AS RECORDED BY THE
GREAT WRITERS OF ALL AGES

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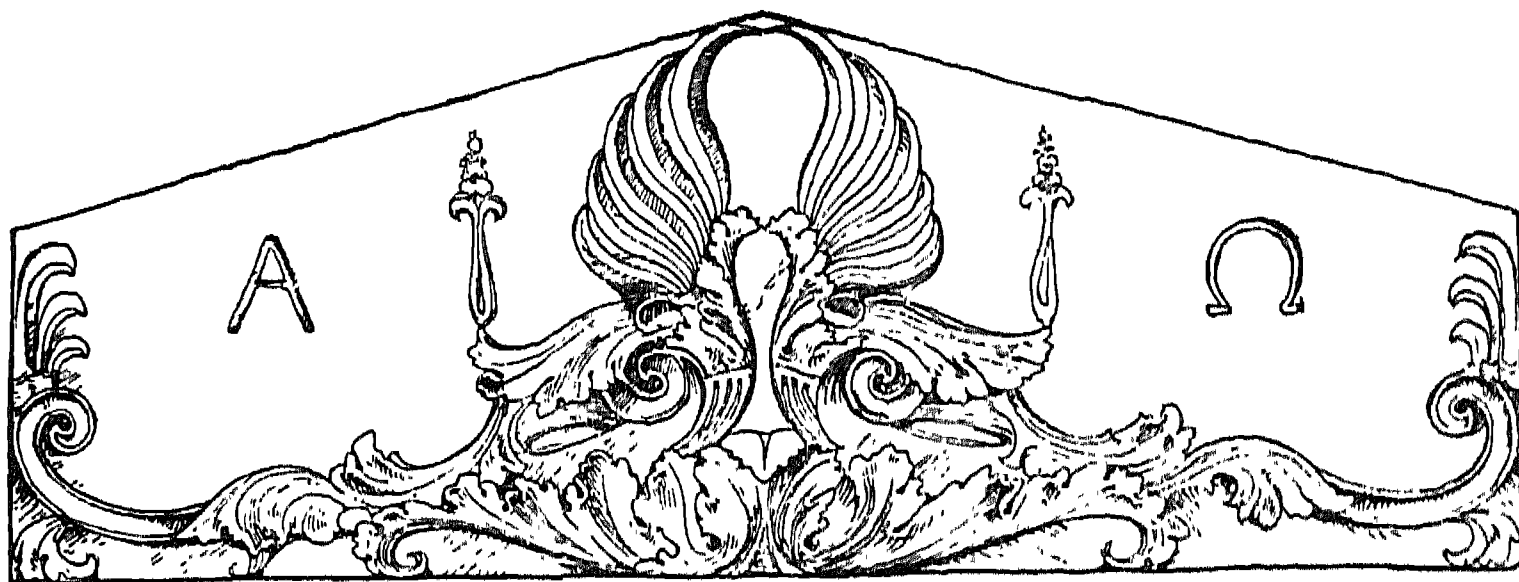
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

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THE GENERAL INDEX¹

As regards its main features the ensuing general index will explain itself. The full-face figures (1, 2, 3, etc., to 24) refer to volumes, the other figures to pages. It is believed that the dates and explanatory phrases following a large proportion of the proper names will greatly facilitate the use of the index, while at the same time making it in a sense a dictionary of historical reference.

It should be explained that the names included in this index represent a selection, by no means supplying a full list of the names to be found in our text. To have made the list absolutely complete would perhaps have doubled the bulk of our index, but would not, in the opinion of the editor, have added to its value. The easiest method of index-making would have been simply to give a reference for every proper name, but the result would have been an uncritical jumble of incidental references, which must have been annoying rather than helpful to the reader. As the index actually stands, on the other hand, it is believed that it will serve as a valuable guide to the text, and one which the reader will use habitually.

It has been our constant endeavour to forecast the needs of the average reader. Thus a person who is quite unfamiliar with the text will be enabled at a glance to ascertain where he may find both the main and the supplementary treatments of any important subject. Under "France" or "England," for example, he will be referred at once to the volumes where the different periods of French and English history are treated. In general, the first reference under any given heading will point to the main treatment of the subject in question.

The encyclopædic character of the index is further shown in the complete lists of sovereigns, with page references, appended to the principal countries; in the arrangement by countries, under topical heads, of information on such

[¹ For introductory note to the Bibliographical Index, see page 567.]

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- Andrássy, Gyula (Julius), Count** (1823-1890), a Hungarian statesman; becomes prime-minister, **15**, 32; foreign policy of, **15**, 40-41, 48, 530; meets Bismarck, **15**, 41; sends Andrássy Note to Porte, **15**, 49; seeks to calm popular passion in Hungary, **15**, 49; negotiates German-Austrian Alliance of 1879, **15**, 52, 531.
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- André, Major John** (1751-1780), British soldier in Revolutionary War; negotiations of, with Benedict Arnold, **20**, 629; **23**, 275; capture and execution of, **20**, 269; **23**, 276.
- Andrä (Andræ), Laurentius, or Anderson, Lars** (1480-1552), a Swedish reformer; plots to debase clergy, **16**, 273; at diet of Vesterås, **16**, 278-279; at Synod of Örebro, **16**, 283-284.
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- Andreossy (Andreossi), Antoine François, Count d'** (1761-1828), a French general and diplomatist; at Napoleon's triumphal festival in Paris (1797), **12**, 455.
- Andrew II**, king of Hungary 1205-1236; joins crusade, **8**, 425; returns to Europe, **8**, 426.
- Andrew of Hungary**, husband of Joanna I of Naples; assassination of (1345), **9**, 232.
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- Andrian (Andrian-Werburg), Victor, Baron von** (1813-1858), Austrian statesman; pamphlet of, **14**, 607.
- Andriscus (Pseudo-Philippus)**, pretended son of Perseus, and claimant to throne of Macedon (ca. 148 B.C.); defeated by Romans, **4**, 542; **5**, 315.
- Androcles**, (eighth century B.C.), king of Messenia jointly with Antiochus, **3**, 144.
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- Andronicus (I) Comnenus** (ca. 1110-1185), Byzantine emperor; character and early career of, **7**, 266-268; reign of 1183-1185, **7**, 270-271.
- Andronicus (II) Palæologus**, the "Elder" (ca. 1260-1332), Byzantine emperor; character and early career of, **7**, 310-311, 317-318; wars of, with Turks, **7**, 318-320, 323-324; and Catalan Grand Company, **7**, 320-322; last years and death of, **7**, 324-328; alliance of, with Serbia, **24**, 191.
- Andronicus (III) Palæologus**, the "Younger" (1296-1341), Byzantine emperor; relations of, with Andronicus II, **7**, 325-327; reign of, **7**, 328.
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- Andros, Sir Edmund** (1637-1714), English colonial governor in America; claims jurisdiction over west New Jersey 1677-1678, **23**, 31; governor of Virginia, **23**, 135; governor of Maryland, **23**, 137; governor of New York 1674-1681, **23**, 151-152; governor of New England, **23**, 156-158; aggressions of, upon other colonies, **23**, 158-159; imprisonment of, **23**, 160; release of, **23**, 160-170.
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Anne of Bohemia (1366-1394), queen of England, daughter of emperor Charles IV, and wife of Richard II of England; marriage of, **18**, 497; death of, **18**, 501.

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- Antistius, Roman prætor; banished for insulting Nero, **6**, 341.
- Antoku (d. 1185), last emperor of Taira dynasty in Japan, **24**, 587.
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- Anton (Karl Anton), (1811-1885), prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen Prussian statesman; forms new Prussian ministry (1858), **15**, 474.
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- Antoninus Pius (Titus Aurelius Fulvus Boionius Arrius) (86-161 A.D.), emperor of Rome 138-161 A.D.; adopted by Hadrian, **6**, 287; reign of, **6**, 290-292; **18**, 19; character of, **6**, 292-294; persecutions of Christians under, **6**, 324-325; bestows rights of Roman citizenship in Spain, **10**, 10.
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- Antonius, Caius, son of M. Antonius; Roman consul (63 B.C.) with Cicero, **5**, 484; placed by Cicero in command of army against Catiline, **5**, 491-493; given province of Macedonia, **5**, 491, 614, 621.
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- Antonius, L., Roman soldier; proclaims himself emperor in Dacian war (88 A.D.), **6**, 258.
- Antonius, Marcus (143-87 B.C.), Roman orator and soldier; sent against pirates in Cilicia, **5**, 464; death of, **5**, 429.
- Antony, Mark, or Marcus Antonius (ca. 85-30 B.C.), Roman triumvir and general; as tribune of the people opposes Pompey's party, **5**, 531; at battle of Dyrrachium, **5**, 538; suppresses revolt in Rome, **5**, 553; as intimate friend of Cæsar, **5**, 576; as consul, **5**, 578-579, 582; conduct of, at murder of Cæsar, **5**, 586, 609-610; oration of, over Cæsar, **5**, 611; hostility of, to Octavian, **5**, 613-616; negotiations of, with Octavian, **5**, 617; becomes triumvir, **5**, 617; orders death of Cicero, **5**, 620; at Philippi, **5**, 622-624, 635; and Cleopatra, **4**, 577, **5**, 624-625, 628, 629, 631-632, 636; wars of, with Parthians, **5**, 625, 628; **8**, 68-69; marriage of, with Octavia, **5**, 626; war of, with Octavian (battle of Actium), **5**, 630-631; death of, **5**, 631-632; estimate of personality, **5**, 633-636.
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- Anunit, Babylonian goddess, **1**, 342.
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- Apelles (ca. 350-ca. 300 B.C.), Grecian artist; draws Alexander's picture, **4**, 260-261.
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- Apion, Ptolemy (d. 96 B.C.), king of Cyrene 117-96 B.C.; son of Ptolemy VII; inherits Cyrene, **4**, 575.
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 Argos, a city in Argolis, Greece; mines of, **3**, 31, 37; war of, with Thebes, **3**, 72; government of, **3**, 182-183; rivalry of, with Sparta, **3**, 587-588; **4**, 66; in Corinthian war, **4**, 104-115; surrendered to Ptolemy, **4**, 446; joins Athenian alliance, **4**, 464; conquered by Cassander, **4**, 491.
 Argout, Antoine Maurice Apollinaire, Count d' (1782-1858), French politician and financier; member of the Soult ministry, **13**, 62.
 Argun, Mongol khan of Persia 1284-1291; corresponds with pope, **24**, 301.
 Argyll, Archibald Campbell, 4th Earl of (d. 1558); supports Reformation, **19**, 284.
 Argyll, Archibald Campbell, 5th Earl of (d. 1573); assumes government of Scotland, **19**, 341.
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Harmodius; conspiracy of, to kill ruling tyrant (514 B.C.), **3**, 231-232, 272.

Aristomenes (seventh century B.C.), a Messenian national hero; confusion in history concerning, **3**, 143; in second Messenian war, **3**, 117-148; venerated by Greeks, **3**, 413; **4**, 175.

Aristomenes, an Acanthian; guardian of Ptolemy Epiphanes (ca. 200 B.C.), **4**, 573.

Ariston, Macedonian soldier; captain of light horse at battle of Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 321, 325, 326.

Aristonice, Delphian priestess and oracle, **3**, 309-310.

Aristonicus, a natural son of Eumenes II, of Pergamas; defeats and captures P. Licinius Crassus (131 B.C.), **5**, 368.

Aristonous, of Pella, one of bodyguard of Alexander the Great; partisan of Perdiccas (323 B.C.), **4**, 423, 424, 428.

Aristophanes (ca. 444-ca. 380 B.C.), the greatest of Greek comic poets; main treatment of, **4**, 27-30; assails Euripides, **4**, 30-32; satirises Socrates, **4**, 35-36.

Aristoteles, one of thirty tyrants at Athens (404 B.C.); **3**, 641; **4**, 2, 5.

Aristotle (384-322 B.C.), Greek philosopher; as tutor of Alexander the Great, **4**, 260-262, 264; character and influence of, **4**, 599; works of, destroyed at Constantinople (1453), **7**, 354.

Aristotimus (third century B.C.), tyrant of Elis; overthrow of, **4**, 460, 518.

Arius (ca. 256-336 A.D.), a deacon of Alexandria, founder of heresy called Arianism, which see.

Ariwald (Ariouald), king of Lombards 624-636 A.D., **7**, 445.

Arizona, a territory of the United States of America; acquired from Mexico (1848), **23**, 376; enlarged by Gadsden purchase (1854), **23**, 392.

Arka or **Arkali**, see **Acre**.

Arkansas, one of the United States of America; admission of, to Union (1836), **23**, 362; secession of (1861), **23**, 410; re-admission of, to Union (1868), **23**, 464.

Arkansas River Expedition, in American Civil War (1863), **23**, 440.

Arkinholm, battle of, (1455), **21**, 186.

Arkwright, Sir Richard (1732-1792), English inventor; effect of inventions of, **21**, 484.

Arkona, siege of (1168), **16**, 151.

Arlads, Mongol clan; recognise Jenghiz Khan as emperor, **24**, 275; rulers in Jagatai, **24**, 295.

Arles, a city in France; council of (314 A.D.), **18**, 23.

Arles, kingdom of, see also **Burgundy**, *Cis-jurane* and *Arles*.

Arlete (Harlotta, Herleva) (eleventh century A.D.), mother of William the Conqueror, **18**, 135-136.

Arlington, Henry Bennet, Earl of (1618-1685), English politician and diplomatist; together with Lord Culpeper receives grant of colony of Virginia (1673), **23**, 126.

Armada, The Spanish, or The Invincible, a great fleet sent by Philip II of Spain

against England (1588); from Spanish standpoint, **10**, 244-246; share of Netherlands in, **13**, 524 seq.; main treatment of, **19**, 389-402.

Armagnac, Bernard VII, Count d' (d. 1418), leads party of Armagnacs against Burgundians, **11**, 167-169; gains control of Paris, **11**, 174; murder of, **11**, 175.

Armagnac, Count Jacques d', see **Nemours**.

Armagnac, Jean IV, Count d' (d. 1451), leader of Armagnac mercenaries in Franco-English war, **11**, 235.

Armagnac, Jean V, Count d' (ca. 1420-1473), French political agitator; joins League of the Public Weal against Louis XI, **11**, 250, 253; murder of, **11**, 265.

Armagnacs, The, (1) Orleanist party; opposed to house of Burgundy, **11**, 167-169; massacre of (1418), **11**, 174-175; (2) Bands of lawless mercenaries chiefly from county of Armagnac; at siege of Orleans (1429), **11**, 198; sent to aid Emperor Frederick III against Swiss (1444), **16**, 591.

Armagnac War, the contest between the Armagnac mercenaries of Frederick III and the Swiss (1444), **16**, 591-592.

Armand, duke of Richelieu; see **Richelieu**.

Armansperg, Count Joseph Ludwig von (1787-1853), Bavarian statesman; becomes prime minister of King Otto of Greece, **24**, 235.

Armed neutrality, The, a union of the powers against England (1780); adherents to, **12**, 510; **17**, 438-440.

Armenia, former kingdom in Asia Minor; history of, in outline, **2**, 388-389, 420; **8**, 41-46; under Persian rule, **2**, 606, 609, 613, 629; war of, with Rome, **5**, 469-475; war with Mithridates, **5**, 508; under Tiridates, **6**, 31, 274; Corbulo in, **6**, 31, 186-187; invaded by Alani, **6**, 243; under kings installed by Antoninus Pius, **6**, 290; Alexander Severus in, **6**, 402; in middle fifth century, **7**, 121; Roman intervention in (114-166 A.D.), **8**, 72 seq.; attitude of inhabitants in Roman-Persian war, **8**, 82; divided between Rome and Persia (390 A.D.), **8**, 83; becomes Persian province, **8**, 84; cause of war between Rome and Persia under Chosroes I, **8**, 90; see also **Urartu**.

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Armenoids, see **Alarodians**.

Armentières, Marshal d', French soldier; attacks parliament of Metz (1770), **12**, 99-100.

Armfeld or **Armfelt**, Gustav Mauritz (1757-1814), a Swedish general and statesman; exiled and restored, **16**, 410.

Arminianism, name given to doctrines of the Arminians or followers of Arminius; origin of controversy, **13**, 554-555; opposed to Calvinism in England, **19**, 558-559; protest against, in parliament of Charles I, **19**, 560.

Arnoldi, Wilhelm (1798–1864), German ecclesiastic, bishop of Treves; incites pilgrimage to Treves, **15**, 416.

Arnoldists, followers of Arnold of Brescia, **13**, 376.

Arnolfo of Cambio (ca. 1232–1300), Tuscan architect and sculptor, **9**, 207.

Arnulf (ca. 850–899), emperor of the Holy Roman empire; accession and early campaigns of, **7**, 589–591; invades Italy, **7**, 591–592; death of, **7**, 592; cedes part of Netherlands to Gerulf, **13**, 285.

Arnulf the Bad, (d. 937) duke of Bavaria; son of Duke Liutpold, **7**, 595; maintains independence against Conrad I, **7**, 597–598; concludes treaty with Henry I, **7**, 599; at coronation of Otto, **7**, 609.

Aroald, king of Lombards 624–636 A.D., see **Ariwald**.

Arouet, see **Voltaire**.

Arpad (d. 907 A.D.), leader of Magyars and founder of Arpad dynasty in Hungary, **7**, 591, 594.

Arques, siege of (1590), **11**, 397.

Arran, earls of; see **Hamilton, James**, and **Stuart, James**.

Arras, city in France; investment of (1414), **11**, 169; drives out French garrison (1493), **11**, 287; siege of (1654), **11**, 516.

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Arrhidæus, general of Alexander; conducts Alexander's funeral, **4**, 430; regent for Alexander's sons (321 B.C.), **4**, 564.

Arrhidæus, king of Macedonia, see **Philip III**.

Arribas, see **Arymbas I**.

Arrow-Head Script, see **Writing**.

Arsaces I, ancestor of Parthian dynasty of the Arsacids (third century B.C.); Justin's account of, **8**, 49–50; modern account of, **8**, 54.

Arsaces (II) Tiridates (d. ca. 210 B.C.), Parthian king; reign of, **8**, 50, 54–56.

Arsaces III (or II) Artabanus, Parthian king ca. 211–191 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 50, 56–57.

Arsaces IV (or III) Priapatius, Parthian king 191–176 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 50, 57.

Arsaces V (or IV), Phraates I, Parthian king 176–ca. 171 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 51, 57.

Arsaces VI (or V), Mithridates, Parthian king 171–ca. 138 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 50, 51, 57–59.

Arsaces VII (or VI), Phraates II, Parthian king 138–128 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 51, 60–61.

Arsaces VIII (or VII), Artabanus II (or I), Parthian king 128 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 51, 61–62.

Arsaces IX (or VIII), Mithridates II, the Great, Parthian king 128–88 B.C.; extends Parthian empire, **8**, 51, 62; death of, **8**, 52, 62.

Arsaces X (or IX), Artabanus III (or II), Parthian king ca. 88 B.C.; last Parthian ruler to be called king of kings, **8**, 62.

Arsaces (XI) Sinatruces, Parthian king 77 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 62.

Arsaces XII, Phraates III, Parthian king 70–57 B.C.; main treatment of reign, **8**, 52–53, 62–63; alliance of, with Rome, **5**, 472; war of, with Tigranes of Armenia, **5**, 473; **8**, 62.

Arsaces XIII, Mithridates III, Parthian king ca. 56 B.C.; war of, with Armenia, **5**, 508 note; banished, **8**, 51; death of, **8**, 52.

Arsaces XIV, Orodes or Hyrodes I, Parthian king 57–37 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 51–52, 63–68; Romans defeated at Carrhæ during reign of, **5**, 509–511; **8**, 63–67.

Arsaces XV, Phraates IV, Parthian king 37–32 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 68–69.

Arsaces XVI, Phraates V or Phraataces, Parthian king 2 B.C.–4 A.D.; concludes peace with Rome, **6**, 119; **8**, 70; driven to Rome, **8**, 70.

Arsaces XVII, Orodes II, Parthian king 4–ca. 9 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 70.

Arsaces XVIII, Vonones I, Parthian king ca. 9 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 70.

Arsaces XIX, Artabanus III, Parthian king ca. 11–ca. 40 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 130, 139; **8**, 70.

Arsaces (XX) Gotarzes, Parthian king 41–51 A.D.; disputes throne with Vardanes, **8**, 70–71.

Arsaces (XXI) Bardanes or Vardanes, Parthian king ca. 40 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 71.

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Arsaces (XXV) Chosroes or Osroes, Parthian king ca. 110–ca. 130 A.D.; reign of, **6**, 274–275; **8**, 72–73.

Arsaces XXVII, Vologases II, Parthian king 78–148 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 71, 73.

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Arsaces XXIX, Vologases IV, Parthian king 191–209 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 74.

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Arsaces XXXI, Artabanus IV, Parthian king 213–224 or 227 A.D.; wars of, with Romans, **6**, 393, 394; **8**, 74–75; defeated by Ardashir, **6**, 401; **8**, 77; disputes throne with Vologases V, **8**, 74.

Arsaces (III) Tiranus, king of Armenia; declines to aid Emperor Julian (363 A.D.), **6**, 501; given up by Romans to Sapor, **8**, 82.

Arsacides, dynasty of Parthian kings; duration of power, **7**, 225; see **Arsaces**.

Arsames or Arsamis, father of Hystaspes and grandfather of Darius, **2**, 590, 594, 613; **3**, 289.

Arsames, son of Artaxerxes Mnemon; murder of (ca. 358 B.C.), **2**, 626.

Arsames (d. 333 B.C.), Persian satrap; joins Darius, **4**, 296; killed at Issus, **4**, 303.

Artabazus (ca. 362-328 B.C.), Persian general; as satrap of western Asia rebels against Artaxerxes III, **2**, 626-627; takes refuge with Philip of Macedon, **2**, 629; accompanies Darius in his flight, **4**, 340; made satrap of Bactria by Alexander, **4**, 346.

Artabazus, (sixth century A.D.), a Persian soldier; in service of Justinian, **7**, 411.

Artapates (d. 401 B.C.), favourite minister of Cyrus; death of, at Cunaxa, **4**, 57.

Artaphernes, brother of Darius Hystaspes, and satrap of Sardis; receives embassy from Athens (505 B.C.), **3**, 252, 263; aids Aristagoras, **3**, 265.

Artaphernes, son of Artaphernes, the satrap; invades Greece (490 B.C.), **3**, 268 seq.

Artaphernes, Persian envoy of Artaxerxes I (425 B.C.), intercepted by Athenians, **3**, 580.

Artavasdes I, king of Armenia 56-34 B.C.; in war with Parthia, **5**, 508 note; ally of Rome, **5**, 509; **8**, 69; captured and killed by Antony, **2**, 420.

Artavasdes III, king of Armenia 260 A.D.; expelled from Armenia by Parthians, **8**, 70.

Artavastes (d. ca. 20 B.C.), king of Media; aids Parthians against Antony (36 B.C.), **8**, 69.

Artavastes, usurper of Byzantine throne ca. 742 A.D.; favours image worship, **8**, 548.

Artaxerxes I, surnamed Longimanus, king of Persia 465-425 or 424 B.C.; attempts of, to bribe Sparta, **2**, 615; **4**, 424, 429; wars of, **2**, 615-618; Themistocles at court of, **3**, 400; death of, **2**, 618.

Artaxerxes II, surnamed Mnemon, king of Persia 405-361 or 359 B.C.; main treatment of reign, **2**, 619-626; imprisons Cyrus, **4**, 49-50; at battle of Cunaxa, **4**, 53-59; treaty of, with Ten Thousand, **4**, 59; orders death of Tissaphernes, **4**, 95; treaty of, with Sparta (Peace of Antalcidas, 387 B.C.), **4**, 123-125; **2**, 621; as suzerain of Hellas, **4**, 127; war of, with Evagoras, **2**, 621-622; **4**, 133-135.

Artaxerxes III, surnamed Ochus, king of Persia 361 or 359-338 B.C.; main treatment of reign, **2**, 626-630; reconquers Egypt, **1**, 194; **2**, 626-629; **4**, 281; wars of, with Israel and Syria, **2**, 133, 627; conquers Phoenicia, **2**, 292-294, 627; murdered by Bagoas, **2**, 294, 630.

Artaxerxes IV, title assumed by Bessus, satrap of Bactria 330 B.C., **2**, 631.

Artaxerxes, founder of Sassanian dynasty, see **Ardashir I**.

Artaxis or Artaxes I, king of Armenia, second century B.C.; founds independent kingdom of Armenia (190 B.C.), **2**, 420.

Artaxias II, king of Armenia 34-20 B.C.; disturbance during reign of, **6**, 30; **8**, 69.

Artayctes (fifth century B.C.), a Persian, son of Cherasmis; governor of Sestus under Xerxes, **3**, 378.

Artayntes (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier in army of Xerxes; commander at Mycale, **3**, 353, 377-378.

Artebrians, early Celtic tribe inhabiting Spain, **10**, 3.

Artemidorus of Cnidus, a Greek rhetorician; attempts to warn Caesar of conspiracy, **5**, 582, 585.

Artemisia, (fifth century, B.C.) queen of Halicarnassus; at battle of Salamis, **2**, 417; **3**, 347-348; in army of Xerxes, **3**, 304, 340-341; entrusted with charge of Xerxes' children, **3**, 349.

Artemisia, wife of Mausolus and queen of Caria 352-350 B.C.; tomb built by, **2**, 417.

Artemius, see **Anastasius II**.

Artemisium, promontory in Euboea, Greece; battle of (480 B.C.), **3**, 330-334.

Artemon, (second century B.C.) a Syrian; personates Antiochus Theos, **4**, 557.

Artenay, village in France; battle of (1870), **13**, 173.

Artevelde, Jacob van (ca. 1300-1345), Flemish popular leader, called the "Brewer of Ghent"; alliance of, with England, **11**, 102; **13**, 322; **18**, 457-458; murder of, **11**, 112; **13**, 323; **18**, 458.

Artevelde, Philip van (ca. 1340-1382), Flemish popular leader; chosen president of Flanders (1381); **13**, 328; **18**, 497; defeats Count of Flanders at Bruges (1382), **11**, 156; **13**, 329; death of, at battle of Roosebek, **13**, 329; **18**, 497.

Arthur, legendary king in Britain; foundations for the story of, **18**, 40-41.

Arthur (1187-1203), count of Brittany, son of Geoffrey; claimant to English throne, **11**, 49; **18**, 314, 329 seq.; betrothal of, **18**, 309; cause of, supported by Philip II, **18**, 331; capture and disappearance of, **18**, 333.

Arthur (1486-1502), son of Henry VII of England; birth of, **19**, 21; marriage of, **19**, 38; character and death of, **19**, 38.

Arthur, Chester Alan (1830-1886), American statesman; succeeds to the presidency on the death of President Garfield (1881), **23**, 479; signs Civil Service Act (1883), **23**, 479.

Arthur, Sir George (1784-1854), British colonial official; governor of Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania), **22**, 241; succeeds Sir Francis B. Head as lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (1838), **22**, 337.

Articles of Confederation, the first instrument of government of the United States of America; adopted (1777), **23**, 254; weakness of, **23**, 286-287.

Articles, Six, see **Six Articles**.

Artigas, José (1755-1851), South American revolutionary general; in command of Uruguay militia, **23**, 593.

Artillery, see **Arms, Armour**.

Artimpasa, Scythian goddess, corresponding to Venus, **2**, 400.

Artois, ancient province of northern France; annexed to France, under Philip Augustus, **11**, 51; seized by Farnese, prince of Parma, **10**, 243.

Artois, counts of, see **Robert I and II**, counts of Artois, and **Charles X**, king of France.

Ashley, Lord, see Shaftesbury.

Ashraf, mameluke sultan of Egypt; captures Acre (1291), **2**, 306.

Ashtaroth, see Astarte.

Ashton, Sir Arthur (d. 1649), English royalist soldier; defends Drogheda against Cromwell, (1649), **20**, 97-98.

Ashtoreth, see Astarte.

Asia, continent; derivation of name, **2**, 425.

Asia Minor, a peninsula of western Asia, occupied in ancient times by Mysia, Phrygia, Lycia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Caria, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Lycaonia, Isauria, Armenia, Pontus (see these names)—now belonging to Turkey; position of, in history, special essay by W. J. Hamilton, **2**, 373-379; chronology of minor kingdoms, **2**, 380-390; main treatment, **2**, 391-463; bibliography, **2**, 465-468.

Asian, according to Herodotus the name of a Sardinian tribe, **2**, 425.

Asiaticus, see Antiochus XIII.

Asies, a mythical personage in Lydian history, **2**, 425, 429.

Asinius, Herius, chief of Marrucinians in Marsic War; falls in battle against Marius (90 B.C.), **5**, 415.

Asis, Francis de, marries Isabella II of Spain (1846), **10**, 400.

Askalon (Ascalon), city of Phœnicia on the Mediterranean; battle of (1099), **8**, 353; naval battle of (1123), **2**, 304; siege of (1153), **2**, 305; **8**, 366; taken by Saladin (1187), **8**, 376.

Askalonians, see Philistines.

Askanian House, powerful feudal family in Germany (twelfth and fourteenth centuries); foundation and end of, **14**, 214.

Aske, Robert (d. 1537), leader of insurrection called "Pilgrimage of Grace"; execution of, **19**, 179.

Askew (Ascue), Anne (1521-1546), an English woman accused of heresy; martyrdom of, **19**, 199.

Askold (ninth century), Varangian chief; leads expedition against Byzantium, **17**, 96.

Asmonæans, see Maccabees.

Asmund, legendary prince of Sweden; in battle with Hadding, **16**, 10.

Asnapper, see Assurbanapal.

Asoka or Piyadasi, king of India 263-226 B.C.; reign of, **2**, 474-475; inscriptions and monuments of, **2**, 491, 499.

Aspamithres, a eunuch under Xerxes I, **2**, 615, 630.

Aspar (d. 471 A.D.), Byzantine general and son of Ardaburius; in Italy, **6**, 573-578; as a king-maker, **6**, 610; **7**, 61; character of, **6**, 611; and Zeno the Isaurian, **6**, 613; death of, **6**, 614; **7**, 62.

Asparuch (seventh century), Bulgarian chief; leads Bulgars into Moesia, **7**, 189; **24**, 159, 160.

Aspasia (fifth century B.C.), celebrated Milesian woman; relations of, with Pericles, **3**, 462-463; accusations against, **3**, 463, 464, 518.

Aspasians (Hippasians), ancient tribe of India, **4**, 356.

Aspastes, governor of Carmania (fourth century B.C.), **4**, 369, 370.

Aspis (fourth century, B.C.), Persian satrap of Cappadocia; rebels against Artaxerxes II, **2**, 624.

Aspre, Konstantin, Baron d' (1789-1850), Austrian general; in Italian campaign of 1848-1849, **14**, 614.

Aspromonte, mountain in Italy; Garibaldi captured at battle of (1862), **9**, 613.

Asquith, Herbert H., British statesman; Chancellor of Exchequer (1905), **21**, 663; at Colonial Conference, 669.

As-Samas ben Malik (Assan), viceroy of Spain 721 A.D., **8**, 197.

Assas, Nicolas, Chevalier d' (1738-1760), French soldier; death of, **12**, 79.

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Beaton, Cardinal (May 29th, 1546), **21**, 242-243.

Becket, Thomas à (Dec. 29th, 1170), **18**, 275-277.

Berri, Duke de (Feb. 13th, 1820), **13**, 24.

Bobrikov, governor of Finland (June 15th, 1904), **17**, 625.

Buckingham, Duke of (Aug. 23rd, 1628), **19**, 555-556.

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Canovas, premier of Spain (April 22nd, 1897), **10**, 419.

Carnot, president of France (June 24th, 1804), **13**, 195.

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Coligny, Admiral Gaspard de (Aug. 24th, 1572), **11**, 374-375.

Darnley (Feb. 10th, 1567), **19**, 305-306.

Edward V, king of England (1483), **18**, 615-616.

Elizabeth, empress of Austria (Sept. 10th, 1898), **15**, 81.

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Guise, Henry, Duke of (December 23d, 1588), **11**, 390-391.

Gustavus III, king of Sweden (Mar. 16th, 1792), **16**, 409.

Henry III, king of France (August 1st, 1589), **11**, 393-394.

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Astarte (Ashtoreth or Ashtaroth), Semitic deity; Phœnician worship of, 2, 266, 350, 352; Hittite representations of, 2, 396; cult of, in Lydia, 2, 424; Israelites worship, 2, 71; compared to Istar, 2, 396; identified with Aphrodite, 2, 350.

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Aster, Ernst Ludwig von (1778-1855), German military engineer and soldier; urges king to break with France, 15, 310; enters Prussian service, 15, 312.

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Astrid (tenth century), Scandinavian queen; wife of Tryggve and mother of Olaf, 16, 56, 62.

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- Barré**, Isaac (1726-1802), British soldier and politician; in Rockingham's ministry, **20**, 638; adjutant-general of Wolfe's army in French and Indian War, **23**, 217; speech in British parliament against Stamp Act, **23**, 231.
- Barrère** (Barère) de Vieuzac, Bertrand (1755-1841), French lawyer, politician, and agitator; deputy to convention of 1792, **12**, 281, 292; opposes Robespierre, **12**, 338, 341; denounces Lyons, **12**, 369; denounces Toulon, **12**, 374; accused by Lecointre, **12**, 391; tried and transported, **12**, 393.
- Barricades**, Days of the, in French history a name given to several insurrections in Paris; (1588), **11**, 388; (1648), **11**, 500-501; (1830), **13**, 45-46; (1848), **13**, 101-102.
- Barrier Treaty**, a treaty concluded between Austria, England and the Netherlands (1715), **13**, 652; English policy, concerning, **14**, 417; provisions of, **14**, 418; arouses consternation among the Dutch, **14**, 419.
- Barrios**, Gerardo (ca. 1810-1865), a Central American general; death of, **23**, 651.
- Barrios**, Justo Rufino (1834-1886), statesman of Guatemala; attempts confederation of Central American states, **23**, 651.
- Barrois**, battle of (1037), **11**, 26.
- Barron**, James (1760-1851), American naval officer; commands *Chesapeake* in fight with *Leopard*, **23**, 322.
- Barrot**, Camille Hyacinthe Odilon (1791-1873), French advocate and statesman; leads opposition to Louis Philippe, **13**, 66; conducts legislative debates, **13**, 104.
- Barrow**, Isaac (1630-1677), English theologian; Charles II's treatment of, **20**, 316.

- Barry** (Barri), Gerald; see Giraldu Cambrensis.
- Barry**, Jeanne Bécu, Countess du, also known as Marie Jeanne Gomar de Vaubernier (1746-1793); life of, **12**, 92-93; confined in a convent by Marie Antoinette, **12**, 125; execution, **12**, 327.
- Barry**, John (1745-1803), an American naval commander; injures British commerce during American revolution, **23**, 272.
- Barsine**, see Statira.
- Bart** (Barth or Baert), Jean (1651-1702), French naval hero; successes of, against English and Dutch, **11**, 607; **13**, 644.
- Bartenstein**, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Prussia and Russia (1807), **17**, 453.
- Barthélemy**, François, Marquis de (1747-1830), French diplomatist and politician; negotiates Peace of Bâle (1795), **12**, 387; **15**, 274-278; elected to Directory, **12**, 445; arrested, **12**, 447; proclaims Napoleon first consul, **12**, 527.
- Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire**, Jules (1805-1895), a French statesman and Orientalist; in the Assembly of 1848, **13**, 106.
- Bartholomew**, Saint, Massacre of, see St. Bartholomew.
- Bartholomew**, see Partholan.
- Bartholmey**, Peter, French priest; finds holy lance at Antioch (1098), **8**, 349-350.
- Barton**, Andrew (d. 1511), Scotch naval commander; career and death of, **19**, 59; **21**, 206, 211-212.
- Barton**, Sir Edmund (1849-), Australian statesman; becomes first premier of the Australian Commonwealth (1901), **22**, 258.
- Barton**, Elizabeth (1506-1534), English impostor, called the Nun, or Maid of Kent; alleged conspiracy of, **19**, 145-146.
- Barton**, John, Scotch naval commander; captured by Portuguese (1507), **21**, 211.
- Barton**, William (1748-1831), American soldier; captures General Prescott (1777), **23**, 262.
- Bärwalde**, Treaty of, see Berwald.
- Basedow**, Johann Berend (1723-1790), German teacher and reformer; becomes teacher in Danish academy, **16**, 413.
- Basel**, see Bâle.
- Basha**, see Balcha.
- Bashaba**, see Great Bashaba.
- Basil I** (Lucius Basilius), Byzantine emperor 867-886, surnamed "the Macedonian"; reign of, **7**, 225-227; **8**, 570.
- Basil II** (Lucius Basilius), Byzantine emperor 976-1025; surnamed "the Slayer of Bulgarians"; career of, **7**, 230, 234, 243-248, 250; **24**, 167.
- Basil the Wolf**, see Vasilje Lupul.
- Basiliscus**, Jacob, usurps throne of Moldavia (1561) **24**, 137.
- Basiliscus**, emperor of the East 475-477 A.D.; career of, **6**, 613-614; **7**, 61-62.
- Basilus**, Lucius Minucius, Roman soldier; conspires against Caesar, **5**, 580, 584.
- Basing**, battle of (871), **18**, 73.

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 Bayazid II (Bajazet) (1447-1512), sultan of Turkey 1481-1512; reign of, **24**, 337; at war with Venice, **9**, 425; relations to Moldavia, **24**, 135.

Lancaster) (1389-1435), son of Henry IV of England; regent in France, **11**, 187, 188; **18**, 546; marriage, **11**, 221; contends against Charles VII, **18**, 547; quarrels with Burgundy, **18**, 551.

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Bedford, battle of (571), **18**, 42.

Bedingfield, Henry, as jailer of Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 243, 245, 271.

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Bedr, battle of (621), **8**, 12, 120.

Bedriacum (Cremona), battle of (69 A.D.), **6**, 227.

Beecher, Henry Ward (1813-1887), American clergyman and reformer; instrumental in supplying arms to a New Haven colony in Kansas (1856), **23**, 397.

Beecher's Bibles, name given to rifles supplied to anti-slavery colony in Kansas by Henry Ward Beecher, **23**, 397.

Beethoven, Ludwig von (1770-1827), German musical composer, **15**, 360.

Begga, mother of Pepin of Heristal, **7**, 482.

Beggars ("Gueux"), name applied, at first derisively, to confederacy of Flemish nobles, organised in 1566 to resist the introduction of the Inquisition into the Netherlands, later used broadly for all inhabitants of the Low Countries; present their "request," or petition, to the regent, **13**, 398; derivation of the name, **13**, 398 note.

Beggars of the Sea, name applied to Dutch political refugees who adopted profession of privateers to harass Spanish commerce (sixteenth century); Elizabeth offers asylum to, **13**, 426; take Briel (1572), **13**, 428-429.

Behaim, Martin (ca. 1436-1506), celebrated navigator and map-maker of Nuremberg; among claimants to discovery of America, **22**, 401; applies astrolabe to navigation, **22**, 418.

Behistun Inscription, inscription of Darius I of Persia on a rock at Behistun, Persia; decipherment, **1**, 623-625; translation, **2**, 613-614.

Behring Sea Fisheries; arbitration of United States rights in, **23**, 482.

Béhuchet, Nicholas, commands French fleet at Sluys (1340), **11**, 104-106.

Beilan, battle of (1832), **24**, 452.

Beiling, Arnold, Dutch burgher; execution of (1425), **13**, 345.

Beirut (Bairut, Beyrout, ancient Berytus), seaport in Syria; Phœnician town, **2**, 172, 250; school of law at, **2**, 303; held by crusaders, **2**, 304; taken by Anglo-Austrian fleet, **24**, 454.

Beit, Alfred (1853-), South African capitalist and mine owner; in Jameson raid conspiracy (1895), **22**, 297.

Bekker, Balthazar, Dutch writer (1634-1698), **13**, 595.

Bektish Khan, Persian governor of Baghdad; defeated by Turks (1638), **24**, 380.

Bel, Assyro-Babylonian god; place in Assyrian and in Babylonian hierarchy, **1**, 517, 518; in Babylonian mythology, **1**, 526, 528, 529; in other countries, **1**, 313, 314, 316, 317; **2**, 350; chief god of Nippur, **1**, 351, 521; see also Marduk.

Belbasha (Enbasha), king of the Gambuli (seventh century B.C.), **1**, 422, 429.

Belcher, Jonathan (1681-1757), colonial governor of Massachusetts, **23**, 195; consulted concerning fate of Acadians (1755), **23**, 204.

Belcredi, Richard, Count von (1823-), Austrian politician; ministry of, **15**, 20, 21, 30, 32.

Beldenack, Jöns, in carnage of Stockholm, (1520), **16**, 231, 233.

Belej ben Basher, emir of Cordova (742 A.D.); leads Egyptians into Spain, **8**, 200.

Belesis, in Greek classic account Babylonian priest and soldier; aids revolt of Arbaces, **1**, 596-598.

Belfort (or Héricourt), battle of (1871), **13**, 170-171.

Belgæ, Gallic tribe; in wars with Romans, **5**, 515-516; **6**, 137, 138; in Britain, **18**, 3.

Belgard, a town in Prussia; taken by Boleslaw III of Poland, **24**, 24.

Belgium, early history (51 B.C.-1384), **13**, 306-330; separation from Holland as the "Spanish Netherlands" (1579), **13**, 472-476; literature **13**, 592; art **13**, 598; later history (1648-1902), **14**, 28-58; united with Holland (1814), **14**, 28; in last war with Napoleon, **14**, 29; the battle-ground of Europe, **14**, 33; becomes "Austrian Netherlands," **14**, 38; spoliation and ruin of, **14**, 39; and the War of the Austrian Succession, **14**, 40; under Maria Theresa, **14**, 42; under Joseph II of Austria, **14**, 43; and Brabantine Revolution (1787-1789), **14**, 44; and French Revolution, **14**, 46; united with Holland, **14**, 47; history (1815-1830), **14**, 48-53; secures independence, **14**, 53-54; reign of Leopold I (1831-1865), **14**, 54-55; Leopold II and the Socialist advance (1865-1902), **14**, 56-58; bibliography, **14**, 71; chronology, **14**, 75.

Belgrade, sieges of (1456), **24**, 330; (1521), **24**, 343; (1688), **24**, 395; (1690), **24**, 399; (1717), **14**, 421; **24**, 406; (1789), **14**, 487; **24**, 422; (1806), **24**, 199.

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Belhaven, Lord (early eighteenth century); speaks against union of England and Scotland, **21**, 321.

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Belisarius (ca. 505-565), the greatest general of the Byzantine Empire; youth of, **7**, 89; quells revolt in Constantinople, **7**, 73; invades Africa, **7**, 90-96; triumphal entry into Constantinople, **7**, 97; relations

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Benedict XIV (Prospero Lambertini), pope 1740-1758; his two bulls against the Jesuits, **10**, 524-525.
Benedict Cajetan, see **Boniface VIII**.
Benedict, Saint (ca. 480-543), an Italian monk and founder of Benedictine order; rule of, **8**, 544.
Benevento, duchy of; created by Lombards, **9**, 18, 35; influence of, on Italian culture, **9**, 182.
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Benjamin, tribe of Israel; relations of, with David, **2**, 12, 81, 92, 96; wars with Kingdom of Israel and Philistines, **2**, 75, 84; relations with Samaritans, **2**, 128.
Benjamin, patriarch of Jacobite church in Egypt; interviews Amru, **8**, 161.
Benkendorf, Count Alexander (ca. 1782-1844), Russian general and diplomat; establishes higher police in Russia, **17**, 542; death of, **17**, 557.
Bennet, Henry, see **Arlington**, Earl of.
Bennet, Sir Humphrey, English royalist; trial and acquittal of (1658), **20**, 172-173.
Bennett, Richard, English colonial governor; becomes governor of Virginia (1652), **22**, 596; appoints ten commissioners to govern Maryland, **22**, 607.
Bennigsen, Count Levin August Theophil (1745-1826), a general in the Russian service; at battle of Pultusk, **12**, 555; **17**, 461; in Eylau campaign, **12**, 556, 558; **17**, 452; at battle of Friedland, **12**, 560, 561; at battle of Leipsic, **12**, 604; speech of, on Luxemburg question, **15**, 505-507; made commander-in-chief of Russian armies, **17**, 453.
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Bentinck, Lord George (1802-1848), English

politician and sportsman; aids in overthrow of Peel ministry, **21**, 605.
Bentinck, Lord William Cavendish, (1774-1839), English soldier and diplomat; named captain-general of Sicily, **9**, 574; as governor-general of India (1828), **22**, 136.
Bentinck, William, 1st earl of Portland (ca. 1649-1709), diplomatic agent of William II; made earl of Portland (1689), **20**, 423; receives favours from William III, **20**, 453; ambassador at Paris, **11**, 611; impeached, **20**, 460; relations of, with William III, **20**, 465.
Bentinck, William Henry Cavendish, 3rd duke of Portland (1738-1809), English statesman; becomes prime minister, **20**, 641; second ministry of, **21**, 470.
Bentioigna, Baron, leads insurrection in Naples and Sicily (1854), **9**, 602.
Bentivoglio, Giovanni (1438-1508), ruler of Bologna; submits to Julius II, **8**, 647.
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Berdi Ghazali, traitor to mamlukes (1516), **24**, 444, 445.
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Berengar, of Friuli, king of Italy 888-924, **7**, 590-592.
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Berengaria or Berenguela (d. after 1230), of Navarre, queen of Richard I of England; marriage of, **8**, 357; **18**, 310; as regent of Castile, **10**, 63.
Berengarius (ca. 998-1088), French ecclesiastic; heresies of, **11**, 40, 41.
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Berenice (first century B.C.), queen of Egypt, wife of Alexander II, **4**, 575, 576.
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Beresford, William Carr, Viscount (1768-1854), British soldier; in Peninsular War, **10**, 371; defeats Soult, at Albuera (1811), **12**, 582; captures Buenos Ayres, **23**, 579.
Beresina, passage of (1812), **12**, 594-598.

Bernstorff, Andreas Peter, Count von (1735-1797), Danish statesman; becomes prime minister, **16**, 419; diplomacy of, **16**, 420.

Bernstorff, Christian Günther (1769-1835), Danish statesman; as minister of foreign affairs, **16**, 423; **17**, 439.

Bernstorff, J. H. E., Count von (1712-1772), Danish statesman; administration, **16**, 413; dismissal, **16**, 416.

Beroldingen of Uri (fifteenth century), Swiss soldier; advances on Bellinzona, **16**, 606.

Berosus (third century B.C.), Chaldean priest and historian, **1**, 320.

Berri, Duchess de (Princess Caroline Ferdinande Louise of Naples) (1798-1870); promotes rising in Brittany (1832), **13**, 62.

Berri, Charles Ferdinand, Duke de (1778-1820), son of Charles X of France; implicated in royalist conspiracy, **12**, 534; assassination of, **13**, 24.

Berri, Jean de France, Duke de (1310-1416); divides France with his brothers during youth of Charles VI, **11**, 155; deprived of Languedoc, **11**, 162; as peacemaker, in feudal quarrel, **11**, 165; at Agincourt, **18**, 533.

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Bersærkers, legendary followers of Odin, **16**, 16.

Bert, Paul (1883-1886), French physiologist and politician; governor-general of French Indo-China, **24**, 520.

Bertha, wife of Emperor Henry IV, **7**, 647.

Bertha, "Good Queen," rule of, in Burgundy in eleventh century, **16**, 538.

Bertha or Irene, wife of Emperor Manuel I, **7**, 265.

Bertha (d. 925 A.D.), wife of Adalbert of Tuscany, **7**, 592.

Bertha (tenth century), wife of Frelhanger, duke of Swabia; aids Salomon to escape, **7**, 597.

Berthelier, Philibert (1470-1510), one of founders of republic of Geneva; concludes treaty of alliance between Fribourg and Geneva, **16**, 635.

Berthier, Alexandre, duke of Neuchâtel and Valangin and prince of Wagram (1753-1815), French marshal; first meeting with Napoleon, **12**, 425; at Milan, **12**, 453; ordered to march upon Rome, **12**, 459; returns from Egypt, **12**, 481; in plot against Directory, **12**, 483; organises reserve army, **12**, 496; crosses the Alps with Napoleon, **12**, 498; named grand huntsman to Napoleon's court, **12**, 537; proxy for Napoleon at marriage with Marie Louise, **12**, 579.

Berthold, duke of Swabia (d. 917), German baron; exploits of, **7**, 597-598.

Berthold, duke of Zähringen, see Zähringen.

Berthold von Arach, German legendary hero; at siege of Crema (1159), **9**, 52.

Berthold, elector of Mainz (1442-1504), German archbishop; at diet of Worms (1495), **14**, 238.

Berthollet, Claude Louis, Count (1748-1822),

French chemist; assists Lavoisier in establishing the chemical nomenclature, **12**, 121; with Napoleon in Egypt, **12**, 481.

Bertie, Peregrine, Lord Willoughby de Eresby (1555-1601), English soldier and statesman; in the Low Countries, **13**, 524, 525.

Bertie, Robert, 1st Earl of Lindsey (1572-1642), English admiral; in expedition to La Rochelle, **19**, 557; at battle of Edgehill, **20**, 7, 8.

Bertie, Willoughby, 4th Earl of Abingdon (1740-1799), English statesman; espouses cause of William of Orange, **20**, 408.

Berton, Jean Baptiste (1769-1822), French general; executed, **13**, 27.

Betrada, wife of Pepin the Short, and mother of Charlemagne; coronation of, **7**, 508; second coronation of, **7**, 512; death of, **7**, 531.

Bertrand, Count Henri Gratien (1773-1844), French general; at battle of Leipsic (1813), **12**, 605.

Bertrand de Poiet (fourteenth century), cardinal; supposed son of Pope John XXII, **9**, 131; opposes Matteo Visconti of Milan, **9**, 132; rules in Bologna, **9**, 157; driven from Bologna, **9**, 158.

Bertrand le Blas, a manufacturer of Tournay, Belgium; martyr to the Inquisition, **13**, 393.

Bertrando di Deux (fourteenth century), papal legate of Clement II to Rienzi, **9**, 220.

Beruth, Phœnician goddess, **2**, 349.

Berwald, Treaty of, a treaty between France and Gustavus Adolphus (1631), **11**, 466.

Berwick, town on Scottish border; captured by Edward I (1296), **18**, 407; **21**, 65; fight for, between Bruce and Edward II (1319), **21**, 106; besieged by Edward III (1333), **18**, 454; captured by Ramsay, and retaken by English (1378), **21**, 152; captured by English (1482), **21**, 195.

Berwick, Duke of; see Fitzjames.

Berwick, Pacification of, an arrangement in Scotland by which Church government was to be left to assemblies (1639), **21**, 293; **19**, 576.

Berytus, see Beirut.

Bes, deity of land of Punt; identified with Bacchus, **1**, 108.

Besançon (Latin Vesontio), French town; Caesar defeats Ariovistus at (58 B.C.), **5**, 515; surrenders to Condé (1668), **11**, 570; siege of (1674), **11**, 581.

Besenval, Pierre Victor, Baron de (1722-1792), French general; commands Royalist troops near Paris (1789), **12**, 168.

Besher ben Merwan (seventh century A.D.), brother of Caliph Abdul-Malik; made governor of Babylonia, **8**, 180.

Beshir Shehaab, Syrian emir; supports Ibrahim Pasha (1832), **24**, 453.

Besieda, literary club of Classicists in Russia, **17**, 516.

Besme or Bême (Charles Dianowitz) (d. 1575), native of Bohemia; assassinates Coligny, **11**, 374.

- Biddle, Nicholas** (1750-1778) American naval commander; in Revolution, **23**, 272.
- Bidwell, Marshall S.** (1798-1872), Canadian politician; in Canadian reform movement, **22**, 335-337.
- Bieberstein, Baron Adolf Hermann Marschall von** (1842-), German statesman; secretary of state for foreign affairs (1894-1897), **15**, 551.
- Bieberstein, Marschall von**, German statesman; oppression of, in Nassau (1848), **15**, 439.
- Biedermann, Friedrich Karl** (1812-1901), German writer and political agitator; leader in revolt of 1848 at Leipzig, **14**, 648; **15**, 440.
- Biel**, see **Bienne**.
- Bien-Hoa or Tale-Sab**, a town in French Cochinchina; capture of (1863), **13**, 138.
- Bienne (Biel)**, a town in Bern, Switzerland; seized by the French (1798), **17**, 22.
- Bienville, Jean Baptiste Lemoine** (1680-1768), French colonist; discovers mouth of Mississippi, **23**, 80; founds New Orleans (1718), **23**, 83.
- Big Black River**, Grant defeats Pemberton at battle of, **23**, 441.
- Bigi**, Medicean party of fifteenth century in Florence, **9**, 422.
- Bigod, Hugh** (d. 1176), 1st earl of Norfolk; procures support of archbishop of Canterbury for Stephen (1135), **18**, 241; deserts Stephen (1137), **18**, 243; protector of Archbishop Theobald, **18**, 253.
- Bigod, Hugh** (d. 1266), son of 3rd earl of Norfolk; opposes Henry III, **18**, 377.
- Bigod, Roger** (d. 1270), fourth earl of Norfolk; opposed to Henry III in Mad Parliament, **18**, 376; member of committee of government (1258), **18**, 377; at battle of Lewes, **18**, 380.
- Bigod, Roger** (1245-1306), 5th earl of Norfolk; earl marshal, leader of English at Falkirk, **18**, 412; refuses to follow Edward I to the Continent, **18**, 413; demands confirmation of the Charters, **18**, 416.
- Bigot de Préameneu, Félix** (1747-1825), French jurist; relation to civil code, **12**, 520.
- Bijns, Anna** (1494?-1575), "Sappho of Brabant," Dutch writer, **13**, 593.
- Bikker, Cornelis**, burgomaster of Amsterdam (1650), **13**, 611.
- Bilal**, muezzin in first mosque of Mohammed, **8**, 119.
- Biland Abbey or Byland Abbey**, battle of (1322), **18**, 439; **21**, 112.
- Bilde, André**, grand marshal of Denmark (1648), **16**, 361.
- Bildt, Diedrik Anders Gillis** (1820-), Swedish statesman; ministry, **16**, 490.
- Bileiev, Kondratz** (nineteenth century), leader of Northern Alliance (Russian secret society), **17**, 512.
- Billaud-Varennes, Jean Nicolas** (1756-1819), French Revolutionist; incites the people, **12**, 271; member of Commune, **12**, 273; plots against Robespierre, **12**, 338-339; at assembly of ninth Thermidor, **12**, 341; trial and transportation of, **12**, 393.
- Bill of Rights**, (1689), act of British parliament, confirming the Declaration of Right, declaring the rights and liberties of the people and defining the power of the king, **20**, 421; text of, **22**, 361-366.
- Bindoes or Bindoe** (d. ca. 591 A.D.), a Sassanid prince; in civil war in Persia, **7**, 146; **8**, 91-92; death, **8**, 93.
- Bineses** (fourth century), Persian ambassador to Emperor Jovian, **6**, 513.
- Bingen**, town on the Rhine; devastated by French (1689), **11**, 603.
- Bingham, Sir Richard** (1528-1599), English soldier; governor of Connaught under Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 422; drives Irish of Connaught into rebellion (1595), **21**, 414; removed from command, **21**, 414.
- Birague, René de** (1507-1583), French bishop and cardinal; share of, in massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 371.
- Birch, Samuel** (1813-1885), an English antiquarian and Egyptologist; deciphers Rosetta Stone, **1**, 253.
- Birg, Count**, Russian viceroy of Warsaw (1863), **17**, 597.
- Bir-dadda**, see **Ben-Hadad**.
- Birger**, king of Sweden 1284-1321; murders Eric, **16**, 119, 193; death of, **16**, 194.
- Birger de Bielbo** (ca. 1210-1266), duke of Gothia; regent of Sweden, **16**, 116; founds Stockholm, **16**, 191.
- Birgitta, or Brigitta, or Bridget, Saint** (ca. 1302-1373), Swedish nun; founder of Birgittine order; career of, **16**, 197-198.
- Birgittine Order**, an order founded by Saint Birgitta of Sweden, **16**, 198.
- Birkerett**, Danish code; promulgated by Eric Clipping, **16**, 175.
- Birmingham, John de**, see **Bermingham**.
- Birmingham Riots** (1791), **20**, 652-653.
- Biron, Armand de Goutant, Baron** (1524-1592), French marshal; at battle of Ivry, **11**, 398.
- Biron, Armand Louis, Duke of** (1747-1793), French general; at Nice, **12**, 365; in La Vendée, **12**, 376.
- Biron, Charles de Goutant, Duke of** (1562-1602), French marshal; intrigues of, **11**, 412.
- Biron or Biren, Ernst Johann von**, Duke of Courland (1690-1772); favourite of the empress Anna Ivanovna, **17**, 338; as regent of Russia, **16**, 399; **17**, 340; estimate of, **17**, 340; exiled, **17**, 341; restored by Peter III, **17**, 361.
- Birrell, Augustine**, British statesman; introduces Education Bill (1906), **21**, 663; introduces Irish Council Bill (1907), **21**, 665.
- Bischoffwerder, Johann**, Prussian soldier, **15**, 261.
- Bishops' Wars** (in English history); first (1638), **19**, 575; second (1640), **19**, 578.
- Bisunus or Bassinus** (fifth century A.D.), Thuringian king, **7**, 431, 466.
- Bismarck (Bismarck-Schönhausen), Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince von** (1815-1898), a Prussian statesman; early career of, **15**, 467; becomes Prussian delegate to

- Blanc, Jean Joseph Charles Louis** (1811-1882), French politician and author; member of provisional government, **13**, 88, 93; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 97; teachings, **13**, 209.
- Blanca** (fourteenth century), queen of King Magnus Smek of Denmark, **16**, 183.
- Blanchard, Alain** (d. 1418), a citizen of Rouen, France; defends the city against the English (1418), **11**, 176.
- Blanche of Bourbon** (ca. 1338-1361), a French princess; marries Pedro I the Cruel, of Castile (1353), **10**, 76; imprisoned, **10**, 77; murdered, **10**, 84.
- Blanche of Castile** (1187-1252), daughter of Alfonso IX of Castile; regent of France 1226-1236, **11**, 58; death, **11**, 61.
- Blanche Nef**, see **White Ship**.
- Blanckenberg, Moritz von** (1815-1888), German politician; at Berlin customs parliament, **15**, 510.
- Blancménéil, Nicholas Potier de, Novion de** (1618-1693), French magistrate and partisan of the Fronde; arrested, **11**, 499.
- Blanco, Guzman**, see **Guzman Blanco**.
- Blanco, Ramon** (1832-), a Spanish general; succeeds Weyler in Cuba (1897), **23**, 487.
- Blancos or Blanquillos**, one of the two great political parties in Uruguay, **23**, 617-618.
- Bland, Richard Parks** (1835-1899), an American legislator; author of the Bland Silver Bill, (1878), **23**, 476.
- Blanquetaque**, battle of (1346), **18**, 461.
- Blanqui, Louis Auguste** (1805-1881), French political agitator; leader of "The Seasons," **13**, 71, 96-98.
- Blas, Bertrand le**, see **Bertrand le Blas**.
- Blasendorf, Assembly of** (1848), **14**, 637.
- Bleda**, brother of Attila, **7**, 50.
- Blehr, Otto Albert**, Swedish prime minister (1902), **16**, 487.
- Blémyes**, Egyptian tribe; conquered by Probus, **6**, 430, 430 note, 431.
- Bléneau**, battle of (1652), **11**, 511.
- Blenheim or Höchstädt**, battle of (1704), **11**, 618; **12**, 352; **14**, 410; **15**, 147; **20**, 473.
- Bligh, William** (1754-1817), an English admiral; governor of New South Wales (1806), **22**, 236.
- Blignières**, French minister of public works in Egypt (1878), **24**, 458.
- Blind Harry**, see **Henry the Minstrel**.
- Block, Adrian**, (early seventeenth century); explorations of, in America, **22**, 611; **23**, 4.
- Blockhouse System** (British) in South Africa in second Boer War (1900-1901), **22**, 315-316.
- Bloemfontein**, the capital of Orange Free State; British take state papers of, **22**, 280; captured (1900), **22**, 312.
- Blois**, French province; united to French crown (1229), **11**, 58.
- Blois, Treaty of** (1504), **9**, 428; **14**, 242.
- Blois, Mlle. de**, daughter of Louis XIV and Montespan; marriage of, **11**, 558.
- Blois, William of**, see **William of Blois**.
- Blomberg, Barbara** (sixteenth century), mother of Don John of Austria; influence of, over duke of Alva, **13**, 465.
- Blood, Thomas**, "Colonel" (1618-1680), Irish adventurer; assaults Duke of Ormonde, **20**, 274.
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- Bloody Assizes**, trials under Lord Jeffreys; for participation in Monmouth's rebellion of 1685, **20**, 369.
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- Blore Heath**, battle of (1459), **18**, 574.
- Blossius**, a Greek, tutor of the Gracchi, **5**, 360, 365, 367.
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- Blount, James H.** (1836-1903), American politician; sent by President Cleveland as commissioner to Hawaii (1893), **23**, 484.
- Blücher, Gebhard Leberecht von** (1742-1819), Prussian field-marshal; at Lützen (1813), **12**, 601; at Leipzig (1813), **12**, 604; **16**, 468; defeat of, at Brienne (1814), **12**, 608; at Ligny (1815), **12**, 625, 641; **15**, 329; at Waterloo (1815), **12**, 627; occupies Paris (1815), **12**, 642, 643; **13**, 11; campaign of against Napoleon in Silesia (1813), **17**, 484.
- Blue Lodges**, pro-slavery organisations in Missouri, **23**, 395.
- Blum, Robert** (1807-1848), German radical politician; leader of constitutional party in Saxony, **15**, 440; death of, **14**, 648.
- Blumenau**, village in county of Pressburg, Hungary; battle of (1806), **15**, 493.
- Blunt, Sir Walter** (d. 1403), English soldier; killed at battle of Shrewsbury, **18**, 524.
- Bluntschli, Johann Kaspar** (1808-1881), Swiss publicist and statesman; representative of Baden nationalists, **15**, 510.
- Bnon**, see **Beon**.
- Bo**, in Scandinavian mythology; son of Odin, **16**, 28.
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- Boadicea** (d. 62 A.D.), queen of the Iceni in Britain; wars of, with the Romans, **6**, 190-192; **18**, 14-15.
- Bobadilla, Francisco de** (d. 1502), Spanish official in America; arrests Columbus in Santo Domingo, **22**, 449; as governor of Haiti, **22**, 535; drowned, **22**, 450.
- Bobrikov, Nicolai Ivanovich** (d. 1904), Russian soldier and governor-general of Finland; assassinated, **17**, 625.
- Boccaccio, Giovanni** (1313-1375), Italian author, **9**, 178, 198, 202; his influence on Chaucer, **18**, 496.
- Boccanera, Simone** (1300-1363), first doge of Genoa, **9**, 159, 262, 264.
- Bocche di Cattaro**, harbour in Dalmatia; given up to Austria, **24**, 209.
- Bocchoris** (eighth century B.C.), king of Egypt, framer of debt-law, **1**, 201.
- Bocchus** (second century B.C.), king of Mauretania; in Jugurthine War, **5**, 389, 391.
- Bockhold (Bockelsohn), Jan**, see **John of Leyden**.
- Bocskay, Stephen** (1556-1606), Hungarian

- Boisrobert, François le Metel, Sieur de** (1592-1662), a French poet; a founder of the French Academy, **11**, 633.
- Boissy d'Anglas, Count François Antoine de** (1756-1826), French statesman; as president of the council during the famine insurrection of 1795, **12**, 392-396, 396 note; calls for new constitution, **12**, 410; character of, **12**, 421.
- Bokhara**, a khanate of Central Asia; corresponding nearly to ancient Sogdiana and Transoxania; main treatment, **17**, 600-601; see also Transoxania.
- Bokhara**, capital of Bokhara; first mosque built in (712 A.D.), **24**, 269; conquered by Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 282.
- Boleslaw I**, called Chrobry ("lion hearted"), king of Poland 999-1025; reign of, **17**, 108, 123 seq.; **24**, 9-11.
- Boleslaw II**, "the Bold," king of Poland 1058-1082; reign of, **24**, 16-19.
- Boleslaw III**, "the Wry-mouthed," king of Poland 1102-1139; reign of, **24**, 23-27.
- Boleslaw IV**, king of Poland 1146-1173; reign of, **24**, 27-29.
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- Boleyn, Mary**, sister of Anne Boleyn; mistress of Henry VIII, **19**, 100; marries William Carey, **19**, 101.
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- Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, 1st Viscount** (1678-1751), English statesman; appointed secretary of war, **20**, 480; created Viscount Bolingbroke (1714), **20**, 489; intrigues of, **20**, 490; draws up Schism Act, **20**, 491; prime minister, **20**, 493; impeachment and flight (1715), **20**, 508-509; political warfare against Walpole, **20**, 509, 546; at court of the Pretender, **20**, 509-510; conducts *The Craftsman*, **20**, 541.
- Bolingbroke, Roger** (d. 1445), English astronomer; charged with witchcraft and executed, **18**, 562.
- Bolivar, Simon** (1783-1830), South American soldier and statesman; leads revolution in Venezuela and New Granada, **23**, 582, 583-584; aids Peruvian revolutionists, **23**, 587; organises republic of Bolivia, **23**, 588; reaction against, **23**, 588; a Colombian estimate of, **23**, 589.
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- Bona of Savoy**, duchess of Milan (fifteenth century); regent of Milan, **9**, 260, 375; **16**, 605.
- Bonagrata**, Minorite friar; opposes Pope John XXII (ca. 1338), **14**, 175.
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- Bonaparte (Buonaparte), Charles Lucien Jules Laurent** (1803-1857), prince of Canino and of Musignano, nephew of Napoleon I; leads insurrection at Rome, **9**, 596.
- Bonaparte, Jerome** (1784-1860), brother of Napoleon I; made king of Westphalia (1807), **12**, 567; commands corps in grand army (1810), **12**, 584; quarrels with Davout and is disgraced, **12**, 587; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 628.
- Bonaparte, Joseph** (1768-1844), eldest brother of Napoleon I; proclaimed king of Naples and Sicily (1805), **9**, 570; **10**, 324; **12**, 548; proclaimed king of Spain (1808), **10**, 324; **12**, 569; in Peninsular War, **10**, 339, 349, 365, 368, 540; favours the pope, **12**, 459; envoy to Lunéville, **12**, 509; commander of Paris, during siege

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- Borda, president of Uruguay 1894-1897; events of his administration, **23**, 619.
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- Borghese, Prince Camillo Filippo Ludovico (1775-1832), an Italian noble; Napoleon gives administration of Italy to, **9**, 573.
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- Boris I, king of Bulgaria 852-890; reign of, **24**, 161-162.
- Boris II (tenth century), king of Bulgaria; reign of, **7**, 237-238; empire of, incorporated with Byzantium, **24**, 167.
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- Borrero, Antonio, elected president of Ecuador (1875), **23**, 615.
- Borromeo, Count Carlo (1538-1584), Italian prelate; religious zeal of, **9**, 473; establishes Jesuits at Lucerne, **16**, 641.
- Borselen, Francis van (fifteenth century), stadholder and member of the cod party; marries Jacqueline of Holland, **13**, 347-348.
- Borselen, Wolfart van (thirteenth century), governor of Holland; abducts John I, **13**, 304-305.
- Borshpeni, Chaldean astronomers, **1**, 480.
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- Borziui (ninth century) prince of Bohemia; dethroned, **7**, 590.
- Boscawen, Edward (1711-1761), English admiral; besieges Pondicherry, **12**, 47; gives battle to La Clue, **12**, 77; takes Cape Breton Island, **20**, 588; consults concerning fate of Acadians (1755), **23**, 204; at siege of Louisburg, **23**, 215; defeats French at Lagos Bay, **20**, 588-589.
- Bose, Julius Friedrich Wilhelm von (1809-1894), Prussian general; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 493.
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- Boson (d. 887), count or duke of Provence; founds kingdom of Lower Burgundy, **7**, 585, 589; **13**, 350; ally of Bernhard, count of Auvergne, **11**, 7.
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- Bossu, Maximilian, Count (d. 1578), Dutch admiral, stadholder of Holland and Zeeland; at taking of Briel (1572), **13**, 429; capture of, **13**, 439.
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 Bruck, Karl Ludwig, Baron (1798-1860), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of commerce, **14**, 649; reforms of, **15**, 466.

Bructeri, German tribe, ultimately merged in Franks; wars with Romans, **6**, 60, 64, 66, 71; **7**, 463; join confederation of Franks, **7**, 458.
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 Brunisand de Foix (fourteenth century), countess of Talleyrand-Périgord; relations of, with Clement V, **8**, 626.
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 Bruno, Giordano (ca. 1548-1600), Italian philosopher; burned, **9**, 483.
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 Brunswick, Christian, Duke of (d. 1626); as bishop of Halberstadt leads Protestant troops in Thirty Years' War, **14**, 336-337.

Buckingham, Henry Stafford, Duke of (ca. 1440-1483), English politician; efforts of, in behalf of Richard, duke of Gloucester (1483), **18**, 611; revolt of, against Richard III (1483), **18**, 615; death of **18**, 617.

Buckner, Simon Bolivar (1823—), American Confederate soldier; surrenders Fort Donelson, **23**, 426.

Buczacz, a city of Galicia, Austria-Hungary; Peace of (1672), **24**, 59, 388.

Buda (Budapest since 1872), the capital of Hungary; sieges of (1684), **14**, 398; (1686), **14**, 398; **24**, 391; (1807), **14**, 553; (1849), **14**, 655.

Buddenbrock, Wilhelm Dietrich von (1672-1757), Prussian soldier; at battle of Chotusitz (1742), **15**, 171.

Buddha (ca. 562 B.C.—ca. 482 B.C.), Indian philosopher; founder of Buddhism, **2**, 535-545.

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Budé, Guillaume (1467-1540), French savant; as ambassador to Leo X. **11**, 308; deputed by the king to receive Greek and Italian colonists, **11**, 329.

Buell, Don Carlos (1818-1898), American soldier; major-general of volunteers (1862) **23**, 425; at battle of Shiloh (1862), **23**, 428; at battle of Perryville (1862), **23**, 434; superseded; **23**, 434.

Buena Vista, a settlement in northeastern Mexico, near the Rio Grande; battle of (1847), **23**, 372, 625.

Buenos Ayres, capital of Argentina: settlement of (1535), **23**, 567, 568; battle of (1806), **23**, 579; siege of (1807), **23**, 579; becomes the seat of government in Argentina (1816), **23**, 592, 616.

Buffalo, a city in the state of New York; President McKinley assassinated at (1901), **23**, 491.

Buffon, Countess de; relations with the duke of Orleans (1789), **12**, 159.

Buffon, Georges Louis Leclerc, Count de (1707-1788), French naturalist; works of, **12**, 121.

Bugazy, battle of (1870), **13**, 156.

Bugeaud de la Piconnerie, Thomas Robert, duke d'Isly (1784-1849), French marshal and military writer; in war with Arabs, **13**, 68; wins battle of Isly, **13**, 76.

Bugenhagen, Johann, surnamed Pomeranus or Dr. Pommer (1485-1558), German reformer; coadjutor of Luther, **16**, 263-265.

Buhl, Mattis am, Swiss leader; commands Glaronaise at Nâfels (1388), **16**, 577.

Buids, see Buyids.

Bukharest, see Bucharest.

Bukowina, duchy of Austria-Hungary; conquered from Turkey (1775), **24**, 147, 421.

Bulfontein, South Africa; diamonds discovered at, **22**, 269.

Bulgakov, Russian diplomat; intrigues at Constantinople (1787), **17**, 399.

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Bulgarians or Boulgres, heretical sect; related to Manichæans, **11**, 51; see also Bogomiles, Albigenses.

Bulgaroctonus, "Slayer of the Bulgarians." see Basil II.

Bulgaro-Servian War (1885), **24**, 183.

Bulgars, a people of Finnic stock, who appeared on the lower Danube coming from southeastern Russia, about the close of the fifth century A.D.; first appearance of, in history, **7**, 429; character, early history, and customs of, **7**, 116-117, 189; invade Eastern Empire, **7**, 118, 127-128, 212, 214, 291-296; first appearance of, on Danube (678-680), **24**, 129; relation of, to Slavs, **24**, 159.

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Bull, Stephen (fifteenth century), London merchant; privateering ships of, captured by Scottish vessels under Sir Andrew Wood (1490), **21**, 204.

Buller, Sir Redvers Henry (1839—), British general; campaigns in Natal (1899), **22**, 306; defeated at Colenso, **22**, 309; occupies Laing's Nek (1900), **22**, 314; occupies Lydenburg (1900), **22**, 314.

Bullock, William (fourteenth century), soldier and ecclesiastic; at siege of Perth, **21**, 136.

Bull Run (Manassas); first battle of (1861), **23**, 423; second battle of (1862), **23**, 432.

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Bulnes, Manuel (1799-1860), Chilean general and statesman; president of Chili (1841-1851), **23**, 610.

Bülou, Bernhard, Count von (1849—), a German statesman; becomes secretary of state for foreign affairs (1897), **15**, 551; succeeds Prince Hoheföhre as chancellor of the German Empire (1900), **15**, 565.

Bülow, Friedrich Wilhelm von (1755-1816), Prussian general; crosses the Rhine, **12**, 608; **17**, 485; at Waterloo, **12**, 610; Prussian commander in War of Sixth Coalition, **15**, 319; reinforces Blücher, **17**, 486.

Bultadji Muhammed, Turkish grand vizir; in war with Russia (1711), **24**, 405.

Bulverheethe (Bulverhithes), former village in England; Normans under William the Conqueror land at (1066), **18**, 151.

Bulwer, Sir Henry Lytton (1801-1872), English diplomat; as minister to United States negotiates Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850), **23**, 383.

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Burgundy, Philip, bastard of, made bishop of Utrecht (1516), **13**, 368.

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Burhanpur, town in Central Provinces, British India; captured by English (1804), **22**, 121.

Burial Customs, see Funeral Customs.

Burke, Edmund (1729-1797), English statesman, orator, and writer; in his maiden speech advocates repeal of Stamp Act, **20**, 606; speech on conciliation with America, **20**, 624; proposes measures for economical reform, **20**, 633-634; in Rockingham ministry, **20**, 638; supports Wilberforce's movement for abolition of slave-trade, **20**, 650; as manager of Warren Hastings' impeachment, **20**, 650; breach of friendship with Fox, **20**, 652; warnings of, against French Revolution, **20**, 651; **21**, 452; separates from whig party, **20**, 652.

Burkersdorf, a village in Prussian Saxony; battle of (1762), **15**, 223.

Burkhardt, count of Thurgau (tenth century), German noble; made duke of Alamannia (917 A.D.), **16**, 537.

Burkes, The; rebellion of, in Ireland (sixteenth century), **19**, 422.

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Burley, Simon (1336-1388), English nobleman; peasants of Kent rise against, **18**, 489.

Burlingame, Anson (1820-1870), American diplomatist and politician; accepts challenge to duel with Preston Brooks (1855), **23**, 397.

Burma (Burmah), a former kingdom of Asia, now a part of the British Empire; conquest of, by British (1824-1826), **22**, 133; second war with England (1852), **22**, 160-161; third war with England (1885), **22**, 218; development of British sovereignty in (1885-1894), **24**, 557; China recognises British sovereignty in (1886), **24**, 560.

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Burnel, Robert (d. 1292), English lawyer and bishop; presides at parliament of 1275, **18**, 394 note.

Burnes, Sir Alexander (1805-1841), a British geographer and traveller in central Asia; dispatched as British envoy to Kabul, **22**, 139; killed in massacre of Kabul, **22**, 141.

Burnet, Gilbert (1643-1715), British prelate, historian, and theologian; joins William of Orange in Holland, **20**, 407; appointed bishop of Salisbury, **20**, 423.

Burnet, William (1688-1729), American colonial governor: colonial governor of New York 1720-1728; establishes fur-

trading post on Lake Ontario (1725), **23**, 88; treaty of, with Indians, **23**, 166; appointed colonial governor of Massachusetts (1728), **23**, 166; quarrels with assembly, **23**, 195.

Burnouf, Emile Louis (1821-), French archaeologist and Orientalist; restores old Persian language, **1**, 624.

Burns, Robert (1759-1796), Scotch lyric poet, **21**, 327.

Burnside, Ambrose Everett (1824-1881), American general and politician; captures Roanoke Island (1862), **23**, 423; takes possession of Newbern (1862), **23**, 423; at battle of Antietam (1862), **23**, 433; at battle of South Mountain (1862), **23**, 433; made commander-in-chief of Army of the Potomac, **23**, 434, 436; at battle of Fredericksburg (1862), **23**, 436.

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Burra Burra, South Australia, copper discovered at, **22**, 246.

Burren Sunker, an Indian social class, **2**, 514; see also Castes in India.

Burrhus (Burrus), Afranius (d. 62 A.D.), Roman general; entrusted with education and care of Nero, **6**, 177, 179, 181-185; death of, **6**, 191.

Bursche, Von dem, Prussian captain; at battle of Kissingen (1866), **15**, 491.

Burte-Tchene (gray wolf), legendary ancestor of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 262.

Burton, Henry (1578-1618) English Puritan; persecuted (1637), **19**, 571-572; freed from imprisonment, **19**, 583.

Burton, James, English conspirator in Rye House plot; story of, **20**, 380-381.

Burtzes (tenth century), Byzantine general; conquers Antioch (968, 975 A.D.), **7**, 232, 241.

Bu-sa-yin, shah of Persia, see Abu Said.

Buscarelli, Genoan ambassador to court of Persian khan (1280), **24**, 301.

Buschiri bin Salim (1834-1889), a mulatto Arab of East Africa; head of the Arab war against Germans (1888-1889), **15**, 555-556.

Buserut Gunze, town, India, Havelock captures (1857), **22**, 185.

Busiris, mythological ruler of Egypt, **1**, 282.

Busnah, Algerian Jew; cause of trouble with France (1810), **13**, 43.

Bussy (Bussy-Castelnau), Charles Joseph Patissier, Marquis of (1718-1785), a French soldier; wins renown in wars in India, **12**, 47.

Bustamente, Anastasio (1780-1853), Mexican soldier and politician; becomes vice-president, **23**, 624; becomes acting president, **23**, 624; at war with Santa Anna, **23**, 624; becomes president again, **23**, 624-625; in Colombia, **23**, 588.

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Cabal, Conway, see Conway.

Cabal Ministry, an unpopular ministry in England under Charles II; formation of, **20**, 264; fall of, **20**, 280.

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Cabet, Étienne (1788-1856), French communist; teachings of, **13**, 205.

Cabezo de Vaca, Alvar Nunez (1490-1560), Spanish soldier and explorer; expeditions to Florida, **22**, 476, 486.

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Cabiri, Pelasgian divinities, **2**, 351; **3**, 114.

Cable, sub-marine, between United States and Europe; laid (1869, 1875), **23**, 477-478.

Cabochians, a political faction in Paris during the reign of Charles VI; ordinance of, for the repression of abuses, (1413), **11**, 168; overthrown by Armagnacs, **11**, 169.

Cabot, George (1751-1823), American statesman; at Hartford Convention (1814), **23**, 338.

Cabot, John (1450-1498), Italian navigator in the English service, discoverer of North American continent; voyages of, **19**, 43; **22**, 322, 454, 455 note.

Cabot, Sebastian (1477-1557), English explorer; voyages of, **22**, 455-457.

Cabral or Cabrera, Pedro Alvares (1460-ca. 1520), Portuguese navigator; discoveries of, **10**, 478, 479; **22**, 467.

Cabrillo, Juan Rodriguez (d. 1543), a Portuguese navigator; traces western coast of North America (1542), **22**, 495.

Cacama, king of Tezcucó 1516-1520, **23**, 507.

Caceres, Andrés Avelino (b. 1838), Peruvian general; commands Peruvian forces in Chilian War (1879), **23**, 607; president of Peru, **23**, 608, 609.

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Caddean League (League of God's House), a Rhaetian federation; origin of (1396), **16**, 587.

Cade, "Jack" (d. 1450), leader of English peasants; rebellion of, **18**, 566.

Cadiz (Gades), a Spanish sea-port; settlement of, **2**, 316; **10**, 4; English expeditions against (1587), **19**, 386; (1596), **19**, 414; (1625), **19**, 538; (1703), **20**, 471; siege of (1823), **10**, 392.

Cadmaño, José Maria Placido, provisional president of Ecuador 1882, **23**, 615.

Cadmea, citadel of Thebes in Boeotia; seized by Spartans (383 B.C.), **4**, 130.

Cadmeans, ancient inhabitants of Boeotian Thebes, **3**, 38, 100.

Cadmus, mythical founder of Thebes, **3**, 107-108, 114.

Cadorna, ~~Raffaele~~ (1815-1897), Italian general; takes Rome, **9**, 621, 622 note.

Cadoudal, George (1771-1804), French royalist; plots against Napoleon, **12**, 496, 509, 533-535.

Cadusians, an ancient Asiatic people inhabiting the district on the southwest shores of the Caspian Sea; in Persian wars, **2**, 622, 629.

Cadys, king of Lydia ca. 700 B.C., **2**, 426.

Cæcina Alienus, Aulus (d. 79 A.D.), Roman general, **6**, 227, 229, 248; **16**, 532.

Cædmon (d. ca. 680 A.D.), Anglo-Saxon poet; origin in Northumbria, **21**, 11.

Cælius, Marcus, see Rufus.

Caen, city in France; sieges of (1346), **11**, 113; (1417), **18**, 537.

Cæninenses, ancient tribe of Italy, **5**, 63-64.

Cæpio, Cn. Servilius, Roman consul 253 B.C.; in First Punic War, **5**, 226; in Second Punic War, **5**, 250, 252.

Cæpio, Q. Servilius, Roman consul and commander; in Lusitanian War (140 B.C.), **5**, 318.

Cæpio, Q. Servilius, Roman consul; captures Toulouse (106 B.C.), **5**, 393, 394; governs Gaul, **5**, 401.

Cæpio, Q. Servilius, Roman leader in Social War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413-415.

Cæsar, significance of the name, **6**, 263.

Cæsar, Caius (d. 84 B.C.), father of Julius Cæsar, **5**, 477.

Cæsar, Caius (20 B.C.-4 A.D.), grandson of Augustus; campaign of, in Asia, **6**, 117-119.

Cæsar, Caius Julius (100-44 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; proscribed by Sulla, **5**, 440; early career of, **5**, 477-480; attempt to involve in Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 488; rise of, **5**, 494-497; debts of, **5**, 498; in first triumvirate, **5**, 501-504; campaigns of—in Gaul and Britain, **5**, 514-527; **18**, 1-12; **21**, 3; in Germany, **7**, 458; in Spain, **10**, 8-9; in Helvetia, **16**, 530-531—; war with Pompey, **5**, 528-543; as dictator, **5**, 536, 553, 563, 571; prodigal public expenditures of, **5**, 566; and Cleopatra, **4**, 576-577; **5**, 546-551, 603; war with Pharnaces in Pontus, **5**, 551; war with Scipio in Africa, **5**, 554-558; closing scenes in life of, **5**, 560-587; reforms of, **5**, 572-575; life of, in Rome, **5**, 575-578; refuses the title of king, **5**, 579; assassination of, **5**, 582-587; personality and character, **5**, 576, 588-608; memoirs and commentaries of, **5**, 592-593, 644; will and funeral of, **5**, 610-611.

Cæsar, L. Julius (d. 43 B.C.), Roman consul 64 B.C., uncle of Mark Antony; proscribed by Octavian, **5**, 617.

Calixtines or Utraquists, a Bohemian sect; conservative Hussites, so called, 14, 208; refuse to recognise Albert II as emperor, 14, 217.

Calixtus I (d. 223 A.D.), bishop of Rome 219–223, 8, 503.

Calixtus II or **Callistus** (Guido of Burgundy), (d. 1124) pope; establishes peace with the German emperor, 7, 658; 8, 601; contests papal chair with Gregory, 8, 603; arranges peace between Henry I of England and Louis VI of France, 11, 32.

Calixtus III (Alfonso Borgia) (ca. 1378–1458), pope 1455–1458; urges war against Turks, 8, 642; decrees revision of Joan of Arc's trial, 11, 219.

Callaicus, name given to Dec. Junius Brutus; see Brutus.

Calleja del Rey, Felix Maria (1750–1820), Spanish general: defeats Mexican revolutionists under Hidalgo, 23, 622; campaigns of, against Morelos, 23, 622.

Callet, see Karl, William.

Callias, Athenian envoy to Sparta (371 B.C.), 4, 150, 151.

Callicrates (second century B.C.), tyrant of Achaia, 4, 540.

Callicrates (sixth century B.C.), Greek architect, 3, 230.

Callicratidas, Spartan commander in Peloponnesian War (407 B.C.), 3, 634.

Callières Bonnevue, Louis Hector (1639–1703) French colonial officer; governor-general of Canada, 23, 51.

Callimachus (fifth century B.C.), Greek artist, inventor of Corinthian capital, 3, 482, 544.

Callimachus, Athenian polemarch, at Marathon (490 B.C.), 3, 239, 242, 272–276.

Callimachus of Parrhasia, Greek captain under Xenophon (401 B.C.), 4, 61.

Callinicus, see Seleucus II.

Callippus, an Athenian, assassinates Dion, tyrant of Syracuse (354 B.C.), 4, 206.

Callisthenes (ca. 365–327 B.C.), Greek philosopher; opposes Philip, 4, 233; refuses to worship Alexander, 4, 352–354.

Callistratus, (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator and leader, 4, 142, 148, 151, 188.

Callistus (eighth century A.D.), patriarch of Aquileia; favourite of King Liutprand of Lombardy, 7, 450.

Callistus, see Calixtus.

Callixenus (fourth century B.C.), Greek demagogue, 3, 636–637; 4, 27.

Calmuks, see Kalmuks.

Calocyres (tenth century), Byzantine ambassador to Russia; treason of, 7, 233, 237.

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Calonne, Charles Alexandre de (1734–1802), French statesman; favourite of Marie Antoinette, 12, 140; at the Assembly of Notables, 12, 143; opposition to, 12, 144; adopts liberal plans, 12, 145; as minister of finance, 12, 182; opposes manifesto of duke of Brunswick, 12, 257.

Calpurnia, last wife of Julius Caesar (59–44 B.C.), 5, 582, 585, 609.

Calpurnian Law, Roman law providing for investigation of provincial governments (149 B.C.), 5, 374, 375.

Calpurnius, see Bestia and Piso.

Calvena, see Matius, Caius.

Calvert, Cecil, 2d Lord Baltimore (1605–1675), son of George Calvert, first proprietor of Maryland; created absolute proprietor of Maryland, 22, 599; judicious administration of, 22, 601; invites New England Puritans to settle in Maryland (1642), 22, 604; promotes cause of religious freedom in Maryland, 22, 605; adheres to parliamentary party in Civil War in England, 22, 606; property rights in Maryland respected by Cromwell, 22, 607.

Calvert, George, 1st Lord Baltimore (1580–1632), English statesman, founder of Maryland; visits Virginia (1629), 22, 590, 599; attempts to colonise Newfoundland, 22, 599; granted charter for settlement of Maryland, 22, 599; death of, 22, 599; character of, 22, 603.

Calvert, Leonard (1582–1647), brother of Cecil Calvert, first governor of Maryland; sails to America with first emigrants for Maryland (1633), 22, 600; relations with Indians, 22, 600; flees to Virginia during Clayborne's rebellion (1645), 22, 602.

Calvin, John (1509–1564), Protestant reformer; biographical notice of, 11, 426; at Geneva, 16, 639; banishment of, 16, 639; founds academy of Geneva, 16, 640.

Calvinus, Caius Sextius (second century B.C.), Roman proconsul in Gaul; founds Aix, 5, 377, 382.

Calvinus, Cneius Domitius, Caesar's lieutenant in Pontus (48 B.C.), 5, 546, 547, 551.

Calvus, Licinius Stolo, see Licinius.

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Cam, Diego (fifteenth century), Portuguese navigator; explores African coast (1484–1485), 10, 474.

Camacho, Colonel, Bolivian soldier in Chilian War (1880), 23, 612.

Camarilla, Spanish political institution under Ferdinand VII; power of, 10, 381.

Cambacérès, Jean Jacques Régis de, duke of Parma (1753–1824), French statesman; and the executive Directory, 12, 419; made consul, 12, 404; his influence with Napoleon, 12, 523, 526, 584; made arch-chancellor, 12, 537; minister in Hundred Days, 12, 624.

Cambles (Cambletes), hero of Lydian folklore, 2, 426, 429.

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Cambon, Pierre Joseph (1754–1820), French financier, 12, 311.

Cambray or **Cambrai**, a town in France; sieges of (1580), 13, 489; 19, 354; (1657), 11, 518; (1677), 11, 587; 13, 640.

Cambray, Congress of, a congress which provided for the possession of Tuscany and Parma (1725), 9, 526.

Cambray, League of, an alliance between the pope, the emperor of Germany and the

- Suez; English government purchases share in (1875), **21**, 639; **23**, 458; share of Egypt in building of, **24**, 456.
- Canaris, Constantine (1790-1877), Greek politician; forms coalition ministry in Greece (1877), **24**, 237.
- Canaries, islands in the Atlantic, off coast of Africa; visited by Punic mariners, **2**, 277; in Spanish possession, **10**, 156.
- Canclaux, J. B. Camille, Count (1740-1817), French soldier; defeated by the Vendéans, **12**, 376; in command of the republican army, **12**, 404.
- Cancellieri, Guelph family in Italy; power of, in Tuscany, **9**, 119.
- Cancello, Louis (sixteenth century), Dominican missionary; in Florida, **22**, 485.
- Candaules (Myrsilus, Sadyattes) (d. ca. 715 B.C.), last Heracleid king of Lydia; killed by Gyges, **2**, 411, 447-448.
- Candamo, Manuel, Peruvian statesman; president (1903), **23**, 609.
- Candia, island of; see Crete.
- Candia, capital of Crete; siege of (1666), **24**, 386.
- Candish (sixth century), chief of Avars; ambassador to Justinian, **7**, 120.
- Canea, a town in Crete; siege of (1645), **9**, 519.
- Canglor, battle of (1488), **19**, 25.
- Can' Grande della Scala, see Scala.
- Cannæ, an ancient town of southern Italy; battle of (216 B.C.), **4**, 398; **5**, 254-256.
- Cannibalism, New Zealand (the Maoris), **22**, 264; ancient Brazil, **23**, 653.
- Canning, Charles John, Earl Canning (1812-1862), an English statesman; governor-general of India (1856), **22**, 166; attempts to mollify native troops, **22**, 170; action after massacre at Delhi, **22**, 173; proclamation of, **22**, 198; receives new title of viceroy of India, **22**, 202; estimate of, **22**, 203.
- Canning, George (1770-1827), English statesman; foreign secretary, **21**, 470; trial of Queen Caroline and, **21**, 517; supports Catholic emancipation, **21**, 521; policy toward Spanish-American colonies, **21**, 524-525; proposes joint Anglo-American declaration concerning independence of Latin-American republics, **23**, xx; policy of, toward slavery, **21**, 527; ministry of, **21**, 532; brings about treaty between England, France and Russia concerning Greek independence, **21**, 534; death of, **21**, 534.
- Canning, Stratford, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe (1786-1880), English diplomatist; assists Layard in archaeological work, **1**, 605; English ambassador at Constantinople, **21**, 615.
- Canonicus (ca. 1565-1647), an American Indian chief; defies Governor Bradford, **22**, 631; friendship of, for Roger Williams, **23**, 96.
- Canopus, a city of ancient Egypt, near present Abukir; battle of (1801), **24**, 448.
- Canossa, a castle in northern Italy; humiliation of Henry IV at (1077), **8**, 600.
- Canovas del Castillo, Antonio (1809-1897), Spanish statesman; forms ministry (Dec. 31st, 1874), **10**, 416; policy, **10**, 417, 418-419; resignation and reappointment, **10**, 419; assassination, **10**, 419.
- Canrobert, François Certain (1809-1895), French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 154; at battle of the Alma, **17**, 565; as commander-in-chief in Crimea, **17**, 570.
- Cantacuzenus, see Johannes VI.
- Cantemir, Demetrius (1673-1723), hospodar of Moldavia; assists Peter the Great in Turkish wars, **17**, 282; **24**, 144.
- Canterac, José (ca. 1775-1835), Spanish soldier; in South American war of revolution, **23**, 586.
- Canterbury Tales, a work by Geoffrey Chaucer (fifteenth century), **18**, 478-479, 496-497.
- Cantii, a pre-Roman people in Britain, **18**, 3.
- Cantillon, Pierre Joseph (1788-1869), French soldier; receives legacy from Napoleon, **12**, 645.
- Canton, an important commercial city of China; bombardment of (1857), **21**, 618.
- Canudos, siege of (1897), **23**, 666.
- Canuleian Law, a Roman law proposed in 445 B.C. by Caius Canuleius, concerning marriage between patricians and plebeians, **5**, 140.
- Canute, or Cnut, or Knud the Great (ca. 994-1035), king of England, Denmark, and Norway; main treatment of, **16**, 47-49; **18**, 117-123; introduces Christianity into Denmark, **16**, 48; in Rome, **16**, 48; **18**, 122; invades Norway, **16**, 72, 76; Edmund (Ironside), divides kingdom with, **18**, 118; development of England under, **18**, 121; character of, **18**, 121; death of, **16**, 77; **18**, 123.
- Canute, Kings of Denmark and Sweden, see Knud.
- Cao, Diego, see Cam.
- Cape Ann, a cape on the northeastern coast of Massachusetts (U. S. A.); colony of (1624), **22**, 639.
- Cape Colony, or Cape of Good Hope, British colony in South Africa; main treatment, **22**, 265-276; first Dutch colonisation (1652), **22**, 265; first English occupation (1795), **22**, 266; second English occupation (1806), **22**, 266; Kaffir wars and the Great Trek, **22**, 266-268; convict agitation and history to 1880, **22**, 268-270; the Afrikaner Bond (1880-1889), **22**, 270-272; the Rhodes administration, **22**, 273-274; the Schreiner ministry, **22**, 274-275; the Boer War, **22**, 275-276.
- Cape Fear, a promontory on Smith Island, North Carolina (U. S. A.); New England settlement at (1630), **23**, 47.
- Cape of Good Hope, a colony in South Africa; see Cape Colony.
- Cape of Good Hope, a promontory of southern Africa; discovery of, **22**, 265.
- Cape Town, capital of Cape Colony; convicts deported to, **22**, 268; Roberts and Kitchener in, **22**, 275, 310.

Carlen, French republican general in revolution, **12**, 366.

Carleton, George (1559-1628), bishop of Llandaff; English ambassador at the Hague (1616), **13**, 556; delegate to synod of Dort (Dordrecht), **13**, 563.

Carleton, Sir Guy, Lord Dorchester (1724-1808), British soldier and administrator; appointed governor-general of Canada (1756), **22**, 326; administers Canada under Quebec Act, **22**, 326-327; made commander-in-chief of British forces in America (1782), **23**, 280; proclaims cessation of hostilities in America (1783), **23**, 280; second administration of, in Canada (as Lord Dorchester) 1786-1796, **22**, 328.

Carlisle, the capital of the county of Cumberland, England; seized by Alexander II (1215), **21**, 51; battle of (1461), **18**, 581.

Carlisle, Countess of, mistress of Strafford; reveals to parliament plot of Charles I, **19**, 615, 615 note.

Carlists, supporters of the Spanish pretender Don Carlos; rise of, in Spain, **10**, 395; driven from Spain, **10**, 398; insurrection of (1873-1876), **10**, 412-417.

Carlo, duke of Mantua, see Gonzaga.

Carloman (d. 755 A.D.), son of Charles Martel; shares kingdom with Pepin the Short, **7**, 502-503; abdicates and becomes a monk, **7**, 504-505, 522; opposes the pope, **7**, 512.

Carloman (d. 884 A.D.), son of Louis the Stammerer, king of West Franks, **7**, 585; **11**, 7.

Carloman (d. 880 A.D.), eldest son of Ludwig the German; at war with Ratislaw, prince of Moravia, **7**, 580; as king of Italy, **8**, 576.

Carloman (751-771 A.D.), son of Pepin; divides kingdom with Charlemagne, **7**, 518, 522.

Carloman, son of Charlemagne; see Pepin.

Carlos I, king of Portugal; see Charles I.

Carlos, Don (1545-1568), son of Philip II, and infante of Spain; main treatment, **10**, 251; promised heritage of the Spanish possessions, **11**, 346.

Carlos, Don (Carlos Maria Ysidoro de Bourbon) (1788-1855), second son of Charles IV of Spain; pretender to the Spanish crown, **10**, 395-397.

Carlos, Don (Carlos Maria de los Dolores Juan Isidoro José Francisco), duke of Madrid (1848), pretender to Spanish throne; rising in favour of (1872), **10**, 409, 410; in Spain (1873), **10**, 412; policy ruled by church, **10**, 414; Carlist battles, **10**, 415-417; retreats to France, **10**, 417.

Carlovingian or Carolingian ("descendant of Carl," particularly Charles Martel), a royal Frankish house, furnishing second dynasty of French kings (751-987), a line of German rulers (752-911), and a line of Italian rulers (774-961); main treatment to Treaty of Verdun (843), **7**, 507-573; in France after 843 A.D., **11**, 1-21;

in Germany and Italy after 843 A.D., **7**, 574-615.

Carlson E., Swedish political leader; forms party of liberals and radicals (1900), **16**, 492.

Carlsson, Ketil, bishop of Linköping; denounces Christian I of Denmark, **16**, 213.

Carmagnola, Francesco Bussone (1390-1432), Italian general; under Visconti, **9**, 257; in the service of Venice, **9**, 276-289; fall of, **9**, 289.

Carmania (Kerman), Persian province, **4**, 366, 369, 371, 381.

Carmarthen or Cærmarthen, Marquis of, see Danby, Earl of.

Carmen Sylva, see Elizabeth, queen of Rumania.

Carnap, Lieutenant von, German soldier; leads expedition in West Africa (1894), **15**, 559.

Carnarvon, Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, 4th Earl of (1831-1890), English statesman; South African policy as colonial secretary, **22**, 269-270; settles boundary difficulty between Orange Free State and Griqualand (1876), **22**, 270; as lord-lieutenant of Ireland in Salisbury's first ministry (1885) negotiates with Parnell, **21**, 647.

Carne, Sir Edward (d. 1561), English ambassador at Rome for Queen Mary I of England, **19**, 252, 272.

Carneiro de Campos, José Joachim, marquis of Caravelles (1768-1836), Brazilian statesman; one of three regents for Pedro II, **23**, 658.

Carneiro, Leao Honorio Hermeto, marquis of Paraíba (1801-1856), Brazilian statesman; premier (1843-1844), **23**, 659; death, **23**, 659.

Carnot, Lazare Nicolas Marguerite (1753-1823), French statesman; as war minister, **12**, 360, 419; at battle of Wattignies, **12**, 365; despatches Napoleon to the Alps, **12**, 372; foreign policy of, **12**, 379; elected to the Directory, **12**, 419; gives Napoleon command of the army of the Alps, **12**, 423; plan of campaign in Italy, **12**, 424; Rhine policy of, **12**, 431; character and policy, **12**, 441; escape and condemnation of, **12**, 547, 548; recall of, **12**, 523; supports Napoleon after return from Elba (1815), **12**, 624.

Carnot, Marie François Sadi (1837-1894), grandson of the preceding; becomes president of France, **13**, 194; assassinated, **13**, 195.

Carolina Code, criminal code of Emperor Charles V, **14**, 280.

Carolina of Austria, consort of Ferdinand IV of Two Sicilies, **9**, 538.

Carolinas, see North Carolina and South Carolina.

Caroline Affair, destruction of American vessel *Caroline* (1837), **22**, 337; **23**, 367.

Caroline Amelia Elizabeth (1768-1821), queen of George IV of England; trial of, **21**, 516; death of, **21**, 521.

Caroline Mathilda (1751-1775), queen of

- English politician and littérateur; position regarding Strafford's impeachment, **19**, 595; killed at battle of Newbury, **20**, 16.
- Cary, Thomas**, deputy governor of North Carolina; rebellion of (1710), **23**, 191.
- Casablanca**, fighting at (1907), **13**, 202.
- Casa de la Contratacion de las Indias**, board of trade at Seville; (1501), **23**, 569.
- Casa-al-Secco, La**, battle of (1427), **9**, 280.
- Casale**, capital of Montferrat; sold to Louis XIV, **9**, 500; siege of (1629), **11**, 460.
- Casalishio**, battle of (1511), **9**, 431.
- Casas, Bartolomé de las** (1471-1566), Spanish "Apostle of the Indies"; life of, **22**, 510.
- Casaubon, Jourdan de Lille**, Lord of (fourteenth century), French noble; trial and condemnation of, **11**, 92-93.
- Casca, Caius Servilius**, brother of Publius Servilius Casca; in conspiracy against Caesar (55 B.C.), **5**, 581.
- Casca Publius Servilius** (d. ca. 42 B.C.), Roman tribune; a leader in the conspiracy against Caesar, **5**, 580, 582, 585-586.
- Cascrio**, an anarchist; assassinates President Carnot (June 21th, 1894), **13**, 195.
- Casimir (I) "the Restorer"**, king of Poland 1040-1058; recall and accession of, **24**, 14; restores order in kingdom, **24**, 15; acquires Silesia and makes alliance with Hungary, **24**, 15; death and fame of, **24**, 16.
- Casimir (II) "the Just"** (1138-1194), king of Poland 1177-1194, reign of, **24**, 30.
- Casimir (III) "the Great"**, king of Poland 1333-1370; accession of, **24**, 32; legal and social reforms of, **24**, 33-34; conquests of, **24**, 36; death of, **24**, 37.
- Casimir IV**, king of Poland and Lithuania 1447-1492, **17**, 179; **24**, 42; defeats Teutonic knights, **24**, 43; progress in reign of, **24**, 43.
- Casimir Périer**, grandfather of Casimir-Périer, see Périer.
- Casimir-Périer, Jean Paul Pierre** (1817-), president of France 1891-1895; becomes premier, **13**, 195; elected president, **13**, 196.
- Casius, Mount**, battle of (second century B.C.), **4**, 559.
- Cass, Lewis** (1782-1866), an American statesman; democratic candidate for president (1848), **23**, 377; candidate for democratic nomination (1852), **23**, 388; secretary of state under Buchanan, **23**, 402, 412; supports Union cause after fall of Sumter, **23**, 415.
- Cassander** (ca. 354-297 B.C.), king of Macedonia; Alexander and, **4**, 390; wars of, **4**, 436-452, 490-499; kills Olympias, Roxane and Alexander the Younger, **4**, 440.
- Cassandra or Cassandraea**, Greek city, founded by Cassander (316 B.C.), **4**, 412-413.
- Cassano**, a town in Italy; battles of (1158), **14**, 100; (1259), **14**, 125; (1799), **12**, 471; **14**, 531.
- Cassel**, capital of Prussian province Hesse-Nassau; battles of (1071), **11**, 29; (1328), **11**, 99; (1677), **11**, 587; siege of (1702), **15**, 223.
- Cassian**, minister to the emperor Constantius; treason of (356 A.D.), **6**, 479.
- Cassian Law**, a Roman balloting law, **5**, 320 note.
- Cassianus, Johannes Masiliensis** (ca. 360-ca. 448 A.D.), a theologian; and Leo the Great, **3**, 527.
- Cassibelan**, see Cassivelaunus.
- Cassini Convention**, secret treaty between Russia and China (1895), **24**, 560.
- Cassius, Avidius** (second century A.D.) Roman general; reforms of, **6**, 291, 299; revolt of, against Marcus Aurelius, **6**, 299-300.
- Cassius Longinus, Caius** (d. 42 B.C.), Roman soldier and pontician; in Parthian War, **5**, 509-511; naval exploits of, **5**, 544, 545; leader in conspiracy against Caesar, **5**, 580, 581, 586; opposes public burial for Caesar, **5**, 610; delay of, in leaving Italy (44 B.C.), **5**, 614; commands in Syria and Asia Minor, **2**, 164; **5**, 621; at Philippi, **5**, 622; death, **5**, 623.
- Cassius Longinus, Caius**, Roman jurist, governor of Syria (50 A.D.); opposes Nero's extravagance, **6**, 186.
- Cassius Longinus, Lucius**, Roman tribune of the plebs (137 B.C.); proposes law for secret balloting, **5**, 119.
- Cassius Longinus, Lucius** (d. 107 B.C.), Roman consul (107 B.C.); sent to bring Jugurtha to Rome, **5**, 385; attacked and killed by the Tigurini, **5**, 293.
- Cassivelaunus** (ca. 50 B.C.), British chief; conquered by Caesar, **5**, 526; **13**, 12.
- Castañón, Francisco Xavier de** (d. 1852), a Spanish soldier; at Tudela, **10**, 312; at Baylen, **12**, 569.
- Castelar, Emilio** (1832-1899), Spanish statesman; foreign minister of republic (1873), **10**, 411; becomes president of the executive, **10**, 412; resignation of (1874), **10**, 411.
- Castellina**, a town in Italy; siege of, by Neapolitans (1478), **9**, 371.
- Castelnaudary**, a town in France; battle of (1632), **11**, 465.
- Castes**, in Egypt, **1**, 188, 380; in India, **2**, 483, 508, 528, 541; in Persia, **2**, 657.
- Castide (or Christal), Sir Henry** (fourteenth century); instructs Irish chiefs in English manners, **21**, 388, 388 note.
- Castiglione, Duke of**, see Augereau.
- Castiglione delle Stiviere**, a town in Italy; battle of (1796), **12**, 431; **14**, 512.
- Castile**, former kingdom and modern province of Spain; origin of, **10**, 46; history of, from 1037-1109, **10**, 48-50; separation of, from Aragon (1126), **10**, 58; union of, with Leon (1230), **10**, 65; and Henry of Trastámara, **10**, 85-87, 115; Ferdinand V and Isabella I become joint sovereigns of (1474), **10**, 132; Philip I sole ruler of (1506), **10**, 182; French invasion of (ca. 1519), **10**, 223.
- Castilla, Ramon** (1796-1867), Peruvian soldier and statesman; president of Peru, **23**, 606.
- Castillon**, a town in France; battle of (1453), **11**, 239.

- Daniel O'Connell (1828-1829), **21**, 446; reorganised (1842-1843), **21**, 447.
- Catholic Church, see Greek Church, Papacy, Religion.
- Catholic League, a league formed by Maximilian of Bavaria with the ecclesiastical princes and electors (1609); history of, **14**, 324-326.
- Catholic Relief Bill, an act admitting Roman Catholics to many offices from which they had previously been excluded in England (1829), **21**, 511 seq.
- Catiline, L. Sergius (ca. 108-62 B.C.), Roman politician; early career of, **5**, 480-483; conspiracy of, **5**, 483; death of, **5**, 493.
- Catinat, Nicolas (1637-1712), French soldier; at battle of Staffarda, **9**, 507; in war of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601; in Italy, **11**, 615; on the Rhine, **11**, 616; destroys Heidelberg Castle, **14**, 402.
- Cato, L. Porcius, Roman consul 89 B.C., slain, **5**, 417.
- Cato, M. Porcius, surnamed "the Censor" (234-149 B.C.), Roman statesman; quaestor under Scipio, **5**, 284; opposes Scipio, **5**, 301; advises destruction of Carthage, **5**, 304; intercedes for Greek captives, **5**, 314; as an author, **5**, 358.
- Cato, Marcus Porcius, surnamed Uticensis (95-46 B.C.), a Roman patriot; relation of, to Catalinian conspiracy, **5**, 490, 494; quaestor in Cyprus, **5**, 505; opposes Cicero, **5**, 506-507; with Pompey in struggle against Cæsar, **5**, 513-514, 530, 544, 554, 556; death of, **5**, 557-558; characterisation of, **5**, 410, 475, 476.
- Cato-street Conspiracy or Thistlewood Conspiracy, a conspiracy in England to assassinate certain ministers (1820); **21**, 512.
- Cats (Catz), Jakob (1577-1660), Dutch poet, **13**, 595, 612 note.
- Catullus, Caius Valerius (ca. 87-54 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 596, 647-649.
- Catulus, Caius Lutatius, Roman consul 242 B.C.; at battle of the Ægatian Islands, **5**, 232.
- Catulus, Quintus Lutatius, Roman consul 102 B.C.; aids Marius against Cimbric, **5**, 396; put to death, **5**, 429; as historian, **5**, 644.
- Catulus, Quintus Lutatius, son of Quintus Catulus; Roman consul 78 B.C., **5**, 457; as princeps of senate, **5**, 462, 465, 466, 478, 480, 487, 488, 494, 495.
- Catus, Decianus, Roman procurator in Britain; in war with Boadicea (61 A.D.), **6**, 190; in Britain, **6**, 193; **18**, 11.
- Catuvellauni, pre-Roman people in Britain, **18**, 3, 11.
- Caucasus, a province of Russia; topography of, **17**, 84, 550; conquered by Russia, **17**, 598.
- Cauchon, Pierre (d. 1443), French bishop; directs trial of Joan of Arc, **11**, 205; **18**, 556.
- Caucones, a Greek tribe, **3**, 105.
- Caudine Forks, two mountain gorges in Italy; battle of (321 B.C.), **5**, 188-189.
- Caulaincourt, Armand Augustin Louis de, duke of Vicenza (1773-1827), French statesman and soldier; in Russian campaign, **12**, 597; attends congress at Châtillon, **12**, 609; at the Russian court, **17**, 163; concedes Russia's demands regarding Poland, **17**, 469; Napoleon sends to Alexander I (1814), **17**, 489.
- Cavagnari, Sir Louis (1841-1879), British resident at Kabul; death of (1879), **22**, 208; **24**, 503.
- Cavaignac, Eugène Louis (1802-1857), French soldier; in revolution of 1848, **13**, 99-102; dictatorship of, **13**, 103; as presidential candidate, **13**, 105.
- Cavalcanti, Hollanda, Brazilian statesman; forms liberal ministry (1841), **23**, 659.
- Cavalier, Jean (1679-1740), French general and leader of the Camisards; won over to the Catholic cause, **11**, 617.
- Cavaliers, nick-name of English royalist party in time of the Stuarts, **19**, 613.
- Cavalotti, Felix Carlo Emanuel (1842-1898), Italian politician and poet; charges of, against Crispi, **9**, 633.
- Cave, Sir Ambrose (d. 1568), English statesman; councillor of Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 273.
- Cave, Stephen (1820-1880), English official; in financial embassy to Egypt (1876), **24**, 458.
- Cavendish, Lord Frederick Charles, son of seventh duke of Devonshire (1836-1882), an English statesman; murder of, **21**, 645.
- Cavendish, Lord John (d. 1796), English Whig statesman; becomes chancellor of the exchequer, **20**, 638; moves vote of censure on terms of peace with America, **20**, 640.
- Cavendish, Thomas (ca. 1555-1592), English navigator; voyages of, **19**, 385, 487; **22**, 558.
- Cavendish, Spencer Compton, eighth duke of Devonshire (1833-), English statesman; becomes member of the government, **21**, 651.
- Cavendish, William, first duke of Devonshire (1640-1707), English nobleman; member of "Country party" (1675), **20**, 281; signs invitation to William of Orange, **20**, 405.
- Cavendish, William (1592-1676), duke of Newcastle, English statesman and writer; besieged at York, **20**, 22; at battle of Marston Moor, **20**, 24.
- Cavendish, William, fourth duke of Devonshire (1720-1764), English statesman; becomes prime minister, **20**, 582.
- Cavour, Camillo Benso, Count di (1810-1861), Italian statesman; compared with Garibaldi, **9**, 590; relations of, to Garibaldi, **9**, 593 note; reforms of, **9**, 602; interview of, with Napoleon III, **9**, 603, 603 note, 607; **15**, 15; supports expedition of Garibaldi to Sicily, **9**, 608; at congress of Paris (1856), **13**, 131; **15**, 14; induces Austria to declare war, **15**, 15; **21**, 627; death of, **9**, 611.
- Cawnpore, city of British India; siege and

Cerro Gordo, battle of (1847), **23**, 374, 625.
Cersobleptes (fourth century B.C.), king of Thracian Chersonesus, **4**, 230, 235.
Cerularius, Michael (eleventh century), Greek patriarch; causes rupture between Latin and Greek churches, **7**, 250.
Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de (1547-1616), Spanish writer; heroism of, at Lepanto, **9**, 476.
Cervera y Topete, Pascual, count de Jerez and marquis de Santa Ava (1833-); Spanish rear-admiral; defeated at Santiago (1898), **23**, 489.
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Cesarini, Guiliiano or Julian (1398-1444), an Italian cardinal; invades Bohemia, **14**, 211; in crusade against Turks, **24**, 321; advocates breaking Treaty of Szegedin with Turks, **24**, 322.
Cestius Gallus (first century A.D.), Roman governor of Syria, **2**, 179-180.
Cetewayo or Cettiwayo, Zulu chief; in war with British (1878-1879), **21**, 642.
Cethegus, C. Cornelius (first century B.C.), Roman noble; in Catiline conspiracy, **5**, 484, 487, 488, 490.
Ceuta, town in Morocco; capture of (1415), **3**, 250; **10**, 455-459.
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Chabot, François (1759-1794), French revolutionist; rouses the people, **12**, 259; protests against ceremonial forms, **12**, 282; witness against Girondists, **12**, 326; charges against, **12**, 334.
Chabot de l'Allier, Georges Antoine (1758-1819), French jurist; as president of the Assembly moves that Napoleon be made consul for life, **12**, 525.
Chabot, Philippe de (1480-1543), French admiral; directs interest of Francis I to new world, **22**, 464.
Chabrias (d. 357 B.C.), Athenian general; in service of Egypt, **2**, 620-622, 623-625; aids Evagoras against Persians, **4**, 121, 133; in war against Sparta, **4**, 142, 179.
Chacabuco, a pass in the Andes Mountains; battle of (1817), **23**, 585, 592, 610.
Chærea, Cassius (d. 41 A.D.), Roman tribune; assassinates Caligula, **2**, 171; **6**, 162, 168.
Chærilaus, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens, **4**, 2.
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Chaffee, Adna Romanza (1842-), American soldier; commands United States forces in China (1900), **24**, 568-571.
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Chalais (Henri de Talleyrand), Count of (1599-1626); in conspiracy against Cardinal Richelieu, **11**, 451.
Chalcideus (d. 412 B.C.), Spartan commander; in Peloponnesian War, **3**, 619.
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Chalmers, Thomas (1780-1847), Scottish divine; leader in secession from Church of Scotland, **21**, 611.
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- Christian** (d. 1245), first bishop of Prussia; feud of, with the Prussians, **14**, 119.
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- Christian** (Chrestien or Chrétien) de Troyes, French troubadour, **11**, 71.
- Christians**, persecution of, ordered by Diocletian, **6**, 436; **18**, 23; capitation tax imposed upon, by the Saracens, **7**, 190; Spanish Christians persecuted by Diocletian, **10**, 11-12; defeated at Alarcón (1195), **10**, 61; at war with Muhammed al-Nasir, **10**, 62; victorious at Las Navas de Tolosa, **10**, 62; atrocities of, in Spain, **10**, 249-250; massacre of, in Lisbon, **10**, 487; in Mongol empire, **24**, 285-286; favoured by Hulagu, **24**, 290; treatment of, under Selim I, **24**, 339; massacre of, in China, **24**, 567; persecution of, in Japan, **24**, 588.
- Christ's Soldiers**, see **Brothers of the Sword**.
- Christina** (1626-1689), queen of Sweden; reign of, **16**, 329-330; abdication of, **16**, 330; later life, **16**, 331-333; authority of, limited by the diet, **16**, 342; death of, **16**, 333.
- Christina of Saxony** (1481-1513), consort of John (Hans), king of Denmark; in war with Sweden, **16**, 221-222.
- Christina**, duchess of Savoy; regency of 1637-1648, **9**, 506.
- Christina, Maria**, see **Maria Christina**.
- Christina**, a fort founded by the Swedes on the Delaware Bay (1638), **23**, 9.
- Christison, Wenlock**, a Massachusetts quaker; trial of (1659), **23**, 119.
- Christopher I**, king of Denmark 1252-1259; reign of, **16**, 172-173.
- Christopher II**, king of Denmark 1320-1334; reign of, **16**, 177-180.
- Christopher III** (1418-1448), king of Denmark 1439-1448, as **Christopher I**, king of Sweden; chosen king of Norway and Sweden, **16**, 209; alliance of, with the Dutch, **16**, 210; death of, saves the Hanse towns, **16**, 210.
- Christopher**, pope 903 A.D.; driven from Rome, **8**, 579.
- Christopher**, count of Oldenburg (1502 or 1504-1566), a German Protestant leader; supports Christian II of Denmark in war with Holstein and Denmark, **16**, 258-259.
- Chronicles**, Book of, part of the Old Testament; circumstances of its composition, **2**, 137.
- Chrysaphius**, favourite of Theodosius the Younger; conspires to assassinate Attila (ca. 449 A.D.), **7**, 58-60.
- Chrysippus**, a physician of Rhodes (third century B.C.), **4**, 569.
- Chrysoloras, Emmanuel** (1355-1415), a Greek scholar; influence of, in Italy, **9**, 352.
- Chrysostom, St. John** (347-407 A.D.), a celebrated father of the Greek church; intercedes for Eutropius, **6**, 545; **7**, 36, 37; conspiracy against, **7**, 39-40; exile of, **7**, 40-41; importance of, for Roman church, **8**, 522.
- Chrzanowsky, Adalbert** (1788-1861), a Polish soldier in Sardinian service; commander-in-chief in war with Austria, **14**, 658-659; at the battle of Novara (1849), **14**, 569.
- Chthonophyle**, Greek tribal name, **3**, 120.
- Chun**, a Chinese prince; tour of (1886), **24**, 557; at Berlin, **24**, 575.
- Chunar**, a town in Mirzapur, British India; taken by the English, **22**, 70.
- Chur**, see **Coire**.
- Church, Benjamin** (1639-1718), American colonial soldier; in King Philip's War, **23**, 140; expedition of, against Indians at Lewiston, **23**, 188; attacks French settlements on bay of Fundy, **23**, 189.
- Church History** (National), see **Religion**, section B.
- Churchill, Arabella** (1648-1730), sister of John Churchill, duke of Marlborough; mistress of James II, **20**, 385.

Cintra, Convention of, a convention concluded between France and England relative to Portugal (1808), **10**, 540.

Cinyras, a Greek tragedy, **4**, 251.

Ciompi, plebeians in Italy; Macchiavelli's account of the insurrection of, **9**, 331-343.

Circassians or **Tcherkesses**, a term applied to the northwestern group of peoples inhabiting the region of the Caucasus; planted in Bulgaria (1864), **24**, 178; origin of, **24**, 407; as mameluke sultans, **24**, 443.

Circles, Army of the, a German army in the Seven Years' War, **12**, 73.

Cirencester or **Cicester**, town in Gloucestershire, England; battle of (635 A.D.), **18**, 62.

Cisalpine Republic, a state in northern Italy, including the Cispadane and Transpadane republics; established by Napoleon (1797), **9**, 555; oppressed by France, **9**, 557; reorganised by Napoleon, **9**, 564; converted by Napoleon into the Italian Republic (1802), **9**, 566.

Cisjuran, Kingdom of, see **Burgundy**, **Cisjurane**.

Cisneros y Latorre, Baltazar Hidalgo de (1755-1829), Spanish general; viceroy of Buenos Ayres, **23**, 591.

Cispadane Republic, a state formed (1796) by Napoleon between the Po and Rome, **9**, 552; **12**, 435.

Cisplatine State, the official name of Uruguay from 1821 to 1828, **23**, 594.

Cissey, Ernest Louis Octave Courtot (1811-1882), French general and politician; becomes president of cabinet, **13**, 188.

Cities, Free, see **Free Cities**.

Citra, a town in the district of Lisbon, Portugal; reduced by Alfonso VI of Leon (1093), **10**, 428; taken by Alfonso I of Portugal, **10**, 431.

Citra, Convention of (1808), **10**, 341, 540; **12**, 569; **17**, 459; **21**, 474.

Ciudadela, a town in Minorca, Balearic Islands, Spain; seized by the French, **12**, 67.

Ciudad Rodrigo, a Spanish town and fortress, situated on the Agueda; taken by the French under Masséna (1810), **10**, 353; stormed and taken by Wellington (1812), **10**, 358; **21**, 478.

Ciullo d'Alcamo, Sicilian poet of the twelfth century, **9**, 185.

Civic Oath, Louis XVI's oath of adherence to constitution of France, **12**, 227.

Civil Rights Bill, a bill to protect persons in the United States in their civil rights (1866), **23**, 462.

Civil Service Reform (in United States), the first reform act passed (1871), **23**, 472; Pendleton Act passed, **23**, 479; under Cleveland, **23**, 480.

Civil War, The, the war between Charles I of England and the party of parliament; preparations for (1642), **19**, 627-628; the outbreak of the war, **20**, 4-6; first engagements, **20**, 7-9; Gloucester and

Newbury, **20**, 13-18; further course of, **20**, 18-45.

Civil War in America (1861-1865); main treatment, **23**, 407-453; election of Lincoln and Secession, **23**, 407-409; the Confederate states, **23**, 409-412; fall of Sumter, **23**, 413-416; North and South at outbreak of hostilities, **23**, 416-420; early months of the war, **23**, 420-423; Bull Run and the Trent affair, **23**, 423-424; campaigns in the West (1861-1862), **23**, 424-430; campaigns in the East (1862), **23**, 430-434; emancipation of the slaves, **28**, 435; Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, **23**, 436; Gettysburg, **23**, 437-439; Vicksburg campaign, **23**, 440-441; Chickamauga and Chattanooga, **23**, 441-443; Sherman's final campaigns (1864-1865), **23**, 444-446; Grant's Virginia campaigns (1864-1865), **23**, 446-451; death of Lincoln, **23**, 451-453.

Civilis, **Claudius**, a chief of the Batavi (first century A.D.); heads Batavian revolt, **6**, 231; exploits of, **13**, 273-275.

Civitella, a small Italian town, in the province of Teramo; Normans defeat Leo IX at (1053), **9**, 69; siege of (1557), **11**, 347.

Claiborne, see **Claybourne**.

Clairaut, Alexis Claude (1713-1765), a celebrated French mathematician; visits arctic regions to determine the measuring of a degree and shape of the earth, **12**, 122.

Clairfait, see **Clerfayt**.

Clam-Gallas, Eduard, Count (1805-1891), an Austrian general; in Seven Weeks' War, **15**, 23.

Clanricarde, Ulick de Burgh, Marquis of and earl of St. Albans (1604-1657), Irish soldier; relation of, to the protestants of Ireland, **19**, 609; obliges the nuncio to flee, **20**, 96; succeeds Ormonde in Ireland, **20**, 116; rejects demands of the duke of Lorraine, **20**, 116-117.

Clare, a maritime county of Munster, Ireland; election of O'Connell for, **21**, 541; returns O'Connell, a second time, **21**, 545.

Clare, earl of, see **Fitzgibbon**.

Clare, Richard de, see **Pembroke**, earl of.

Clarence, George, Duke of (1449-1478), a younger brother of Edward IV; marries daughter of Warwick, **18**, 586; character of, **18**, 590; returns to the king, **18**, 590; joins Edward IV, **18**, 593; death of, **18**, 593.

Clarence, Lionel, Duke of (1338-1368), second son of Edward III; proposed as heir to Scottish throne, **21**, 144; marries daughter of earl of Ulster, **21**, 385; appointed governor of Ireland, **21**, 386.

Clarence, William Henry, Duke of, see **William IV** of England.

Clarendon, a county in colonial Carolina; settlement of, **23**, 48; annexed to Carteret, **23**, 53.

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of (1608-1674), an English historian and chancellor of Charles II; his estimate of the execu-

23, 379; in debate on the compromise measures, **23**, 380; urges acquiescence in compromise, **23**, 387-388; death of (June 29th, 1852), **23**, 389.

Claybourne or Claiborne, William (1589?-1676?), an American colonial politician; seeks shelter in Virginia, **22**, 591; establishes trading colony on Kent Island, **22**, 598; harasses Maryland, **22**, 601; instigates Indian war, **22**, 602; excites rebellion in Maryland, **22**, 602; claims Maryland, **22**, 606; appoints ten commissioners to govern Maryland, **22**, 606-607.

Claypole, Elizabeth (1629-1658), a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, **20**, 176.

Clayton, John Middleton (1796-1856), an American jurist and politician; as secretary of state, **23**, 383.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, to facilitate the construction of a canal across the American isthmus; signed (1850), **23**, 383; abrogated by Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901), **23**, 490, 603.

Cleander (d. 325 B.C.), a Macedonian general; reinforces Alexander with troops from Greece, **4**, 310; at Arbela, **4**, 325, 326; kills Parmenion, **4**, 345, 370; excesses in Ecbatana, **4**, 383.

Cleander (second century A.D.), a Phrygian slave and favourite of the Roman emperor Commodus; succeeds Perennis, **6**, 379; sells offices, **6**, 380; death of (189 A.D.), **6**, 381.

Clearchus (d. 401 B.C.), Lacedæmonian adventurer; commands army of Cyrus the Younger, **4**, 51-58; seized and slain by Tissaphernes, **4**, 60.

Clémenceau, Eugène (1841-), a French politician; brings about Ferry's resignation (1885), **13**, 193; secures the nomination and election of Carnot, **13**, 194.

Clement I or Clemens Romanus, pope first century A.D., **2**, 176.

Clement II (Suidgar), pope 1046-1047; pontificate of, **8**, 591.

Clement III (Paolo Scolari), pope 1187-1191; relation of, to the senate and people, **8**, 607; founds a bishopric, **14**, 118; exhorts Danes to a crusade, **16**, 156.

Clement III, anti-pope, see **Guibert**.

Clement IV (Guy Foulques), pope 1265-1268; secures treaty between Baldwin II and Charles of Anjou, **7**, 312; pontificate of, **8**, 616; invests Charles of Anjou with kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 109; intervenes in Denmark, **16**, 174; contest following death of, **8**, 616; **9**, 111.

Clement V (Bertrand d'Agoust), pope 1305-1314; pontificate of, **8**, 624-625; transfers papal court to Avignon, **8**, 619; condemns Templars, **8**, 457; suppresses order of Knights Templars, **8**, 459, 625; sends missionaries to China, **24**, 293; death of, **8**, 626.

Clement VI (Pierre Roger), pope 1342-1352; pontificate of, **8**, 328; requested

to return to Rome, **9**, 213; begins to oppose Rienzi, **9**, 220; confides the government of Rome to four cardinals, **9**, 223; cedes Bologna to John Visconti, archbishop of Milan, **9**, 243; feud with Ludwig of Brandenburg, **14**, 176-178; issues the bull *Unigenitus*, **14**, 255.

Clement VII, anti-pope, see **Robert of Geneva**.

Clement VII (Giulio de' Medici), pope 1523-1534; rules Florence while cardinal, **9**, 438, 446; election of, **9**, 448; in war against the French, **9**, 448, 449; in war against Charles V, **9**, 450; **11**, 323-324; **19**, 93; escapes to the French, **9**, 455; **11**, 324; bribed by Francis I of France, **11**, 332; difficulties of, relative to Henry VIII's divorce, **19**, 107; commission of, to Wolsey and Campeggio, **19**, 108, 113; vacillation of, toward Henry VIII, **19**, 108, 125; opposition of, to Henry VIII, **19**, 111, 129; annuls sentence of Cranmer, **19**, 142, 143; excommunicates Henry, **19**, 156.

Clement VIII (Ippolito Aldobrandini), pope 1592-1605; absolves Henry IV, **9**, 481; **11**, 405; Italy during pontificate of, **9**, 481-483.

Clement VIII (Ægidius Nufios), anti-pope 1425-1429; succeeds Benedict XIII, **8**, 635; resigns government to Martin V, **8**, 635.

Clement IX (Giulio Rospigliosi), pope 1667-1669, **9**, 497.

Clement X (Emilio Altieri), pope 1670-1676, **9**, 497.

Clement XI (Giovanni Francesco Albani), pope 1700-1721; persecutes the Camisards, **11**, 617.

Clement XII (Lorenzo Corsini), pope 1730-1740, **8**, 518; **9**, 511.

Clement XIII (Carlo della Torre di Rezzonico), pope 1758-1769, **8**, 518.

Clement XIV (Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli), pope 1769-1774, **8**, 518; **9**, 539.

Clement of Alexandria, Saint (d. 217 A.D.), a father of early Christian church; an Alexandrian catechist, **1**, 572.

Clément, Jacques (1567-1589), a fanatical French monk; assassinates Henry III of France, **4**, 266; **11**, 394.

Clements, Gregory (d. 1660), English parliamentary leader, one of the regicides; trial and execution, **20**, 236.

Cleobis and Bito, sons of Cydippe, a priestess of Hera at Argos; story of, **2**, 450.

Cleocritus, an Athenian herald of the initiated; address of (404 B.C.), **4**, 12.

Cleombrotus I (d. 371 B.C.), king of Sparta; invades Thebes, **4**, 142, 156; checks expedition against Phocis, **4**, 144; remains with army in Phocis, **4**, 155-156; military skill of, **4**, 156; breaks truce with Thebans, **4**, 158; killed at Leuctra, **4**, 157.

Cleombrotus (ca. 480 B.C.), son of Anaxandrides, king of Sparta; regency of, after death of Leonidas, **3**, 334; defends the isthmus of Corinth against Xerxes, **3**, 334.

- 410; **21**, 75; (1306), **21**, 89; at battle of Bannockburn, **21**, 99-100; death of, **21**, 102.
- Clifford, Sir Robert**, an English nobleman, secret agent of Yorkists; assistance of, to Perkin Warbeck (1493), **19**, 28; deserts Yorkists and accuses Sir William Stanley of treason (1494), **19**, 29.
- Clifford, Rosamond** ("Fair Rosamond") (d. 1176), ancestor of great Clifford family, and mistress of Henry II of England; story of, **18**, 289-290.
- Clifford, Sir Thomas** (1630-1673), English politician; member of Cabal ministry (1667), **20**, 264; made Lord Clifford of Chudleigh and lord-treasurer (1672), **20**, 277; resignation of, **20**, 279.
- Clinchant, Justin** (1820-1881), French soldier; commander-in-chief of the army of the east (1871), **13**, 170.
- Clinias** (d. 447 B.C.), an Athenian commander, father of Alcibiades, **3**, 584.
- Clinias** (d. 261 B.C.), father of Aratus of Sicyon, **4**, 519.
- Clinton, Edward Fiennes de** (1512-1585), ninth Lord Clinton and Say, English admiral; attempts to relieve garrison of Havre, **19**, 333.
- Clinton, George** (1739-1812), American statesman; elected vice-president (1804), **23**, 319; reelected vice-president (1808), **23**, 324.
- Clinton, George** (d. 1761), English admiral and colonial governor; makes peace with the Six Nations, **23**, 168; liberality of, in expedition against Louisburg, **23**, 196.
- Clinton, Sir Henry** (1738-1795), English soldier; becomes commander-in-chief of British troops in America, **20**, 627; arrives at Boston, **23**, 246; at Charleston, **23**, 255; at New York, **23**, 256; captures American forts and fleet on the Hudson, **23**, 265; evacuates Philadelphia, **23**, 268; campaigns in South Carolina (1780), **23**, 274; Arnold betrays West Point to, **20**, 629; **23**, 275; attempts to save André, **20**, 629.
- Clinton, Sir William Henry** (1769-1846), British soldier; commands British forces sent to Portugal (1827), **10**, 547.
- Clisson, Olivier de** (ca. 1332-1407), a constable of France; Peter de Craon attempts to assassinate, **11**, 162-163.
- Clisthenes**, an Athenian statesman, one of the Alcmæonidæ; helps to rebuild temple at Delphi, **3**, 234, 235; establishes democracy (510 B.C.), **3**, 235-252, 257, 260, 307, 395, 517, 626; makes overtures to Persia, **3**, 252, 263.
- Clisthenes** (d. 570 B.C.), tyrant of Sicyon, **3**, 169, 184.
- Clitarchus** (ca. 300 B.C.), Greek historian; on Alexander's expedition, **2**, 299; on Themistocles in Persia, **3**, 399.
- Clitus**, king of Illyria; defeated by Alexander the Great (335 B.C.), **4**, 269.
- Clitus, Melas** ("The Black") (d. 328 B.C.), a Macedonian general; commands Alexander's body-guard, **4**, 279; kills Spithridates, thus saving Alexander's life at the Granicus, **4**, 287-288; as division commander, **4**, 324, 346, 348; slain by Alexander, **4**, 348-350, 352, 403-404.
- Clitus** (d. 318 B.C.), a Macedonian admiral; victorious over the Athenians, **4**, 468; conveys Phocion to Athens, **4**, 482; repudiates torture, **4**, 483; defeated by Nicanor, **4**, 486.
- Clive, Robert** (1725-1774), British soldier and statesman; early years of, **22**, 49-50; escapes from Pondicherry (1746), **22**, 47; rise of, **22**, 50; captures Arcot, **22**, 50; besieged in Arcot (1751), **22**, 51; defeats Raja Sahib at Arni, **22**, 51; marriage and visit to England (1753), **22**, 53; returns to India as governor of Fort St. David (1755), **22**, 54; becomes commander of expedition against Siraj-ud-Daula (1756-1757), **22**, 56-57; commands land forces in expedition against Chandanagar, **22**, 58; duplicity of, toward Omichund, **22**, 58-59, 61; defeats Siraj-ud-Daula at battle of Plassey (1757), **22**, 59-61; installs Mir Jafar as nawab of Bengal, **22**, 61; made governor of Calcutta, **22**, 61; repulses Dutch, **22**, 62; second visit to England, **22**, 62-63; created Lord Clive, baron of Plassey, **22**, 62; personal wealth of, **22**, 61, 63; intrigues in management of East Indian affairs in England, **22**, 71; made governor and commander-in-chief in Bengal (1764), **22**, 71-72; last administration in India, **22**, 72-73; refuses personal gifts from native princes, **22**, 73; reforms of, **22**, 73; defends himself in Parliament, **22**, 79; censured by Parliament, **22**, 79; commits suicide (1774), **22**, 80; Macaulay's estimate of, **22**, 80.
- Cloaca Maxima**, a great drain of ancient Rome, built about 600 B.C.; description of, **5**, 105.
- Clodia**, second wife of Octavian; repudiated by her husband, **5**, 630; **6**, 116.
- Clodii**, old Roman family, traditionally of Trojan origin, **5**, 70.
- Clodion** (d. 447 A.D.), king of the Franks; conquests of, **6**, 583; **7**, 464-465.
- Clodius, Albinus**, Roman general in Britain; proclaimed emperor (193 A.D.), **18**, 19; defeat and death of, **18**, 20.
- Clodius Pulcher, Publius** (d. 52 B.C.), Roman demagogue; impeaches Catiline (69 B.C.); **5**, 471; accused of violating sacred mysteries of Bona Dea, **5**, 497-499; made tribune, **5**, 503-504; exiles Cicero, **5**, 504-506; death of, **5**, 512-513.
- Clodia**, Roman maiden of sixth century B.C.; legend concerning, **5**, 92.
- Cloelius**, king of Alba, see **Clauius**.
- Clontarf**, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland; battle of (1014), **21**, 18, 354-355.
- Clootz, Jean Baptiste du Val de Grâce, Baron of**, usually called **Anarcharsis Clootz** (1755-1794), French revolutionist; arrest and execution of, **12**, 335, 336.
- Closter-Seven or Kloster-Zeven, Convention of**; a compact between the duke of Cum-

- 366, 377, 379; defeats French at Aldenhoven, **14**, 507.
- Cocalus**, in Greek legend, king of Sicily; daughters of, kill Minos, **3**, 194.
- Cocherel**, battle of (1364), **11**, 145-146.
- Cochin China**, a French colony in Indo-China; Duarte Coelho discovers (1516), **10**, 486; see French Indo-China.
- Cochlæus, Johannes** (1479-1552), a German Roman Catholic theologian; appointed to write confutation of the Augsburg confession (1530), **14**, 269.
- Cochrane, Sir Alexander Forester Inglis** (1758-1832), English soldier; in British attack on Washington (1814), **23**, 336.
- Cochrane, Sir John** (d. 1695), son of Lord Dundonald; pardon of, for his treason against James II purchased by his father (1685), **20**, 378.
- Cochrane, Thomas**, 10th Earl of Dundonald (1775-1860), an admiral in the British navy, distinguished for his exploits in revolutions in Spanish-America and his command of the Greek navy in 1827 and 1828; appointed commander of the Chilian navy (1818), **23**, 585; quarrels with Chilian authorities, **23**, 585; ineffectual efforts of, in Greece, **21**, 534.
- Cockburn, Sir Alexander James Edmund** (1802-1880), British jurist; as member of Geneva tribunal (1871), **23**, 471.
- Cockburn, Sir George** (1772-1853), English naval officer; in attack on Washington (1814), **23**, 336.
- Coddington, William** (1601-1678), an American colonist; governor of Rhode Island 1640-1647, **23**, 115; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641.
- Codes**, see Jurisprudence.
- Codomannus**, see Darius III.
- Codrington, Sir Edward** (1770-1851), in English admiral; commander-in-chief of allied fleet in Greek revolution (1827), **21**, 536; **24**, 232-233.
- Codrus**, king of Athens (1068 B.C.); title abolished at death of, **3**, 162; ancestor of Solon, **3**, 209.
- Cods and Hooks, Wars of the**, a name given in Holland to the struggle in the middle ages between the nobles and the towns, **13**, 336-338.
- Coehoorn, Menno van** (1641-1704), a Dutch military engineer; defends Namur (1692), **11**, 605.
- Cœle-Syria**, Southern Syria; conquered by Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), **2**, 294, 296; **4**, 380; under the Ptolemies, **2**, 135; **4**, 443-445, 564 seq.
- Cœlestius** (ca. 400 A.D.), collaborator of Pelagius; in Ireland, **21**, 337.
- Coelho Pereira, Duarte** (1485-1554), a Portuguese soldier; discovers Cochin China, **10**, 486.
- Cœnred**, king of Mercia 704-705 A.D.; reign of, **18**, 57.
- Cœnus** (d. ca. 326 B.C.), a Macedonian general of Alexander the Great; at siege of Tyre, **2**, 299; **4**, 301; marries Parmenion's daughter, **4**, 218; at Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 324; at trial of Philotas, **4**, 344; in India, **4**, 357-359, 361.
- Cœsyra** (sixth century B.C.), wife of Pisis-tratus, **3**, 222, 223.
- Cœur, Jacques** (ca. 1400-1456), French financier; at court of Charles VII, **11**, 229, 242.
- Coffinhal, J. B.** (1754-1794), French revolutionist, **12**, 343.
- Coffinière, Chevalier de la**, French naval officer, cruises along New England in King William's War (1690), **23**, 185.
- Cognac, Holy League of**, a league concluded between Pope Clement VII, Francis I of France, Milan and Venice, against Charles V (1526), **11**, 322.
- Coigny, François de** (1670-1759), French soldier; at battle of Parma (1734), **12**, 29.
- Coimbra**, city in Portugal; captured by Ferdinand I of Castile (1058), **10**, 48, 428.
- Coimbra, duke of**, see Pedro.
- Coins and Coinage**, see Numismatics and Finance.
- Coire (Chur)**, capital of the Grisons, Switzerland; in Swiss struggle with Austria (seventeenth century), **16**, 647, 648; bishopric of, **16**, 587, 647.
- Cok**, supposed successor of Crum, king of Bulgaria (815 A.D.), **24**, 161.
- Coke, Sir Edward** (1552-1634), English jurist; at trial of Raleigh, **19**, 472-473; fall of, **19**, 499; defends parliamentary privilege, **19**, 508; opposes Buckingham, **19**, 540; proposes the Petition of Right, **19**, 550.
- Colaxais**, mythical king of the Seythians, **2**, 401.
- Colberg**, see Kolberg.
- Colbert, Jean Baptiste** (1619-1683), French statesman; becomes minister of finance (1661), **11**, 529-530; reorganises finance, **11**, 532-534; advances art, science, literature, **11**, 535; estimate of, by Michelet, **11**, 535-538, 540, 541, 542.
- Colbert, Jean Baptiste**, marquis de Seignelay (1651-1690), French statesman; secretary of navy (1676), **11**, 538; at siege of Genoa, **11**, 598.
- Colbert de Croissi, Charles** (1629-1696), French diplomat; ambassador of Louis XIV in England, **11**, 572; French plenipotentiary at Nimeguen (1678), **11**, 589.
- Colborne, Sir John** (Lord Seaton) (1778-1863), British soldier and colonial governor; appointed lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (1830), **22**, 335; quells revolt in Lower Canada (1837), **22**, 336; succeeds Lord Durham as governor-general of Canada, **22**, 339.
- Cold Harbor**, town of Virginia, U. S. A.; battle of (1864), **23**, 447.
- Coldstream**, small town in Scotland; treaty of (1488), **21**, 205.
- Colenso**, town in Natal, South Africa; battle of (1899), **22**, 309.
- Colesberg**, district in Cape Colony; French's operations in, **22**, 310.
- Coleshill (Cynsyllt) Forest**, in Wales; battle of (1157), **18**, 261.

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- Colonna, Prospero** (1452-1523), an Italian soldier; wins battle of Bicocca, **11**, 314.
- Colonna, Sciarra** (d. 1329), Roman baron; contest of, with Stefano Colonna, **9**, 151; opposes Boniface VIII, **11**, 81 seq.
- Colonna, Stefano**, the Elder (d. ca. 1348), Roman baron, brother of Sciarra; flees before Rienzi (1347), **9**, 214; imprisoned by Rienzi, **9**, 220; death of, **9**, 223.
- Colorado**, one of the United States of America; admission of, to the Union (July 4th, 1876), **23**, 474.
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- Columba, Saint** (521-597), a Celtic missionary in Scotland; work of, in Scotland, **21**, 8-10, 341; founds monastery of Iona, **21**, 9; protects bards, **21**, 9, 343; reforms orders of druids, **21**, 341; relics of, removed to Dunkeld, **21**, 13.
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Concord, a town in Massachusetts; provincial congress adjourns to, **23**, 240; battle of (1775), **23**, 241-243.

Concordat of 1801, The, an agreement concluded between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII concerning the relations of church and state in France; reestablishes state religion, **12**, 511-512; presentation of, **12**, 522-523; text, **13**, 240. -523.

Concordat of 1855, The, an agreement concluded at Vienna between Austria and the pope; conclusion of, **15**, 9-10; revocation of, **15**, 34.

Concordat of Francis I or Concordat of Bologna, an agreement concluded in 1516 at Bologna, between France and the pope; discussion of, **11**, 309-310.

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Concordia, Viennese club; a political and literary club founded in Vienna (1842), **14**, 606.

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Condé, Louis I de Bourbon, 1st Prince of (1530-1569), a leader in conspiracy of Amboise, **11**, 353-354; condemned to death, and saved by Catherine de' Medici, **11**, 355; attempts to seize Lyons, **11**, 355; leader of Huguenot army, **11**, 357; **19**, 329-330; capture and imprisonment of, **11**, 358-359; liberation of, **11**, 360; in second religious war, **11**, 361-363; capture (at Jarnac) and death of, **11**, 363.

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Conrad II (the Salian) (d. 1039), king of Germany 1024-1039, and Holy Roman

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Conrad IV (1228-1254), king of Germany 1250-1254; reign of, **9**, 99; **14**, 124; made king of Romans (1237), **14**, 116; rival of William of Holland, for imperial title, **14**, 118; death of, **9**, 99; **14**, 124.

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Conrad, bishop of Hildesheim, and chancellor of German empire; in fourth crusade (1197), **8**, 412.

Conrad, bishop of Utrecht; governs Holland (1075), **13**, 289.

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Constans I (Flavius Julius) (ca. 320-350 A.D.), Roman emperor, son of Constantine the Great; youth of, **6**, 460-461; **10**, 15; receives Italy, Africa and Western Illy-

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Constantius I, Flavius Valerius, surnamed **Chlorus the Pale** (250?-306 A.D.), Roman emperor 305-306 A.D., father of **Constantine the Great**, appointed co-ruler with **Maximian** (292 A.D.), **6**, 435; acclaimed as emperor, **6**, 437; struggle of, with **Franks**, **7**, 460; quells revolt of **Allectus**, **18**, 22; regains sovereignty in Britain (300 A.D.), **18**, 23; attitude of, toward Christians, **18**, 23; death of, **18**, 24.

Constantius II, Flavius Julius (317-361 A.D.), Roman emperor 337-361 A.D., third son of **Constantine the Great**; main treatment of, **6**, 466-497; made governor of Gaul, **6**, 458; made caesar, **6**, 460; massacre of **Flavians**, **6**, 460; in Persian War, **6**, 467-468; war of, with his brother **Constantine**, **6**, 469-470; conquers **Magnentius**, **6**, 470-472; becomes sole emperor, **6**, 472; relations of, with **Gallus**, **6**, 473-477; makes **Julian** caesar and commander in Gaul, **6**, 478; policy of, toward subjects and allies, **6**, 479; rivalry of, with **Julian**, **6**, 489, 492-497; death of, **6**, 497; funeral of, **6**, 498.

Constantius III (d. 421 A.D.), emperor of the West 421 A.D.; as general, **6**, 567-570; as emperor, **6**, 572.

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Constanza (d. 1197), wife of **Henry VI** of Germany; struggle of, for kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 81-82; mother of **Frederick II**, **9**, 83; death of, **9**, 61.

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Consulate, The, in French history the government which existed from November 9th, 1799, to May 18th, 1804; main treatment, **12**, 487-536; establishment of, **12**, 487; authority of, **12**, 493-496.

Contades, Louis George Erasme, Marquis of (1704-1795), a French marshal; in Flanders, **12**, 43; commands in Germany, **12**, 75-76; **15**, 212; appointed commander-in-chief of Rhine armies, **12**, 76; defeated at Minden (1759), **12**, 76, 77; **15**, 212-213.

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Conti, François Louis, Prince of (1664-1709), French soldier; valour of, at Steenkerke and Neerwinden, **11**, 605; candidate for Polish throne, **11**, 609.

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Continental System, a policy inaugurated (1807) and enforced by Napoleon to shut off England from Continental commerce; international complications caused by, **12**, 579-581; causes war between Napoleon and Portugal, **10**, 324; disastrous effect of, on Holland, **12**, 581; **14**, 25-26.

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Cook, Captain James (1728-1779), English navigator; discoveries of, in Australia, **22**, 234; explores coast of New Zealand (1769), **22**, 259.

Cook or Coke, John (d. 1660), English lawyer, one of council at trial of Charles I; trial and execution of, **20**, 236.

Cooke, Jay (1821-1905), American financier; banking house of, suspends during panic of 1873, **23**, 473.

Cooke, John Esten (1830-1886), American novelist; defends story of Pocahontas, **22**, 575.

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Coote, Sir Charles (d. 1661), Irish soldier and judge; campaign in Ulster (1652), **20**, 116.

Coote, Sir Eyre (1726-1783), British soldier; at battle of Hooghly (1757), **22**, 57; defeats French at Wandewash, **22**, 65; captures Pondicherry (1761), **22**, 66; in command at Calcutta (1779), **22**, 94; defeats Hyder Ali at Porto Novo (1781), **22**, 97, 98; death of, **22**, 102.

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Cope, Sir John (d. 1760), British soldier; commands army in Scotland in rebellion of 1745, **20**, 563.

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Copernicus (1473-1543), Prussian astronomer, the founder of modern astronomy; astronomical work of, **9**, 494; predecessor of Bacon, **19**, 525; life of, **24**, 47.

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Copperheads, name applied to radical Democrats during Civil War in America, **23**, 449.

Copronymus, see Constantine V.

Copt (Egyptian), one of the Afro-Semitic races, **10**, 3.

Coptic, language of Egypt in use until late seventeenth century; akin to hieroglyphic language, **1**, 251-252.

Coptos (Qobt), ancient Egyptian city, **1**, 89.

Coradin (thirteenth century), second son of Saphedin, prince of Syria, **8**, 426.

Corbie, town in Somme, France; siege of (1635), **11**, 469.

Corbière, Jacques, Count of (1767-1853), French politician; minister of interior (1822), **13**, 28.

Corbitant, Indian chief; conspires against colonists of Plymouth (1621), **22**, 631.

Corbulo, Cn. Domitius (d. 67 A.D.), Roman general, **6**, 170, 216, 274.

Corcyra, ancient name for the island of Corfu, *q. v.*

Corday d'Armans, Marie Anne Charlotte, known as Charlotte Corday (1768-1793), French heroine; kills Marat, **12**, 302; execution of, **12**, 303-306.

Cordeliers, French revolutionary society; founded (1790), **12**, 246, 305, 333.

Cordero, Luis, president of Ecuador 1892-1895, **23**, 615.

Cordova, capital of province Cordova, Spain; Phoenicians in, **10**, 4; taken from the Christians by Arabs, **8**, 193; seat of Arab caliphate in Spain, **8**, 196; decline of Saracen power in, **8**, 239; taken by Ferdinand III of Castile (1236), **8**, 253; **10**, 65; Pedro I of Castile unsuccessful against, **10**, 89; stormed by French (1808), **10**, 339.

Cordova, Treaty of, treaty made at Cordova, Mexico, between Iturbide and the Spanish viceroy, **23**, 623.

Cordova, Francisco Hernandez de (1475-1526), Spanish soldier and explorer; success of, in Nicaragua, **23**, 641.

Cordova, Gonsalvo de, see Gonsalvo.

Cordova, Don José de, Spanish admiral; defeated by Sir John Jervis (1797), **10**, 317-318.

Cordus, Aulus Cremutius (d. ca. 25 A.D.), Roman historian; accused of treason, **6**, 145; suicide of, **6**, 146, 159.

Core, see Persephone.

Corea, see Korea.

Corfu (Corcyra), the most northerly of the Ionian islands; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 308, 312, 439-444, 525, 570-575, 607; **4**, 144-148; relations of, with Corinth, **3**, 192, 201, 440-444; Spartan expedition against (374 B.C.), **4**, 144-149; naval battles of Robert Guiscard and Venetians off (1084), **9**, 76.

Corinth (the modern Gorthio), a city of Greece, on the isthmus and gulf of Corinth; traditions of, **3**, 75; early settlement of, **3**, 113, 120; government of, under Periander (ca. 600 B.C.), **3**, 191; relations with Athens, **3**, 257; wars with Athens, **3**, 424, 443-447; war with Corcyra, **3**, 439-442; Corinthian architecture, **3**, 478, 482; part of, in the Peloponnesian War (431-404 B.C.), **3**, 508-583; relations with Syracuse, **3**, 593, 604; refuses alliance with Persia, **4**, 183; aids Syracuse, **4**, 206;

- Mexico City, **23**, 523 seq.; takes Tezcucó, **23**, 523; his remarkable transport overland of vessels to Tezcucó, **23**, 525 seq.; conspiracy against, **23**, 526; captures Mexico (1521), **23**, 530 seq.; as governor of Mexico, **23**, 534-535; conquests of, in Central America, **23**, 642 seq.; takes part in expedition against Algiers, **24**, 478.
- Corti**, Count Luigi (1823-), Italian statesman and diplomat; minister of foreign affairs in Cairoli cabinet (1878), **9**, 630; Italian representative at Congress of Berlin, **9**, 630; resignation of, **9**, 630.
- Coruncanius**, Caius, Roman envoy; sent to Illyria (228 B.C.), **5**, 235.
- Coruncanius**, Lucius, Roman envoy; sent to Illyria (228 B.C.) **5**, 235.
- Coruncanius**, Tiberius (ca. 280 B.C.), Roman plebeian consul; in wars against Pyrrhus, **5**, 204, 206.
- Corunna** (da Coruña), a seaport in Galicia, Spain; battles of (1589), **19**, 409; (1809), **21**, 474.
- Corupedion**, a place in Phrygia; battle of (281 B.C.), **4**, 505, 555.
- Corvée**, service in the form of labour on the public roads and bridges; exacted from the French peasants (1738-1740), **12**, 34-35.
- Corvinus**, see Matthias I.
- Corvus**, Manius Valerius (ca. 349 B.C.), Roman consul and dictator; legend of, **5**, 166, 177; in war with Samnites (343 B.C.), **5**, 180 seq.
- Corylas**, see Cotys.
- Corzuola** (Corcyra the Black), town at extremity of Adriatic Gulf; naval battle off (1298), **9**, 128.
- Cosa**, Juan de la (ca. 1460-1509), a Spanish navigator; discovers Terra Firma (ca. 1507), **22**, 468; conflicts of, with natives, **22**, 471.
- Cosby**, William (d. 1736), English soldier, colonial governor of New York; prosecutes John Zenger, a printer, **23**, 166-167; death of, **23**, 167.
- Cosmas**, Greek leader in revolt against the emperor Leo (727 A.D.), **7**, 205.
- Cosmo** (I) de' Medici, "The Great" (1519-1574) grand duke of Tuscany; proclaimed duke of Florence (1537), **9**, 461; furthers peace between Paul IV and Philip II, **9**, 470; works of, **9**, 472; becomes grand duke of Tuscany (1569), **9**, 461, 477.
- Cosmo** (II) de' Medici (1590-1621) grand duke of Tuscany 1609-1621, **9**, 501.
- Cosmo** (III) de' Medici (d. 1723), grand duke of Tuscany 1670-1723; unfortunate rule of, **9**, 502, 526.
- Cossæi**, see Kossæans.
- Cossacks**, a military people of Russia, of whom two main groups were formerly distinguished—Cossacks of the Ukrain, including the Zaporogian Cossacks and the Cossacks of the Don; origin of name, **24**, 260; services of, to Poland, **24**, 50-51; oppression of, under Wladislaw IV, **24**, 54; reduced by John III of Poland, **24**, 62; connected with Poland, **24**, 387; depredations of, under Murad IV, **24**, 375; Turkish intervention in behalf of (1672), **24**, 387; persuaded to revolt by Krim Girai, **24**, 415; submit to Russia (1549) **24**, 387; (1654), **24**, 55; republic of, formed on the Don (1320), **17**, 147; dominion over, disputed by Poland, Russia, and Turkey, **24**, 387; uprisings of, against Russia (1627), **17**, 239, 242; (1658), **17**, 245; (1706), **17**, 277; and Little Russia, **17**, 92.
- Cossus**, Aulus Cornelius (fourth century B.C.), Roman dictator, **5**, 168, 181.
- Costa Cabral**, Antonio Bernardo da, Count de Thomar (1803-1889), a Portuguese statesman; rise of, under Maria II, **10**, 553; fall of, **10**, 554.
- Costa**, Edward da (sixteenth century), Portuguese soldier; becomes governor general of Brazil (ca. 1553), **23**, 654.
- Costa Rica**, a republic of Central America; as part of old Guatemala, **23**, 639; revolution in, **23**, 650.
- Costume**, see Dress.
- Cotgrave**, English naval officer; defeated by the French at Boulogne (1801), **12**, 515.
- Cotrigurs**, a tribe of Huns; invade the Eastern empire (559 A.D.), **7**, 127-129.
- Cotta**, Lucius Aurelius, Roman consul 119 B.C.; opposes Marian law, **5**, 389.
- Cotta**, Lucius Aurelius, Roman prætor 70 B.C.; jury law of, **5**, 462; moves the recall of Cicero, **5**, 506; Caesar and, **5**, 599.
- Cotta**, Marcus Aurelius, Roman consul 74 B.C.; defeats Mithridates, **5**, 467-469.
- Cotta**, Lucius Aurunculeius, Roman soldier; with Caesar in Gaul (54 B.C.), **5**, 525, 600.
- Cottenham**, Charles Christopher Pepys, Earl of (1781-1851). English statesman and jurist; favours Prisoners' Counsel Bill (1836), **21**, 579; as lord chancellor administers oath to Queen Victoria (1837), **21**, 588.
- Cottureau**, Jean (1757-1794), French leader of the insurgent Bretons (chouans), **12**, 299, 299 note.
- Cotton**, John (1585-1652), a Puritan clergyman; arrives in Massachusetts, **22**, 647.
- Cotton**, John (1640-1699), American colonial clergyman, son of preceding; assists Elliot in revising Indian testament, **23**, 149.
- Cotton**, Sir Robert Bruce (1571-1631), English historian; remonstrates against policy of Charles I, **19**, 547.
- Cotton**, Sir Stapleton; see Combermere.
- Cotton**, Sir Willoughby (1783-1860), English soldier; in Afghan War of 1838-1842, **22**, 139.
- Cotton States and International Exposition**, at Atlanta, Georgia (1895), **23**, 486.
- Cotys** (Corylas), a king of Paphlagonia in the fourth century B.C.; alliance of, with Sparta, **4**, 101.
- Cotys**, a king of Thrace 382-358 B.C.; murder of, **4**, 200.
- Coucy**, Edict of, an edict ordering the suspension of religious persecution (1535), **11**, 335.

and extirpation of papacy and prelacy (1643); negotiation of, **20**, 17; ratification of, **20**, 17; **21**, 294; Charles II declares approbation of (1650), **20**, 103; **21**, 295; attitude of parliament toward, after the Restoration, **20**, 239; text of, **22**, 357.

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Coventry, Sir John (seventeenth century), member of English parliament; assault on (1671), **20**, 273.

Coventry, Sir William (1626-1686), English statesman; member of "Country party" in parliament (1675), **20**, 281.

Coventry Act, measure passed by English parliament for security of the person (1671); reasons for, **20**, 273 seq.

Coverdale, Miles (1488-1568), bishop of Exeter, the first translator of the whole Bible into English; publishes his Bible, **19**, 180; at confirmation of Matthew Parker to archbishopric (1559), **19**, 279.

Covilhão, Pedro da (b. ca. 1450), Portuguese explorer; discoveries of, **10**, 474-475.

Cowenga, town in California, U. S. A.; battle of (1847), **23**, 373.

Cowley, Abraham (1618-1667), an English poet and essayist; estimate of, **20**, 218.

Cowley, Henry Richard Charles Wellesley Earl of (1804-1884), and Viscount Dangan an English diplomatist; sent to Vienna to prevent a rupture between Austria and Piedmont (1859), **15**, 15.

Cowley, Richard, see Wellesley, Marquis of.

Cowpens, a town in South Carolina, U. S. A.; battle of (1781), **20**, 637; **23**, 278.

Cowper, Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th Earl (1834-), lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1880-1882), **21**, 645.

Cowper, William, Earl (ca. 1664-1723), an English judge and the first lord chancellor of Great Britain; made keeper of the great seal (1705), **20**, 480; reappointed chancellor under George I of England, **20**, 507.

Coxey, Jacob S., an American horse-dealer; leads army of unemployed to Washington (1894), **23**, 485 seq.

Cracow, ancient capital of Poland; Cracus of Poland founds, **24**, 3; taken by Swedes, **24**, 70; Prussians take (1794), **24**, 95; divided between Poland and Austria (1796), **24**, 99; becomes part of Duchy of Warsaw (1809-1815), **24**, 105 seq.; becomes a republic (1815), **24**, 108; prominence in Polish insurrection (1830-1846), **24**, 119-121.

Cracow, University of, founded by Casimir the Great (1347), **24**, 39.

Cracus (eighth century), king of Poland; founds Cracow; **24**, 3.

Cradock, Matthew (d. 1641), governor of Massachusetts Bay Company; proposes transfer of company's charter to Massachusetts (1629), **22**, 643.

Craggs, James (1651-1721), English statesman; mission to George I, **20**, 496; probes South Sea scheme, **20**, 529.

Cranaana, old name of Athenians, **3**, 161.

Cranborne, Viscount, see Cecil, Sir Robert, also Salisbury, Marquis of.

Cranfield, Edward (d. 1704), royal governor of New Hampshire (1682-1685), **23**, 150.

Cranfield, Lionel, earl of Middlesex, English financier; lord treasurer (1621); impeachment of, **19**, 511.

Cranmer, Thomas (1489-1556), archbishop of Canterbury; rise of, **19**, 135; as ambassador of Henry VIII to Germany, **19**, 125; annuls marriage of Henry VIII and Catharine, **19**, 137; divorces Anne Boleyn, **19**, 168; opposes the Six Articles, **19**, 185; conspiracy against, **19**, 197; at death of Henry VIII, **19**, 201; trial and recantation of, **19**, 252-256; withdrawal of recantation and martyrdom of, **19**, 256; various estimates of, **19**, 256-259; and the English Bible, **20**, 180.

Crannon, an ancient city in Thessaly, Greece; battle of (322 B.C.), **4**, 468-469.

Craon, John de (fourteenth century), archbishop of Rheims; repulses English (1359), **11**, 138.

Craon, Pierre de (fourteenth century), French nobleman; attempts to assassinate Clisson (1392), **11**, 162-163.

Craonne, a village in the department of Aisne, France; Napoleon checks allied armies at (1814), **12**, 610; **17**, 486.

Crassus Dives, Marcus Licinius (105-53 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; wealth of, **3**, 294-295; **5**, 496, 498, 530; defeated by the Parthians at the battle of Carrhae, **4**, 320; **5**, 509-511; **8**, 63-68; first consulship of, **5**, 41, 461-464; joins Sulla, **5**, 435; defeats Spartacus, **5**, 460, 461; relations of, with Caesar, **5**, 479, 497-498, 508; in first triumvirate, **5**, 530; second consulate of, **5**, 508-509.

Crassus Dives, Publius Licinius (first century B.C.), younger son of the triumvir; as Caesar's legate in Gaul, **5**, 520; makes war in Gaul, **5**, 521.

Crassus, Lucius Licinius (140-91 B.C.), Roman orator; attacks Carbo, **5**, 381.

Crassus, Publius Licinius (d. 183 B.C.); Roman statesman, **5**, 283, 302.

Crassus, Publius Licinius (d. ca. 87 B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; as consul and pontifex maximus (131 B.C.), **5**, 367-369; in the Social War, **5**, 413-414; death of, **5**, 420.

Craterus (d. 321 B.C.), Macedonian general; commands division in Alexander's army in Asia, **4**, 278, 310, 324, 332-333; jealous of Parmenion, **4**, 343; suppresses a rebellion, **4**, 369, 370; marries Amastris, a niece of Darius, **4**, 377; made governor of Macedonia, Thrace, and Thessaly, **4**, 383; made regent in Europe, **4**, 424; relations of, with Antipater, **4**, 424, 468-471, 475-476.

Craterus (third century B.C.), Greek historian, **3**, 401.

Crates (fifth century B.C.), an Athenian comic poet, **3**, 505, 506.

Cratesipolis, widow of Alexander son of Polysperchon; rules in Corinth and Sicyon.

- statesman; becomes minister of the interior (1877), **9**, 628; character of, **9**, 628-629; ensures tranquil accession of Humbert, **9**, 629; relations of, to papacy, **9**, 629-630; resignation of (1878), **9**, 630; return of, to power (1887-1891), **9**, 632; again premier (1893), **9**, 633; resigns office after Italian defeat at Adowa (1896), **9**, 633; death of, **9**, 633.
- Crispina**, wife of Commodus, Roman emperor (180-192 A.D.), **6**, 303, 379.
- Crispinus**, T. Quinctus (third century B.C.), Roman consul, **5**, 272-273.
- Crispus**, Flavius Julius (d. 326 A.D.), son of Constantine I; declared caesar (317 A.D.), **6**, 444, 446; defeats Licinius, **6**, 448-449; character and fate of, **6**, 457-460.
- Crispus** (early seventh century A.D.), a Byzantine nobleman, **7**, 154, 155, 176.
- Crissæan War**, identified with First Sacred War, **3**, 169.
- Critias** (d. 404 B.C.), Athenian orator and politician; as one of the thirty tyrants, **3**, 458; **4**, 1-20; story of Plutarch concerning, **4**, 24; pupil of Socrates, **4**, 37.
- Critodemus** (flourished late fourth century B.C.), Greek physician; operates upon Alexander the Great, **4**, 365.
- Critolaus** (second century B.C.), Achaean demagogue; as strategus, **4**, 543.
- Crittenden**, George Bibb (1812-1880), American soldier in Confederate service, son of J. J. Crittenden; defeated at battle of Mill Spring (1862), **23**, 425.
- Crittenden**, John Jordan (1787-1863), an American politician; compromise measure of, **23**, 412.
- Crittenden**, Thomas Leonidas (1819-1893), American general, son of J. J. Crittenden; at Murfreesboro, **23**, 434.
- Crittenden Compromise**, a proposed measure for enforcing fugitive slave laws, **23**, 412.
- Croatia**, a titular kingdom in Austria-Hungary; punished by Venetians (997 A.D.), **9**, 31; *Ausgleich* concluded with Austria-Hungary (1868), **15**, 33; new *Ausgleich* with Hungary, **15**, 56.
- Croatians or Croats**, a Slavonic tribe; settle in Dalmatia and Illyricum (seventh century A.D.), **7**, 177; history of, **24**, 187-189.
- Crocodile Worship in Egypt**, **1**, 63, 91, 228-231, 273.
- Croesus** (sixth century B.C.), king of Lydia; forms alliance with Egypt, **1**, 76, 189-191; at war with Cyrus, **1**, 456; **2**, 458-462; reign of, **2**, 431-434; fate of, **2**, 460-463.
- Crofts**, James, name borne in boyhood by duke of Monmouth, *q. v.*
- Croghan**, George (d. 1782), American pioneer and Indian agent; holds conference with Pontiac (1764), **23**, 226-227.
- Croghan**, George (1791-1849), American soldier; defends Fort Stephenson against British (1813), **23**, 330.
- Croia**, a fort in Albania, Turkey; besieged by the troops of Muhammed (1477), **9**, 295.
- Croix**, Charles Joseph de, see **Clerfayt**.
- Croker**, John Wilson (1780-1857), British politician; warns Sir Robert Peel, **21**, 605.
- Cro-Magnon**, a prehistoric European race; settlements of, in Spain, **10**, 2.
- Cromarty**, George Mackenzie, Earl of (1630-1714); trial of (1746), **20**, 565, 566.
- Cromer**, Evelyn Baring, 1st Earl of (1841-), English statesman; reforms of, in India, **22**, 220; influence and reforms as consul-general in Egypt, **24**, 460, 461; conflict of jurisdiction with Nubar Pasha, **24**, 464; recent administrative reformer, **24**, 464; raised to the peerage (1892), **24**, 465; succeeded by Gorst (1907), **24**, 466.
- Cromwell**, Henry (1628-1674), son of Oliver Cromwell; lord deputy and lord lieutenant in Ireland, **20**, 192; retires from Irish command (1659), **20**, 200.
- Cromwell**, Henry, nephew of Oliver Cromwell; in Parliament (1657), **20**, 165.
- Cromwell**, Mary, daughter of Oliver Cromwell; marriage of (1657), **20**, 171.
- Cromwell**, Oliver (1599-1658), lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland; main treatment of, **20**, 18-191; in parliament (1629), **19**, 559; organises the "iron-sides," **20**, 18; at Marston Moor, **20**, 24, 24 note; **21**, 294; appointed lieutenant-general, **20**, 35; at Naseby (1645), **20**, 36-37; captures Winchester and Basinghouse (1646), **20**, 41; defends army against charges of parliament, **20**, 50-51; implicated in abduction of the king, **20**, 52; votes against negotiation with Charles, **20**, 59, 62-63; suppresses Welsh insurrection, **20**, 64-65; at Preston (1648), **20**, 66-68; signs death warrant of Charles I, **20**, 74; aids reconciliation of parties, **20**, 91; cruelty of, in Ireland, **20**, 97-101; **21**, 423-425; made commander in chief of parliamentary forces, **20**, 102; at Dunbar (1650), **20**, 104; at Worcester (1651), **20**, 108; against parliament, **20**, 113-141; dissolves the Long Parliament (1653), **20**, 130; appoints a new council of state, **20**, 135; "Barebones" parliament and, **20**, 137-142; made protector (1653), **20**, 142; subdues and incorporates Scotland with England, **20**, 146; **21**, 296; concludes war with the Dutch (1654), **20**, 146-150; **13**, 623; summons parliament (1654), **20**, 151; dissolution of parliament, and despotism, **20**, 157-159; in dealings with the Royalists, **20**, 159; sends Blake against the Barbary states, **20**, 160; signs treaties with France, **20**, 161, 170; **11**, 517; in alliance with Charles Gustavus and Mazarin, **15**, 137; policy of, toward Spain, **20**, 150, 160, 161; refuses title of king, **20**, 167; inaugurated protector (1657), **20**, 167; establishes board of (church) commissioners, **20**, 226; New England under, **23**, 116; Virginia and Maryland under, **22**, 595, 605; calls and dissolves his fourth parliament, **20**, 171; last days and death of, **20**, 174-178; various estimates of, **20**, 178-191; funeral obsequies of, **20**, 194-195; revenge on corpse of, **20**, 224, 237.

- Cuestas, Juan Luis** (1837-), a South American politician; succeeds to presidency of Uruguay (1897), **23**, 619; declares himself dictator (1898), **23**, 619.
- Culloden**, a moor in Invernessshire, Scotland; battle of (1746), **20**, 564; **21**, 325.
- Culpee**, see **Kalpi**.
- Culpeper, John** (seventeenth century), a colonial politician; heads insurrection in North Carolina (1678), **23**, 51.
- Culpeper (Colpepper), Lord Thomas** (d. 1719), a colonial governor of Virginia; in conjunction with Lord Arlington, receives a grant of Virginia (1673), **23**, 126; administration of (1680-1683), **23**, 132.
- Culp's Hill**, see **Gettysburg, Battle of**.
- Cumanus, Ventidius** (ca. 50 A.D.), Roman procurator in Galilee; accusations against for bribery, **2**, 173.
- Cumberland, Ernest August, Duke of**, see **Ernest Augustus, king of Hanover**.
- Cumberland, William Augustus, Duke of** (1721-1765), an English general, younger son of George II; at battle of Dettingen (1743), **20**, 560; in command at Fontenoy (1745), **12**, 41; **20**, 562; at siege of Tournay (1745), **12**, 41; at battle of Culloden (1746), **20**, 564; defeated at Lawfeld (1747), **12**, 43 seq.; **14**, 434; **20**, 569; defeated at battle of Hastenbeck (1757), **15**, 200; capitulation of, at Closter-Seven (1757), **20**, 588.
- Cumberland, Army of the**, a Union army in the American Civil War; army of the Ohio merged with (1862), **23**, 434.
- Cumberland**, a United States sloop-of-war; sunk by the *Merrimac* (1862), **23**, 427.
- Cunaxa**, town in Mesopotamia; battle of (401 B.C.), **2**, 619; Xenophon's account of, **4**, 53-59.
- Cuneiform Writing**, see **Writing**.
- Cunha, Leonora da**, see **Leonora Tellez**.
- Cunha, Tristan da** (1460-ca. 1540), a Portuguese navigator; discoveries of, **10**, 486.
- Cunimund** (d. 566 A.D.), king of Gepids; war of, with Lombards, **7**, 433-434; Alboin slain for using his skull as drinking cup, **7**, 437.
- Cunincbert**, king of Lombards 686-700 A.D., **7**, 445, 446.
- Cunobelin (Cymbeline)**, British king (ca. 5-ca. 40 A.D.); father of Caractacus, **18**, 12-13.
- Curiatii, The**, in Roman legend, three brothers from Alba Longa; combat of, with the Horatii (ca. 650 B.C.), **5**, 77-79.
- Curio, C. Scribonius** (d. 49 B.C.), Roman politician; a partisan of Caesar, **5**, 490, 531; sent against Cato, **5**, 535; death of, **5**, 536.
- Curius Dentatus, Manlius** (d. 270 B.C.), Roman consul, defeats Pyrrhus, **4**, 511.
- Curle, Elspeth**, a maid of Mary Queen of Scots; during Mary's last hours (1587), **19**, 372.
- Curnan** (sixth century A.D.), son of king of Connaught; slays nobleman at assembly of Tara (554), **21**, 343.
- Curran, John Philpot** (1750-1817), Irish orator; defends Tone, **21**, 443 note.
- Curran, Sarah**, daughter of John Philpot Curran; betrothed to Robert Emmet, **21**, 445.
- Cursor, L. Papirius** (fourth century B.C.), a Roman soldier and statesman; Livy's eulogy of, **4**, 395-396; made dictator (325 B.C.), **5**, 186-187; made consul for second (or third) time (320 B.C.), **5**, 189; at war in Apulia, **5**, 190; made dictator to conduct Samnite War (309 B.C.), **5**, 193.
- Cursor, L. Papirius** (third century B.C.), son of L. Papirius Cursor, Roman soldier and statesman; as consul, at war with Samnites (293 B.C.), **5**, 197; again made consul in fourth Samnite War (272 B.C.), **5**, 209; sets up sun dial at Rome, **5**, 356.
- Curtatone**, a village in the province of Mantua, Italy; battle of (1848), **14**, 644.
- Curtis, Benjamin Robbins** (1809-1874), justice of United States Supreme Court; dissents from Dred Scott decision, **23**, 402.
- Curtis, George William** (1824-1892), an American journalist; leader of independent republicans (1884), **23**, 480.
- Curtis, Samuel Ryan** (1807-1866), an American soldier; wins battle of Pea Ridge (1862), **23**, 427.
- Curtius, Mettus** (ca. 753 B.C.), a Sabine chief; legend of, **5**, 65, 66.
- Curzon, George Nathaniel, Baron Curzon of Kedleston** (1859-), an English statesman; viceroy of India, **22**, 222, 224.
- Cush (Kush, Ethiopia, Melukhkha, Nubia)**, Egyptian campaign against, **1**, 72; defeated by Assyria, **1**, 408; king of, invades Egypt, **1**, 425-426, **2**, 17; see also **Ethiopia and Nubia**.
- Cushan**, a Jerahmeelite king, **2**, 7.
- Cushan-rish-athaim**, king of Mitanni, **2**, 381.
- Cushi**, see **Shashanq I**.
- Cushing, Caleb** (1800-1879), American statesman and diplomat; enters Pierce's cabinet as attorney-general (1854), **23**, 390.
- Cushing, Frank H.** (1857-1900), American ethnologist; researches in Zuñi Pueblos, **22**, 490.
- Cushites**, confusion of term, **1**, 86; prehistoric home of, **1**, 110.
- Cushman, Robert** (1580-1625), New England colonist; treats with Virginia Company for grant of land to Pilgrims, **22**, 623.
- Cussal** (d. 900 A.D.), Hungarian leader; defeated and slain, **7**, 594.
- Custine, Adam Philippe, Count of** (1740-1793), French soldier; guillotined at Paris (1793), **12**, 315.
- Customs Tariff**, see **Tariff**.
- Custoza**, a village in the province of Verona, Italy; first battle of (1848), **9**, 599; **14**, 644; second battle of (1866), **9**, 614; **15**, 25-26.
- Cuthred** (d. 754 A.D.), king of Wessex, **18**, 65.
- Cuttack**, a district in Bengal, British India; ceded to the British (1804), **22**, 121.
- Cuyck** (eleventh century), a count of Flanders; kills Floris I (1061), **13**, 288.
- Cuza, Alexander John** (1820-1873), first ruler of united Rumania, **24**, 150.
- Cuzco**, a city of Peru; taken by the Spaniards

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Dablon, Claude (1618-1697), French Jesuit missionary; Northwest explorer, **23**, 72.

Dacians, inhabitants of Roman province of Dacia; Pelasgi among, **3**, 154; wars with Romans, **6**, 257, 269-274, 281; original inhabitants of Rumania, **24**, 125; Ovid on, **24**, 126; religion of, **24**, 126; repulsed by Vespasian, **24**, 127; country of, becomes Latin colony, **24**, 127.

Dacke, Nils, Swedish peasant; heads rebellion called Dacke Feud (1542-1543), **16**, 295.

Dacke Feud, see Dacke, Nils.

Dacre, Leonard (d. 1573), English nobleman; efforts of, in favour of Mary Queen of Scots (1569-1570), **19**, 339, 340.

Dacre, Thomas Fienes, Lord (1517-1541), English soldier and politician, warden of the marches under Henry VIII; at Flodden Field (1513), **19**, 68.

Dadarshis, satrap of Bactriana; overcomes Frada (519 A.D.), **2**, 607.

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Dædalus, in Greek fable, **3**, 127; builds labyrinth, **3**, 159.

Daendels, Herman Willem (1762-1818), Dutch general; ally of France against Holland, **14**, 19.

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Deak, Francis (Ferencz) (1803-1876), Hungarian statesman; leader in Hungarian diet, **14**, 612; refuses to compromise with Austria, **15**, 19 seq.; attempts to establish stable government in Hungary, **15**, 29; secures majority in Hungarian diet (1865), **15**, 21; responsible for independence of Hungary, **15**, 34; death of, **15**, 45.

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- Diodotus** (fifth century B.C.), Athenian orator; opposes Cleon (427 B.C.), **3**, 568.
- Diogenes**, see **Romanus (IV) Diogenes**.
- Diomedes**, Greek legendary hero; soldiery of, **3**, 94; in Trojan war, **3**, 97.
- Diomedon** (ca. 412 B.C.), Athenian naval commander; sails with Athenian fleet to Samos, **3**, 634; in Peloponnesian War, **3**, 635; execution of, **3**, 637.
- Dion** (ca. 408-354 B.C.), a Syracusan philosopher; relations with Dionysius, **4**, 205; becomes master of Syracuse, **4**, 206; assassination of, **4**, 206.
- Dion Cassius** (Cocceianus) (ca. 155-230 A.D.), Greek historian, member of Roman senate; governor of Pergamus and Smyrna, **6**, 395.
- Dione**, Greek goddess; worship of, **3**, 37.
- Dionysian Festivals**, at Athens, **4**, 595.
- Dionysius the Elder** (ca. 431-367 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse 406-367 B.C.; character of, **4**, 205; usurps government of Syracuse, **4**, 203-205; in alliance with Sparta, **4**, 74, 79; in war against Carthaginians, **2**, 316; **4**, 203, 204; **5**, 217; efforts against Thebans, **4**, 178; death of, **4**, 205.
- Dionysius the Younger**, tyrant of Syracuse 367-343 B.C.; accession and reign of, **4**, 205-207; forced to abandon Syracuse, **4**, 207.
- Dionysius**, Athenian statesman (ca. 450 B.C.), literary prominence of, **3**, 495.
- Dionysius**, Macedonian governor (ca. 308 B.C.), defends Munychia for Cassander, **4**, 446, 494.
- Dionysius**, an Ionian of Phocæa; commands Ionian fleet in revolt against Persians (ca. 494 B.C.), **3**, 266.
- Dionysius Exiguus**, a Scythian, monk of Roman Church (ca. 526 A.D.); compiles canons of ecclesiastical councils and papal decretals, **8**, 530.
- Dionysus**, Greek deity; identified with Bes, **1**, 108; Greek name for Osiris, **1**, 279; identified with Bacchus, **1**, 285; festival of, **3**, 496; legends of, **4**, 357; influence of, on Greek civilisation, **4**, 593; see also **Bacchus**.
- Dionysus**, see **Antiochus XII**, **Ptolemy (XI) Auletes**, **Ptolemy (XII) the Elder**.
- Diopceithes**, Athenian general (fourth century B.C.); sent to Thrace, **4**, 235.
- Diophanes** (d. 132 B.C.), Mytilenean exile; tutor of Tiberius Gracchus, **5**, 360; death of, **5**, 367.
- Diophantes** (Diophantus), an Athenian general (fourth century B.C.); gains victory in Egypt over Persians (358 B.C.), **2**, 626; commands Athenian corps at Thermopylae (352 B.C.), **4**, 227.
- Diospolis**, see **Thebes**.
- Diotimus**, Athenian naval commander (fourth century B.C.); in Corinthian War (388 B.C.), **4**, 122.
- Dipæa**, Greek town; battle of (ca. 470 B.C.) **4**, 69.
- Diphridas**, Lacedæmonian general (ca. 391 B.C.); sent to Asia to continue war with Struthas, **4**, 120.
- Dircislaus**, king of Croatia (ca. 1000 A.D.), seeks to conciliate Orseolo, doge of Venice, **9**, 31.
- Directory, The**, a body of men holding executive power in France (1795 to 1799); establishment of, **12**, 410-412; election of members, **12**, 419; tyrannies of, **12**, 421 seq.; public opinion averse to, **12**, 444, 446; English policy of, **12**, 457 seq.; colonial policy of, **12**, 458; deposes pope Pius VI, **12**, 459; collapse of, **12**, 468-489.
- Direeyeh**, capital of the Wahhabees in Arabia; siege of (1818), **24**, 450.
- Dirk** (Dietrich, Theoderic, Theodore) (ninth century), count of Friesland; Ludwig the German makes grant to, **13**, 285.
- Dirk I** (d. 923?), count of Holland; Charles the Simple grants territory of Holland to (922 A.D.), **13**, 278; reign of, **13**, 286.
- Dirk II** (d. 988 A.D.), count of Holland; subdues West Friesland, **13**, 286; Emperor Otto III grants Holland as hereditary fief to, **13**, 286.
- Dirk III** (d. 1039), count of Holland; reign of, **13**, 287.

Dmitri (d. 1645), Russian impostor; career of, **17**, 244.

Doblhoff-Dier, Baron Anton von (1800–1872), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of commerce and agriculture, **14**, 631.

Doctrinaires, political group in French chamber (1815); principal members of, **13**, 19.

Dodecarchy, Egyptian federation (664–655 B.C.); formation of, **1**, 181.

Dodington, George Bubb, Baron Melcombe (1691–1762), English politician; relations with Frederick, prince of Wales, **20**, 572.

Dodona, a town in Epirus; seat of oldest Greek oracle, **3**, 34; Lysander endeavours to corrupt priestess of the oracle, **4**, 99.

Doerki, see Huvishka.

Does, Peter van der (seventeenth century), Dutch admiral; commands naval expedition against Spain, **13**, 533; plunders Canary Islands, **13**, 533, 534; arrives at St. Thomas, **13**, 534; death of, **13**, 534.

Dogali, a city in eastern Africa; massacre of Italians at (1887), **9**, 632.

Doges (dukes), chief magistrates in former republics of Venice and Genoa; origin of, **9**, 27; authority of, **9**, 28, 34; list of doges of Venice, **9**, 34, 269; instituted in Genoa, **9**, 159; list of, for Genoa, **9**, 265.

Doggerbank, a sand-bank in North Sea; battle of (1781), **14**, 12.

Doggerbank Incident, Russians fire into English fishing fleet (1904), **17**, 625.

Dolabella, Cneius Cornelius (first century B.C.), Roman consul; elected to consulship (81 B.C.), **5**, 544; charged with extortion by Julius Caesar (77 B.C.), **5**, 462, 477.

Dolabella, Cneius Cornelius, Roman prætor (81 B.C.); extortions of, in Cilicia, **5**, 454.

Dolabella Maximus, Publius Cornelius, Roman consul 283 B.C.; conquers Senones, **5**, 200.

Dolabella, Publius Cornelius (ca. 70–43 B.C.), a Roman patrician, son-in-law of Cicero; extortions of, in Syria, **2**, 164; profligacy of, **5**, 553.

Dole, town in France; siege of (1668), **11**, 570.

Dolgoruki (Dolgorouki), noble Russian family; oppression of, **17**, 329; limit power of Anna Ivanovna, **17**, 331; plot accession of Elizabeth to throne of Russia, **17**, 346.

Dolgoruki, Catherine, Russian princess; marriage of, to Peter II (1729), **17**, 329.

Dolgoruki, Iakov (1629–1720), Russian prince; brings mathematical instruments to Peter the Great, **17**, 251; in war with Sweden, **17**, 267.

Dolgoruki, Ivan (d. 1738), Russian prince; seeks to make Catherine Dolgoruki empress of Russia, **17**, 331.

Dolgoruki, Vasili Vladimirovitch (1667–1746), Russian prince and general; defeats the Cossacks (1707), **17**, 277.

Dolgoruki, Vasili Michailovitch (1722–1782), conquers the Crimea (1774), **17**, 382; **24**, 418.

Doloncians, Thracian tribe; war with Ab-sinthians (ca. 535 B.C.), **3**, 226.

Dolopes, Greek tribe; member of Amphictyonic League, **3**, 168; punished for piracy (509 B.C.), **3**, 169; conquered by Athenians (ca. 470 B.C.), **3**, 407; aid Athenians (323 B.C.), **4**, 464.

Domald (d. 130 A.D.), king of Sweden; sacrificial death of, **16**, 35.

Dombrowski, Jan Henryk (1755–1818), Polish general; at battle of Trebbia (1799), **12**, 471.

Domesday Book, early English land record; drawn up by order of William the Conqueror (1086), **18**, 196.

Dominic, Saint (1170–1221), founder of the order of the Dominicans, **8**, 614; **11**, 52.

Dominica (La Dominique), an island in the West Indies; reduced by England (1763), **20**, 597; **23**, 223.

Dominicans, a religious order; founded by St. Dominic (1215), **11**, 52; favoured by Alexander IV (1260), **8**, 616.

Domitia, wife of Domitian; denies intrigues with Titus, **6**, 256; conspires against Domitian (96 A.D.), **6**, 260.

Domitian (Titus Flavius Domitianus Augustus), Roman emperor 81–96 A.D.; escapes murderers of Sabinus, **6**, 229; proclaimed cæsar, **6**, 231; reign of, **6**, 257–260; campaign of, against Dacians (86 A.D.), **24**, 127; murder of, **6**, 260; estimates of, **6**, 261–262.

Domitian, oriental prefect of Constantius (335 A.D.), **6**, 475.

Dömitz, a town in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany; battle of (1635), **14**, 370.

Domrémy, a French village; birthplace of Joan of Arc, **18**, 552.

Don, battle of, also called battle of Kulikovo (1380), **17**, 151; significance of, **17**, 152, 153.

Donabew, a town of Lower Burma; siege of (1825), **22**, 134.

Donald I, king of Scotland 861–863; establishes laws of Aidan, **21**, 15.

Donald Bain, king of Scotland 1093–1098; seizes throne, **18**, 220; **21**, 34; fate of, **21**, 35.

Donald Dhu, see Macdonald (Donald Dhu).

Donald, Earl of Mar, see Mar.

Donatello (Donato di Niccolò di Betto Bardi) (ca. 1386–1466), Italian sculptor, **9**, 394.

Donati, a family of Florence; feud of, with Cerchi (ca. 1300), **9**, 119–123; overthrow (1343), **9**, 169 seq.

Donatists, an early Christian sect in Northern Africa, **8**, 527; **24**, 468.

Donato, Italian sculptor; see Donatello.

Donauwörth, a town in Bavaria; battles of (1703), **11**, 616; (1704), **11**, 618; **14**, 409; (1796), **14**, 514.

Don Carlos, see Carlos, Don.

Donck, van der, see Van der Donck.

Donelson, Andrew J. (1800–1871), American politician; candidate of Know-Nothings and Whigs for vice-president (1856), **23**, 399, 400.

Dongan, Thomas (1634–1715), colonial governor of New York; administration of,

- Douglas, George**, 4th earl of Angus (1412?-1462), a Scottish nobleman; rewarded for services to James II of Scotland, **21**, 187.
- Douglas, James**, 2nd Earl of (1358-1388), a Scottish nobleman; invades England, **21**, 154-155; in battle of Otterburn or Chevy Chase, **21**, 155-158.
- Douglas, James**, 9th Earl of (1426-1488), a Scottish nobleman; in rebellion against James II, **21**, 185; fall and death of, **21**, 186.
- Douglas, Sir James**, called the Good (ca. 1286-1330), a Scottish nobleman, the supporter of Robert Bruce; joins Bruce, **21**, 89; seizes Douglas Castle, **21**, 92; at Ettrick forest, **21**, 94-95; seizes Roxburgh Castle, **21**, 97; at Bannockburn, **21**, 100; at battle of Berwick, **21**, 106; ravages the border counties, **21**, 108; in succession for regency, **21**, 109; at battle of Bland Abbey, **21**, 113; repulses invasion of Edward III, **21**, 115; bearer of the heart of Bruce, **21**, 118; death of, **21**, 118-119.
- Douglas, James**, see Morton.
- Douglas, Stephen Arnold** (1813-1861), American statesman; candidate for democratic presidential nomination (1852), **23**, 38; connection of, with Kansas-Nebraska Bill, **23**, 391; attitude of, towards Dred Scott decision, **23**, 402; opposition of, to Le-compton constitution, **23**, 403; debate of, with Lincoln, **23**, 403-404; democratic presidential candidate (1860), **23**, 406, 408; death of, **23**, 415.
- Douglas, Thomas**, earl of Selkirk, see Selkirk.
- Douglas, William**, 1st Earl of (1327-1384), a Scottish nobleman; claim of, to Scottish throne, **21**, 149; made justiciar, **21**, 149.
- Douglas, William**, 6th Earl of (1423?-1440), a Scottish nobleman; power of, **21**, 181; death of, **21**, 182.
- Douglas, William**, 8th Earl of (1425?-1452), a Scottish nobleman; gains favour of James II, **21**, 182-183; victory of, over English, **21**, 184; pilgrimage of, to Rome, **21**, 184-185; assassination of, **21**, 185.
- Douglas, Sir William** (d. 1298), a Scottish nobleman; joins William Wallace, **18**, 409; **21**, 70; goes over to the English, **21**, 71; at assembly of Forest Kirk, **21**, 75.
- Douglas, William**, "Knight of Liddesdale" (1300?-1353), incorrectly called son of the good Sir James Douglas, a Scottish soldier; character of, **21**, 129; captured by English, **21**, 131; at battle of Borough Moor, **21**, 135; defeat of, at Sunderland Bridge (1346), **18**, 465.
- Dover**, seaport, England; naval battle off (1217), **18**, 366.
- Dover, Treaty of**, a secret treaty between Charles II of England and Louis XIV of France (1670), **11**, 572-573; **20**, 272-273.
- Downs**, battle of the (Oct. 21st, 1639), **13**, 580; (the "Four Days' Battle") (June 11th-14th, [1st-4th] 1666), **13**, 625-628; **20**, 247.
- Draco**, in legend of the Argonauts, **3**, 74.
- Draco or Dracon** (seventh century B.C.), Athenian legislator; laws of, **3**, 164-166; laws of, altered by Solon, **3**, 214; laws of restored, and amended, **4**, 18.
- Dracontides**, one of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens, **4**, 2.
- Draft Riot**, in New York (1863), **23**, 449.
- Draga Maschin**, wife of Alexander of Serbia; death of, **24**, 205.
- Dragosh**, Rumanian chief; founds principality of Moldavia (thirteenth century), **24**, 130.
- Dragut or Torghud** (d. 1565), Turkish corsair; made governor of Tripoli, **8**, 252; early career of, **24**, 354-355; death of, at siege of Malta, **24**, 358.
- Dragutin (Stephen V)**, son of Urosh the Great, and king of Serbia 1276-1281; reign of, **24**, 190.
- Drainesville**, a village in Virginia, U. S. A.; battle of (1862), **23**, 430.
- Drake**, Sir Francis (ca. 1540-1596), an English naval commander; expedition of, to West Indies (ca. 1572), **19**, 384; circumnavigates the globe, **19**, 385; **22**, 453, 495; conquests of, in West Indies (1585), **19**, 385; destroys Spanish ships at Cadiz, **19**, 386; in combat with Spanish armada (1588), **13**, 525; **19**, 393; last expedition of, against Spaniards (1595), **19**, 413, 414; takes English colonists from Roanoke, Virginia (1586), **22**, 560; death of, **19**, 414; characterisation of exploits, **19**, 457; **22**, 495.
- Drama**:
- America: first theatricals (middle eighteenth century), **23**, 200.
- China: imperfect development of theatre in, **24**, 540.
- England: beginnings of dramatic literature in, **19**, 463; Elizabethan drama (pre-Shakespearian), **19**, 463-464; William Shakespeare, **19**, 466-467; freedom of the theatre under James I, **19**, 519, 522; the theatre under the early Puritans, **20**, 3; theatres closed by parliamentary order (1645), **20**, 28; degradation of drama after the Restoration, **20**, 259-260, 350-351.
- France: disappearance of the mystery-play, **11**, 643; the rise of the new drama (Corneille), **11**, 643-644; the Golden Age (Racine, Molière), **11**, 644-647; age of Voltaire, **12**, 112, 118.
- Germany: disappearance of the pseudo-classical influence (Lessing), **15**, 336-337; the period of "Sturm und Drang," **15**, 337-338; the art of Goethe, **15**, 343-347; the romantic drama of Schiller, **15**, 347-349.
- Greece: influence of Semitic lyric on development of Greek chorus, **2**, 225-226; development of dramatic forms, **3**, 229-230, 497-498; **4**, 595; the history of Greek tragedy (Phrynichus, Aeschylus, Sophocles), **3**, 497-504; (Euripides), **4**, 30-32; the development of comedy, **3**, 504-505; its highest excellence (Aristophanes, Eupolis), **3**, 505; **4**,

- a Roman soldier, son of the emperor Tiberius; in Illyria, **6**, 70; and Marbo-duus, **6**, 77; in Pannonia, **6**, 135; character and death of, **6**, 143-144.
- Drusus** (d. 33 A.D.), son of Germanicus and Agrippina; brother of Nero, **6**, 144; character, **6**, 147; imprisoned by Tiberius, **6**, 152; death of, **6**, 153.
- Drutius, Michael**, appointed papal inquisitor in the Netherlands (1537), **13**, 392.
- Dryden, John** (1631-1700), an English poet; career, **20**, 502-503.
- Dryopes**, a Greek tribe, **3**, 168, 407.
- Drypetis** (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Darius; marries Hephæstion, **4**, 377; death of, **4**, 431.
- Duane, William J.** (1780-1865), American politician; removed from office of secretary of treasury by President Jackson (1833), **23**, 360.
- Duarte (Edward)** (1391-1438), king of Portugal; wars of, with the Moors, **10**, 461-463; death of, **10**, 465.
- Du Barry**, see **Barry**.
- Dubitza**, town in Bosnia; Turkish defeat at (1788), **17**, 405.
- Dublin**, city, Ireland; founded by Danes (852 A.D.), **21**, 347-348; Brian captures (1000), **21**, 351; Raymond Fitz-William captures (1170), **21**, 372; Phoenix Park murders in (1882), **21**, 645.
- Dubois, Guillaume** (1656-1723), a French cardinal and statesman; influence of, on the regent Orléans, **12**, 12; characterisation of, by Saint-Simon, **12**, 18-21; administration of, **12**, 21-23; death of, **12**, 21, 23.
- Dubois-Crancé, Edmond Alexis** (1747-1814), a French revolutionist and statesman; at siege of Lyons (1793), **12**, 368-369; minister of war under Directory, **12**, 483-484.
- Duboui**, an ancient tribe of Britain, **18**, 3.
- Dubuisson, Paul Ulrich** (1746-1794), a French revolutionist, **12**, 336.
- Ducas**, a noble Byzantine family, members of which occupied the throne of the Eastern Empire; see **Constantine XI**, **XII**, **Michael VII**, **Alexius V**, **Joannes III**.
- Ducelius** (d. 440 B.C.), a Sicilian chief, **3**, 592-593.
- Duchâtel, Tannegui**, see **Tannegui**.
- Duckworth, John Thomas** (1748-1817), English admiral; forces passage of Dardanelles (1807), **17**, 460; in Egypt, **17**, 461.
- Duclerc, Charles Théodore Eugène** (1812-1886), a French statesman; in revolution of 1848, **13**, 100; head of cabinet (1882), **13**, 193.
- Ducos, Jean François** (1765-1793), a French revolutionary, **12**, 326.
- Ducos, Roger** (1754-1816), a French statesman; member of the Directorate, **12**, 472; as supporter of Bonaparte, **12**, 483; resigns from Directorate, **12**, 484; member of the Consulate, **12**, 494.
- Ducrest, Michael**, Genevan political agitator; imprisoned (1744), **17**, 4-5.
- Ducrot, Auguste Alexandre** (1817-1882), a French soldier; at Sedan, **13**, 157, 159; in siege of Paris, **13**, 163; assails besieging army, **13**, 171; in the final defense, **13**, 178.
- Dudley, Sir Andrew** (d. 1559), an English naval commander; expedition of, against Scotland (1547), **19**, 218.
- Dudley, Edmund** (ca. 1462-1510), an English statesman, **19**, 42, 56.
- Dudley, Lord Guildford** (d. 1554), the husband of Lady Jane Grey; attainder against, **19**, 236; execution of, **19**, 239.
- Dudley, John** (1502-1553), duke of Northumberland, English politician; succeeds Somerset in power, **19**, 222; favours Lady Jane Grey, **19**, 226-228; committed to Tower, **19**, 231; execution of, **19**, 234.
- Dudley, Joseph** (1647-1720), American colonial politician and official; deputy governor of Massachusetts Bay (1685), **23**, 150; governor (1702), **23**, 177; plans capture of Port Royal (1707), **23**, 192.
- Dudley, Robert**, see **Leicester**, earl of.
- Dudley, Thomas** (1576-1652), colonial governor of Massachusetts; member of Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641; deputy-governor, **22**, 646.
- Dufaure, Jules Armand Stanislas** (1798-1881), French statesman; head of cabinet, **13**, 189, 191.
- Duff, Sir William** (d. 1895), governor of New South Wales, **22**, 241.
- Dufferin and Ava, Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Marquis of** (1826-1902), a British statesman; viceroy of India, **22**, 215; administration of, **22**, 223.
- Dufour, Guillaume Henri** (1787-1875), a Swiss soldier; leads forces against Sonderbund, **17**, 39, 40; characterisation and works, **17**, 40-41; overthrows Sonderbund, **17**, 42-43.
- Dugommier, Jean François Coquille** (1736-1794), a French soldier; at siege of Toulon (1793), **12**, 373-374; campaigns in Pyrenees and Spain (1794), **10**, 315; **12**, 382, 386.
- Duguay-Trouin, René** (1673-1736), a French naval officer; sacks Rio Janeiro, **10**, 520.
- Duilius, Caius**, Roman consul 260 B.C.; naval victory over Carthaginians, **5**, 220-221.
- Duilius, Marcus**, a Roman tribune 471 B.C., popular leader after fall of Decemvirs, **5**, 139.
- Duivenvoorde**, lord of Warmond (sixteenth century), a Dutch admiral; destroys Spanish squadron (1596), **13**, 530.
- Dujardin, Karel** (ca. 1625-1678), a Dutch painter, **13**, 609.
- Dulcigno**, a seaport of Montenegro, **24**, 211.
- Duma**, Russian parliament, **17**, 630-635.
- Dumas, Matthew (Matthieu)** (1753-1837), a French soldier and statesman; opponent of the Directory, **12**, 421.
- Dumerbion, Pierre** (1734-1797), a French soldier; at the head of the army of Italy, **12**, 382.
- Dumesne, General** (d. 1848), a French soldier; in revolution of 1848, **13**, 100, 102.

- naval commander; defeats Spanish and Dutch under De Ruyter (1676), **11**, 585; bombards Algiers (1682), **11**, 598; humbles the Genoese (1684), **11**, 598.
- Duquesne de Menneville, Marquis, grand-nephew of Admiral Duquesne, governor of New France (1752); threatens to seize traders in the Ohio river, **23**, 200.
- Duquesne, Fort, a fort erected by the French at the present site of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania (1754); Braddock's expedition against (1755), **23**, 206; captured and renamed Fort Pitt (1758), **23**, 216.
- Duquesnoy, J. (1748-1795), a French priest and revolutionist; sends Houchard to the tribunal **12**, 365; rallies a column at Wattignies, **12**, 366; in the insurrection of the first Prairial (1795), **12**, 397.
- Durando, Giacomo (1807-1894), Italian soldier, minister of war 1854-1855; surrenders Vicenza to Austrians (1848), **14**, 644.
- Duras, Gui Aldonce de Durfort de, see Lorges.
- Duras, Jacques Henri de Durfort, Duke de (1626-1704), a French general; marshal in Germany under the dauphin (1688), **11**, 599.
- Durazzo, an Adriatic seaport of Turkey; siege of, by Robert Guiscard's Normans (1081), **9**, 73; defeat of Byzantines (1082), **9**, 74.
- Dure Timur, ruler of Jagatai 1321-1331, **24**, 294-295.
- Düren, siege of (1543), **14**, 276.
- Dürer, Albrecht (1471-1528), German artist, **14**, 278.
- Durham, a county in northern England; popular uprising in (1080), **18**, 193.
- Durham, Earl of, see Lambton, John George.
- Duroc, Gérard Christophe Michel (1772-1813), a French general, **12**, 481, 532, 597.
- Dur-Papsukal, battle of (ninth century B.C.), **1**, 389.
- Durrani (Abdali), dynasty in Afghanistan, **24**, 501.
- Durrenstein, battle of (1805), **14**, 537.
- Dushan, czar of Servia, see Stephen Dushan.
- Düsseldorf, a city in Prussia; siege of (1758), **15**, 204.
- Dustin, Hannah, story of escape of, from Indians (1697), **23**, 189.
- Dutch, see Holland.
- Dutch East India Company, a commercial association founded in Holland in 1602; origin and growth of, **13**, 550-552; **22**, 40-41; claims of, in Hudson's discoveries, **23**, 4.
- Dutch Republic, or Republic of the United Netherlands, a former state partially corresponding in extent to the present kingdom of the Netherlands, declared independent of Spain in 1581 and converted into the Batavian Republic in 1795, see Netherlands.
- Dutch West India Company, a commercial association founded in Holland in 1621; foundation of, **13**, 574; **23**, 5-8; settles New Netherlands, **23**, 5-6; impoverished, **23**, 13, 23; slave trade of, **23**, 15, 20; orders Stuyvesant to drive away thieves, **23**, 17; opposes popular freedom, **23**, 22.
- Duuzu, Babylonian deity, see Tammuz.
- Duval, Alexandre Vincent Pineu (1767-1842), French dramatist; joins protest of French Academy against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37.
- Duval, Claude (1643-1670), a notorious highwayman in England; adventures and fate of, **20**, 344.
- Duvivier, François de Fleurus (1794-1848), a French general; in civil war in Paris (1848), **13**, 100, 102.
- Dwapar Yuga, Hindu period of time, **2**, 493, 494.
- Dyck, Philip van (1680-1752), Dutch painter, **13**, 609.
- Dyes, Indian lacca, **1**, 489.
- Dyggve, a king of Sweden; the first ruler assuming regal title, **16**, 34; marriage, **16**, 38.
- Dymanes, an ancient Greek tribe, **3**, 116, 120, 121, 127.
- Dyrrhachium, modern Durazzo, *q. v.*; battle of, between Cæsar and Pompey (49 B.C.), **5**, 537-539.

- Parliament and grant of loan to (1772), **22**, 78; bill to remit drawback on teas of (1773), **22**, 79; granted drawback of duty on tea for exportation to America (1773), **20**, 620; **23**, 238; renewal of charter of, proposed (1813), **22**, 125; rule of, **22**, 162-163; termination of (1858), **22**, 163, 200; in China, **24**, 546; see also India, British.
- East India Company, Dutch; see Dutch East India Company.
- East India Companies, French; establishment of, to abolishment of (1604-1796), **22**, 45.
- East Indies, a collective term applied vaguely to Hindustan, Farther India, and the Malay Archipelago; Phœnician trade with, **2**, 336-337.
- East Jersey, reunited with New Jersey (1702), **23**, 168; see also New Jersey.
- Easterlings, a name formerly applied in England to the Hanse merchants and to traders from parts of Germany and from the Baltic; attack squadron of Edward IV of England (1470), **18**, 591-592.
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 Eni-el, king of Hamath (720 B.C.); deposed, 2, 383.
 Enio, see Ma.
 Enlil, Babylonian deity; identified with Bel, 1, 351; chief god in Nippur, 1, 351-352.
 Enna (Henna), ancient name of Castrogiovanni in Sicily; massacre of (134 B.C.), 5, 324.
 En-ne-ugun, king of Kish ca. 4000 B.C.; king of the hordes of Gishban, 1, 356.
 Enniskillen, city of Ulster, Ireland; battle of (1689), 20, 425.
 Ennius, Quintus (239-169 B.C.), Roman epic poet; one of the founders of Latin literature, 5, 358.

Ennodius, Magnus Felix (473-521 A.D.), bishop of Pavia; recognises papal infallibility, 8, 528.
 Ensenada, Zenon Silva, Marquis (1690-1762), Spanish statesman; power and influence of, 10, 301, 302; disgraced, 10, 302; returns to court, 10, 303.
 Enshagkushanna (ca. 4500 B.C.), earliest recorded king of Babylon; nationality of, 1, 351.
 Enslin, town in South Africa; battle of (1899), 22, 306.
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 Entlebuch, a valley in Switzerland; revolt in (1653), 16, 654.
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 Enville, De la Rochefoucauld d', French naval commander (1746); expedition of, against Louisburg, 12, 45.
 Enylus (fourth century B.C.), king of Byblos; joins Alexander against Persians (333 B.C.), 2, 295; 4, 309.
 Enzo (1225-1272), king of Sicily, son of Frederick II of Germany; imprisonment of, 14, 117.
 Eogan (fifth century A.D.), Irish king, stem-father of northern Hui Neill, 21, 342.
 Epaminondas (ca. 418-362 B.C.), Theban soldier and statesman; wars of, with Sparta, 3, 143; founds Messene (369 B.C.), 3, 151; 4, 174 seq.; strategy of, 3, 278, 426; merits and attainments of, 4, 139, 185, 196-199; military genius of, 4, 142, 154-159; at battle of Mantinea, 4, 191-196; death of, 4, 194.
 Epaphroditus (first century A.D.), Roman freedman, secretary of Nero; at death of Nero, 6, 223.
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 Eperatus (third century B.C.), general of Achaean League (219 B.C.); opposed by Aratus, 4, 527.
 Eperies or Eperjes, capital of Sáros, Hungary; the tribunal of (1686), 14, 398.
 Épernon, Jean Louis de Nogaret de la Valette, Duke d' (1554-1642); intrigues with Biron and the other malcontent nobles, 11, 413; conspires with Marie de' Medici against Louis XIII (1617), 11, 444; besieges Rochelle (1621), 11, 446.
 Epeus (Epeius), Greek chieftain; at siege of Troy, 3, 90.
 Ephesus (Samorna), Ionian city in Lydia, Asia Minor; Jews in (first century A.D.), 2, 170; origin of, 2, 424, 440; worship at, 2, 424; early coinage and writings of, 4, 433-434; Croesus besieges, 2, 448-449; temple of Artemis at; construction of, 3, 480; destruction of (356 B.C.), 4, 219, 260; religious superstitions at, 4, 308.

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- Eric (II or IV) Emun**, king of Denmark 1135–1137; aids Harold IV of Normandy, **16**, 108; accession of, **16**, 147; war of, with Magnus, **16**, 147; murders brother Harold, **16**, 147; death of, **16**, 147.
- Eric (III or V) "the Lamb,"** king of Denmark 1137–1147; reign of, **16**, 148.
- Eric (IV or VI) "Plovpenning,"** king of Denmark 1241–1250; liberated from imprisonment, **16**, 165; accession of, **16**, 169 seq.; quarrel of, with brother Abel, **16**, 169; death of, **16**, 170; canonisation of, **16**, 171.
- Eric (V or VII) "Glipping,"** king of Denmark 1259–1286; accession of, **16**, 174; ravages Sweden, **16**, 191; death, **16**, 175.
- Eric (VI or VIII) "Menved,"** king of Denmark 1286–1320; political and religious controversies of, **16**, 176; compiles *Law of Zealand*, **16**, 177; collects *Congesta Menvedi*, **16**, 177; death of, **16**, 177.
- Eric VII of Pomerania (Eric XIII of Sweden)**, king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden 1397–1440; reigns with Margaret (1397–1412), **16**, 204; reign of, alone, **16**, 205; military disasters of, **16**, 206; abdication and death of, **16**, 208.
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- Eric (II) "Priesthater,"** king of Norway 1280–1299; negotiations of, with Edward I of England, **18**, 401; claims throne of Scotland, **16**, 119; **18**, 404; death of, **16**, 119.
- Eric (I or IX) Saint**, king of Sweden 1155–ca. 1160; reign of, **16**, 188; death of, **16**, 189; laws of, **16**, 189.
- Eric (II or X) "Knutsson,"** king of Sweden 1210–1216 or 1220; reign of, **16**, 190.
- Eric (III or XI) "The Stammerer,"** king of Sweden 1222–1250; reign of, **16**, 190.
- Eric (IV or XII)**, king of Sweden 1350–1359; rules Sweden with his father, Magnus II, **16**, 183; death of, **16**, 195.
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- Eric XIV**, king of Sweden 1560–1569, son of Gustavus Vasa; designated heir, **16**, 290; conspiracy of, against father, **16**, 292; reign of, **16**, 298–300; courtships of, **16**, 348; **19**, 295; at war with Denmark (1563), **16**, 347; imprisonment and death of, **16**, 300.
- Ericson, Leif** (ca. 1000), Norse adventurer and son of Eric the Red; introduces Christianity into Greenland, **22**, 404; voyages of, **22**, 405–407.
- Ericsson, John** (1803–1889), Swedish-American engineer; constructs the ironclad *Monitor*, **23**, 427.
- Eric the Red (Eric Jarl)**, Scandinavian explorer; colonises Greenland (ca. 985 A.D.), **16**, 48; **22**, 404; expedition of, to England (ca. 1014), **16**, 47.
- Erichthonius**, see **Erechtheus**.
- Eridu**, an ancient city in Babylonia, the modern Abu Shahrein; temple of Ea at, **1**, 342.
- Erie, Lake**, one of the Great Lakes (U. S. A.); explored by La Salle (1679), **23**, 76; battle of (1813), **23**, 331.
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- Erigena, Johannes Scotus** (ca. 800–ca. 891), Irish scholar; flees from Ireland in invasion of the Northmen, **21**, 346.
- Erimon (Heremon)**, an Irish chief (ca. 100 B.C.); rules Leinster and Connaught, **21**, 333.
- Erizzo, Paul** (fifteenth century), Venetian general; defends Eubœa, **24**, 331.
- Erlach, Charles Louis** (1726–1798), Bernese soldier; enters council at Bern, **17**, 22; withdraws troops, **17**, 23; slain, **17**, 23; **12**, 461.
- Erlach, Rudolf von** (d. 1369), Bernese nobleman; leads the Bernese at battle of Laupen, **16**, 571.
- Erlau**, capital of Heves county, Hungary; surrenders to Austrians (1687), **24**, 395.
- Ermenigild** (sixth century A.D.), Gothic prince; establishes court at Seville, **10**, 21; in rebellion against Leuvigild, **10**, 21–22; death of, **10**, 22.
- Ernest** (1553–1595), archduke of Austria, son of Maximilian II; appointed governor of Netherlands, **13**, 529.
- Ernest** (1554–1612), duke of Bavaria, elector of Cologne; made archbishop (1583), **14**, 321.
- Ernest**, duke of Brunswick and Goslar; war of, with Smalkaldic league (1542), **14**, 281–282.
- Ernest Augustus** (1629–1698), duke of Brunswick-Hanover, first elector of Hanover; appointed elector, **14**, 401.
- Ernest Augustus** (1771–1851), duke of Cumberland, king of Hanover, fifth son of George III of England; revokes constitution of Hanover, **15**, 404–407; **21**, 588.
- Ernestine Line**, the older of the two lines of the house of Saxony; founded (1485); overthrow of, **14**, 319–320.
- Erpingham, Thomas of** (fifteenth century), English general; at battle of Agincourt (1415), **11**, 172.
- Errazuriz, Federico** (1825–1877), president of Chili (1871), **23**, 610; (1896), **23**, 611.
- Erskine, John** (d. 1572), earl of Mar; chosen regent for James VI, **21**, 270.
- Erskine, John** (1675–1732), eleventh earl of Mar, Scottish politician; rising of, in favour of James III (the Pretender), **20**, 509–510.
- Erskine, Thomas, Baron Erskine** (1750–1823), a British jurist; defends Lord Gordon (1781), **20**, 636; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806–1807), **21**, 470.
- Ertoghrul** (d. 1288), the founder of the Ottoman empire; leads a band into Asia Minor, **24**, 310; conquests of, in Asia Minor, **24**, 311, 312; first acquaintance of, with Koran, **24**, 312.
- Ervigius**, king of the Goths; establishes his claim to the crown (680 A.D.), **10**, 28.
- Erzerum** (the ancient Theodosiopolis), city in Asiatic Turkey; fortress of, defends Armenia against Persia, **7**, 121.

Estremadura, a former province of Spain; invaded by the Portuguese, **10**, 272.

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Estrup, Jacob Brønnum Scavenius (1825-), Danish statesman; premier, **16**, 449.

Étampes, Anne de Pisseleu, Duchess of (1508-1576), mistress of Francis I of France; her influence over the king, **11**, 322.

Etana, hero of Babylonian legend dealing with the future life, **1**, 531-532.

Étapes, town of northeastern France; treaty at, between Henry VII of England and Charles VIII of France (1492), **11**, 287; **19**, 27.

Et Cætera Oath (1640), oath imposed on English clergy, pledging them to resistance against all change in ecclesiastical polity, **19**, 578.

Etchmiadzin, town in the province of Erivan, Russian Caucasus; battle of (1804), **17**, 459; occupied by Russians (1829), **17**, 543.

Eteocretans, people of ancient Crete, **2**, 64.

Eteonicus (ca. 400 B.C.), Spartan soldier and admiral; in the battle of Mytilene (406 B.C.), **3**, 635; reduces Thracian cities (405 B.C.), **3**, 640; **4**, 73; commands in Ægina, **4**, 121.

Ethandune, the modern Eddington or Heddington, Wiltshire, England; battle of (878 A.D.), **18**, 79.

Ethbaal, see Ithobaal.

Ethelbert, king of Kent, see Æthelberht.

Ethelfleda, see Æthelflæd.

Ethelfrid, see Æthelfrith.

Ethelred, see Æthelred.

Ethelwulf, see Æthelwulf.

Fthiopia (Cush), region of ancient Africa, south of Egypt, broadly corresponding to the modern Nubia; tributary to Egypt, **1**, 59, 129; as original home of Egyptians, **1**, 77, 263; identification of Ethiopians and Cushites, **1**, 86-87; in wars with Egyptians, **1**, 110-111, 129-131, 137, 177-179; mines worked by Egyptians, **1**, 111, 147; conquest of Egypt by Ethiopians, **1**, 174-177, 181; invaded by Assyrians, **1**, 178, 179, 408, 427; Phœnician trade with, **2**, 281, 311, 333; products of, **2**, 336; invasion of, by Cambyses, **2**, 192, 602-603; Ethiopians in Xerxes' army, **3**, 363; under Ptolemy II, **4**, 569.

Ethiopia (Abyssinia), relations of, with Byzantine empire, **7**, 124; **9**, 313.

Ethiopians, a people of Baluchistan, **2**, 480, 568.

Ethnike Hetæria, see Hetæria.

Étienne d'Albert, bishop of Ostia; see Innocent VI.

Etioles, Mme. d', see Pompadour.

Etruria, land of the Etruscans, in Italy, nearly corresponding with the modern Tuscany; mythical colonisation of, **2**, 429; in alliance with Phœnicians against Greeks, **2**, 313, 316; **3**, 203; **5**, 144; in naval war with Syracuse (474 B.C.), **5**, 50, 144; civilisation of, **5**, 49-50, 107, 119, 350, 355; **6**, 99; in wars with Rome,

5, 62, 74, 89-95, 106, 143, 175, 191-200; invaded by the Gauls (390 B.C.), **5**, 155-156.

Etruria, Kingdom of, kingdom formed by Napoleon from the grand duchy of Tuscany; erected into a kingdom (1801), **9**, 564; France annexes (1808), **10**, 325.

Etruscans, see Etruria.

Eu, town in department of Seine, France; burned by the English (1340), **11**, 104; battle of (1415), **18**, 532.

Euænetus, Spartan commander; in wars against Persia (481 B.C.), **3**, 312.

Euarchus, despot of Astacus in Acarnania (ca. 431 A.D.); expelled, **3**, 531.

Eubœa or Negropont, an island off eastern coast of Greece; mineral wealth of, **3**, 31; early inhabitants of, **3**, 104-105; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 254, 255, 433, 434, 450, 527, 606, 629; **4**, 22, 141, 200; in Persian war (480 B.C.), **3**, 330-334; Spartan form of government in (404 B.C.), **4**, 73; under Philip of Macedon, **4**, 218, 229, 235, 237; under Antigonos, **4**, 492, 514; in wars with Rome, **4**, 529, 545; civilisation of, **3**, 171, 188; **4**, 591; Turks capture (1470), **9**, 295.

Eucærus, see Demetrius III.

Eucharist, contention over, **11**, 40; **14**, 208.

Euclidas, one of the Thirty Tyrants of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

Euclides, Athenian archon (403 B.C.); library of, **3**, 473; archonship of, **4**, 18-19, 21, 22.

Eucratides (second century B.C.), Bactrian king; wars of, **8**, 50, 57.

Eudes (Odo) (d. 898 A.D.), king of France, 888-898 A.D.; reign, **11**, 14; as count of Paris, defends city against Northmen (885 A.D.), **7**, 588; **11**, 9; made king **7**, 589; **11**, 14; does homage to Arnulf, **7**, 590; treachery to Arnulf, **7**, 592; end of reign, **7**, 593; **11**, 14.

Eudes (Eudo) (665-735 A.D.), duke of Aquitaine and Gascony; at war with Charles Martel, **7**, 490; in wars with Saracens, (732 A.D.), **7**, 494-496.

Eudes (d. 1037), count of Blois and Champagne; wars of, **11**, 26.

Eudocia or Athenais (393-460 A.D.), a Roman empress, wife of Theodosius II; career of, **7**, 43-44; **6**, 575.

Eudocia, Byzantine empress, wife of Heraclius; coronation of (610 A.D.), **7**, 155.

Eudocia (eleventh century), Byzantine empress, wife of Constantine XI and later of Romanus IV; marries Romanus IV, **7**, 253; imprisoned, **7**, 257.

Eudæmon, general of Alexander the Great; commands army in India, **4**, 372.

Eudoxia (ca. 400 A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Arcadius; marriage of, **6**, 537; persecutes Eutropius, **6**, 545; **7**, 36; St. Chrysostom and, **7**, 40.

Eudoxia (b. 422 A.D.), Roman empress, wife of Valentinian III; marriage of, **6**, 574; summons the Vandals to drive out the usurper Maximus, **6**, 601-602.

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- Europa, in Greek myth, the mother of Minos by Jupiter, **3**, 108.
- Euryanassa, in Greek mythology, the mother of Pelops, **3**, 107.
- Eurybiades (ca. 480 B.C.), Spartan admiral; commander of fleet off Eubœa, **3**, 330; at Salamis, **3**, 335; council of war before Salamis, **3**, 341-342, 344, 345; crowned by Sparta, **3**, 351; his venality, **4**, 78.
- Eurydice or Adeia (d. 317 B.C.), daughter of Amyntas II, Macedonian king; adopts name of Eurydice, **4**, 434; marriage of, to Philip Arrhidæus, **4**, 435, 476; opposes Olympias, queen of Epirus, **4**, 438-440; death of, **4**, 490.
- Eurydice (third century B.C.), daughter of Antipater; marriage of, to Ptolemy I, **4**, 567; divorce of, **4**, 455.
- Eusebes, see Antiochus X.
- Eusebia, Roman empress, wife of Constantius II, **6**, 477, 482, 493.
- Eusebius (264-340 A.D.), theologian and historian; on Assyrian story of creation, **1**, 521; as bishop of Cæsarea, **1**, 572; on Chaldean kings, **1**, 576; on tower of Babel, **1**, 577; on Abraham, **1**, 577.
- Eusebius of Nicomedia (d. 342 A.D.), Arian bishop; educates Julian, **6**, 498.
- Eusebius (fourth century A.D.), chamberlain and favourite of Constantius II, **6**, 473, 477.
- Eustace (eleventh century), count of Boulogne, brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor; outrages the English, **18**, 132; at the battle of Hastings (1066), **18**, 155; assists the men of Kent in revolts against the regent Odo (1067), **18**, 174.
- Eustace III (d. 1125), count of Boulogne, brother of Godfrey de Bouillon; in first crusade, **8**, 340.
- Eustace, Prince (d. 1153), son of King Stephen, **18**, 253, 254.
- Eustachio, Pacino, of Pavia, commands Milanese in naval battle on the Po (1427), **9**, 281.
- Eutaw Springs, South Carolina; battle of (September 8th, 1781), **23**, 278.
- Eutemi (d. 1516), king of Algiers; killed by Horuj of Mytilene, **8**, 250.
- Eutherius, chamberlain of the emperor Julian, ambassador to Constantius (360 A.D.), **6**, 492, 493.
- Euthycles, Lacedæmonian minister to Persia, **4**, 182.
- Euthydemus, a Greek (fourth century B.C.); library of, **3**, 473.
- Euthymius, patriarch of Tirnova in Bulgaria; at fall of Tirnova (1393), **24**, 174.
- Eutropius (d. 399 A.D.), a Byzantine statesman; chamberlain to Arcadius, **6**, 537-538, 544-545; **7**, 33-37.
- Eutychius, last Byzantine exarch of Ravenna; expelled by Aistulf (752 A.D.), **7**, 206, 452, 455, 510.
- Euxenus, a Greek (fourth century B.C.); appointed by Agesilaus to command in Asia, **4**, 104.
- Euxine, see Black Sea.
- Evagoras (d. 374 B.C.), king of Salamis in Cyprus; wars of, with Persia (ca. 390 B.C.), **2**, 292, 621-622; accession of, to throne of Salamis (394 B.C.), **4**, 106; revolt of, from Persian king (388 B.C.), **4**, 120; Athenians go to assistance of, **4**, 121; pays tribute to Persia, **4**, 133-134; death of, **2**, 292; **4**, 134.
- Evans, Sir George De Lacy (1787-1870), British general; at battle of Balaklava, **17**, 573.
- Evans, John, colonial deputy-governor of Pennsylvania (1704-1709); removed from office by William Penn, **23**, 45 seq.
- Evelyn, John (1620-1706), English author; leaves England on outbreak of Civil War, **20**, 2; promotes reforms in agriculture under auspices of Royal Society, **20**, 352.
- Everett, Edward (1794-1865), American statesman and orator; vice-presidential nominee of Constitutional Union party (1860), **23**, 407, 408; encourages Northern cause at outbreak of Civil War, **23**, 415.
- Everlasting Compact, The, treaty of perpetual peace formed between Austria and the Swiss (1474); signing of, **16**, 595 seq.
- Everlasting League, The, covenant formed by Swiss confederation for defence of their interests (1291); confirmation of, **16**, 551.
- Everlasting Union, The, a treaty formed between Russia and Poland, depriving the Poles of national independence (1793); acceptance of, **24**, 91.
- Evertsen, Cornelis (d. 1666), brother of Jan Evertsen, Dutch admiral; at battle of the Downs, **13**, 626; death of, **13**, 626 seq.
- Evertsen, Cornelis (1628-1679), son of Jan Evertsen, Dutch admiral; captures New York (1673), **13**, 637; **23**, 28.
- Evertsen, Jan (1600-1666), Dutch admiral; at battle of Portland Point (1653), **13**, 618; at battle of Texel (1653), **13**, 620 seq.; death of, at battle of North Foreland, **13**, 629.
- Evesham, town in Worcestershire, England; battle of (1265), **18**, 382 seq.; **21**, 55.
- Evil-Merodach, see Amil-Marduk.
- Ewell, Richard Stoddard (1817-1872), American soldier; commands wing of Confederate army at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 437-439; surrender of (1865), **23**, 450.
- Excise Bill, see Taxation.
- Exclusion, Act of (1654), a clause in a treaty between England and Holland, excluding the House of Orange from the office of stadholder, **13**, 623-624.
- Exclusion Bill, measure of house of commons to deprive the Duke of York of his inheritance (1679), **20**, 294 seq.

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Ezra Church, Georgia (U. S. A.); battle of (1864), **23**, 444.

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Ezzelino (III) of Romano (1194-1259), an Italian Ghibelline leader; character of, **9**, 92, 106; governs Veronese marches, **9**, 96; conflict with Alexander IV, **9**, 105; sustains the imperial cause in upper Italy, **14**, 124; death of, **9**, 106; **14**, 125.

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 Falco, Quintus Sossius, Roman consul 193 A.D.; failure of plot to make him emperor, **6**, 383.
 Falcon, Juan Crisóstomo (1820-1870), Venezuelan soldier and politician; made president of Venezuela, **23**, 598.
 Falconbridge, Bastard of, see Nevil, Thomas.
 Falconet, Etienne Maurice (1716-1791), French sculptor and writer; relation of, to the sculpture of his day, **12**, 119.
 Falerii, a city of Etruria, Italy; inhabitants of, attack Romans (356 B.C.), **5**, 176-177.
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Grafton, Henry Fitzroy, 1st Duke of (1603-1690), natural son of Charles II; deserts cause of James II (1688), **20**, 409.

Grafton, Richard (d. ca. 1572), an English chronicler; with Coverdale publishes the English Bible, **19**, 180.

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Graham, Sir James Robert George (1792-1861), English statesman; as home secretary furthers labour legislation, **21**, 610.

Graham, Sir Richard (1648-1695), English nobleman; accompanies Prince Charles to Spain, **19**, 509.

Graham, Sir Robert (d. 1437), Scotch nobleman; James I banishes, **21**, 176; kills James I, **21**, 177; defense of, **21**, 177, 216.

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Grammont, Louis, Duke de (d. 1745), French soldier; loses the battle of Dettingen, **12**, 38; death of, **12**, 41.

Gramont, Antoine Agénor Alfred, Duke de (1819-1880), French statesman; insolent bearing toward Prussia, **15**, 515, 516, 517, 518; issues official memorial, **15**, 518.

Grampians (*Mons Grampius*) (Scottish hills), battle of the (84 A. D.), **6**, 257; **18**, 16; **21**, 4.

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Grande Ordonnance, in French history a charter providing for reforms in finance and justice; granted by Charles of Valois (1357); repudiated (1358), **11**, 134.

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Granicus, a river in Asia Minor; battle of (334 B.C.), **4**, 284-289.

Granius, Silvanus, Roman tribune; in Catiline conspiracy (65 A.D.), **6**, 203.

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- 1813), Earl Temple and marquis of Buckingham, English politician; lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1783), **20**, 642; opposes Pitt's plan for dissolution of parliament, **20**, 643.
- Grenville, Sir John**, earl of Bath (1628-1701), cousin of General Monk; intermediary between Monk and Charles II of England (1660), and Charles and the parliament, **20**, 209, 210.
- Grenville, Sir Richard** (1541-1591), English sailor, cousin of Sir Walter Raleigh; commands Raleigh's fleet, **22**, 558; hunts for lost colony of Roanoke, **22**, 560.
- Grenville, Richard Temple, Earl Temple** (1711-1779), English politician, brother-in-law of Pitt; moves amendment in house of lords (1755), **20**, 578; lord of the admiralty (1756), **20**, 582; relations with king and resignation (1757), **20**, 587; resigns with Pitt (1761), **20**, 597; persuades Pitt against pruning new ministry (1765), **20**, 605; disinclination to enter cabinet (1766), **20**, 609; reconciliation with Pitt, **20**, 613.
- Grenville, William Wyndham, Baron Grenville** (1759-1834); in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806-1807), **21**, 470; replies of, to Napoleon, **12**, 496.
- Gresham, Sir Thomas** (1519?-1579), British banker and financier; founds the Royal Exchange (1569), **19**, 456.
- Gretch, Nicholas Ivanovitch de** (b. 1787), Russian publicist; edits *Son of the Soil* (1818), **17**, 516.
- Grétry, André Ernest Modeste** (1741-1813), Belgian composer; music of, **12**, 119.
- Greville or Greville, Sir Fulke, Lord Brooke** (1554-1628), English poet and politician; purchases chancellorship of the exchequer (1615), **19**, 499.
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- Grey, Charles, second Earl Grey, Viscount Howick and Baron Grey** (1764-1845), English statesman; opposes suspension of habeas corpus, **21**, 507; forms ministry, **21**, 549; parliamentary reform, **21**, 550; speech on reform bill (1831), **21**, 555; reply to Lord Lyndhurst, **21**, 561; resigns and returns to office, **21**, 562; Coercion Bill, **21**, 567; retires from government, **21**, 569; eulogy on William IV, **21**, 581; refuses to join new cabinet (1845), **21**, 604.
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- Grey, Sir George** (1812-1898), British colonial statesman; governor of South Australia, **22**, 246; premier of New Zealand, **22**, 261; governor of Cape, **22**, 277.
- Grey, Henry, duke of Suffolk and marquis of Dorset** (d. 1554), English nobleman; committed to the Tower, **19**, 237.
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- Grey, Lady Jane** (1537-1554), right of, to the throne after Edward VI, **19**, 227; requirements and character of, **19**, 229; reluctance of, to take crown, **19**, 229; proclamation of, as queen (1553), **19**, 230; indifference of public as to, **19**, 230; resigns throne, **19**, 231; attainder of, **19**, 236; character of, **19**, 239, 240; execution of, **19**, 239, 240.
- Grey, Lord Leonard** (d. 1541), Viscount Crane in the Irish peerage, English statesman; subduces rebellion in Ireland (1535), **21**, 399; made lord-deputy of Ireland, **21**, 399; executed, **21**, 400.
- Grey, Ralph** (d. 1464), Yorkist; becomes Lancastrian, **18**, 582; capture and death of, **18**, 583.
- Grey, Lord Richard** (d. 1483), half-brother of Edward V; sent to Wales, **18**, 606; Richard, duke of Gloucester, arrests, **18**, 607; death, **18**, 609.
- Grey de Ruthyn, Lord**, see **Ruthyn, Lord Grey de**.
- Grey, Sir Thomas** (d. 1415), English nobleman; executed for conspiracy against Henry V, **18**, 530.
- Grey de Wilton, Lord**, see **Wilton, Lord Grey de**.
- Gridley, Richard** (1711-1796), American soldier; commands artillery at siege of Louisburg (1745), **23**, 197.
- Grieg, Samuel** (1735-1788), Russian admiral of Scottish birth; commands Russian fleet in war with Sweden, **17**, 401.
- Griffin**, first vessel on the Great Lakes; built and launched by La Salle (1679), **23**, 76.
- Grifo**, son of Charles Martel; conspires against Pepin (ca. 740 A.D.), **7**, 502, 505-506, 509.
- Grijalva, Juan de** (ca. 1480-1527), a Spanish soldier; explorations of, **22**, 474.
- Grillparzer, Franz** (1791-1872), Austrian poet; apostle of soldier worship, **14**, 640.
- Grimaldi**, a great family of Genoa in the Middle Ages; Guelf partisans, **9**, 129.
- Grimaldi, Antonio** (fourteenth century), Genoese admiral; defeated off Cagliari by Venetians (1353), **9**, 266.
- Grimani, Antonio** (1436-1523), Venetian naval commander, defeated by the Turks, **9**, 431.
- Grimm, Jacob** (1785-1863), German philologist and writer; as professor at Göttingen protests against abolition of constitution, **15**, 406.
- Grimm, William** (1786-1859), German philologist, collector of the fairy tales known by his name; protests with his brother against abolition of the constitution, **15**, 406.
- Grimwald, king of Lombards** 662-671 A.D., **7**, 445-446, 448.
- Grimwald, king of Bavaria** 724 A.D., **7**, 447-448.
- Grimwald, son of Pepin**, mayor of Austrasia, (654 A.D.), **7**, 480-481, 485-487.
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Gueux (Beggars), league of Flemish nobles organised in 1566 to resist the Inquisition in the Low Countries, **13**, 397-400, 445 note.

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Guido Guerra of Modigliana, Ghibelline chief; fights against Florence (1144), **9**, 41 seq.

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Guillemenot, Charles (1774-1840), French general; negotiates truce between Turks and Russians (1807), **17**, 461.

Guilleragues, Lavergne de (d. 1684), French ambassador; appeases sultan, **11**, 598.

Guinegate, a village in northern France, near Thérouanne; 1st battle of (1479), **11**, 271, 272; **13**, 364; **14**, 222; 2nd battle of (1513), see Thérouanne.

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Gundobald or Gundebald (d. 514 A.D.), Bur-

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- Gwalior, a state in India; placed under protection of British government (1804), **22**, 149; Sindhia driven from, **22**, 198; Rao Sahib placed upon throne of, **22**, 198.
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- Gwynedd, Owen, Welsh chief; attacks Henry II (1157), **18**, 261.
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- Gylippus, Spartan general; commands Spartan fleet in defense of Sicily (414 B.C.), **3**, 604-605; embezzles Spartan treasure, banished, **4**, 3.
- Gylis (d. 394 B.C.), Lacedæmonian polemarch; raises trophy at Coronea, **4**, 110; killed, **4**, 110.
- Gyllenburg, Charles, Count (1679-1746), Swedish poet and statesman; as ambassador to London (1717), **16**, 391-392; leader of "hats" (1726), **16**, 401; intrigues of, against England, **20**, 518.
- Gyllenstiern, governor of Aggershus; negotiations of, with Christian II of Denmark (1532), **16**, 248, 249.
- Gyllenstierna, Christina, widow of Sten Sture; in siege of Stockholm (1520), **16**, 230 seq.
- Gympie, Australia; gold discovered at, **22**, 250.
- Gyulai, Ignace (1763-1831), Austrian soldier; in battle of Leipsic (1813), **12**, 605.
- Gyulay, Franz (1799-1868), Austrian soldier; in Italian War of Independence, **9**, 604 seq.; **15**, 16.

- Hague, Peace Conference** (1899), **17**, 644-650; **23**, 490; (1907), **21**, 676-678.
- Hai-Cheng**, a place in China; battle of (1904), **24**, 658.
- Haider**, shah of Persia 1576, **24**, 371.
- Haiduks**, Servian rebels at end of eighteenth century, **24**, 198.
- Haiduti**, outlaws in Bulgaria, **24**, 176.
- Haik**, founder of Armenia, **2**, 420.
- Hainault**, merged into Flanders, **13**, 311.
- Haines Bluff**, near Vicksburg, Mississippi, U. S. A.; battle of (1862), **23**, 440.
- Haiti or Hayti or Santo Domingo**, formerly called Hispaniola, an island of the Greater Antilles; discovered by Columbus (1493), **22**, 439; later visits of Columbus to, **22**, 446-450.
- Haiti, Republic of**, buys independence from France (1825), **13**, 71.
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- Hajjaj ben Yusuf** (seventh century), Arab general; leads expedition against Mecca, **8**, 180 seq.; confirmed by Caliph Walid as governor of Irak, **8**, 184; family of, persecuted by Caliph Suleiman, **8**, 185.
- Hake, General von**, German soldier; invades Holstein in Schleswig-Holstein War of 1864, **15**, 484.
- Haker**, king of Egypt 393-380 B.C., king of twenty-ninth dynasty, **1**, 194; obtains mercenaries in Greece in struggle with Artaxerxes, **2**, 621-622.
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- Hakim**, Fatimite caliph of Egypt 996-1020; reign of, **8**, 222; enormities of, **8**, 222, 223; vacillating attitude of, towards Christians, **8**, 326.
- Hakluyt, Richard** (1552-1616), English geographer; interested in Raleigh's colonisation schemes, **22**, 562; encourages Bristol merchants to undertake voyages of exploration to America (1603), **22**, 535; one of the founders of the London Company (1607), **22**, 568.
- Hakodate**, Japanese port; opened to foreign trade (1858), **24**, 623.
- Hakon I (Hako)**, "the Good" (ca. 920-ca. 961), king of Norway, illegitimate son of Harold Harfagr; education of, **16**, 51; called to throne and expels his brother Eric I, "Bloody Axe," **16**, 52; unsuccessful attempt to introduce Christianity into Norway, **16**, 52, 53; death, **16**, 54.
- Hakon, Jarl (Earl)**, king of Norway 977-995; elected to earldom of Trondhjem; forced to submit to baptism, **16**, 55; victorious over Danes, **16**, 55; restores paganism in Norway, **16**, 56; excesses of, **16**, 56; Olaf Tryggvason and, **16**, 57, 58; assassination of, **16**, 57, 58.
- Hakon III**, king of Norway, son of Sigurd II; proclaimed king (1157), **16**, 109; defeats Inge I, **16**, 109; slain in battle with Magnus V (1162), **16**, 110.
- Hakon IV**, king of Norway 1202-1204; reign and death of, **16**, 114.
- Hakon V**, "the Old," king of Norway 1217-ca. 1263; suppresses civil war, **16**, 115; expedition of, against Scotland, **16**, 116, 117, **21**, 54; death of, **16**, 117; his favours to Hanseatic League, **16**, 119.
- Hakon VI**, king of Norway 1299-1319, son of Magnus VI; reign of, **16**, 119.
- Hakon VII**, king of Norway 1343-1380, son of Magnus VII; marries Margaret, daughter of Valdemar IV of Denmark, **16**, 120, 183, 184, 195; defeated by Albert of Mecklenburg, **16**, 195; excluded from Swedish succession, **16**, 184, 195; invades Sweden, **16**, 196.
- Hakon VII**, king of Norway (1905-), **16**, 493.
- Halberstadt**, battle of (1810); Westphalians defeated by Frederick William of Brunswick at, **15**, 307.
- Haldimand, Sir Frederick** (1718-1791), British general; administration as governor-general in Canada (1778-1784), **22**, 327.
- Haldane, Richard B.**, British statesman; secretary of state for war (1905), **21**, 663; army reforms, **21**, 672.
- Hale, John Parker** (1806-1873), an American statesman; Free-soil candidate for presidency of the U. S. A. (1852), **23**, 389.
- Hale, Nathan** (1756-1776), American patriot; execution of (Sept. 22nd), **23**, 258.
- Halen, Don Juan van**, count of Peracampos (1790-1864), Spanish soldier of Belgian descent; commands Belgian forces in revolt against Holland (1830), **14**, 52.
- Halerfeld, Henry** "the Lion" victorious in battle of (1180), **14**, 105.
- Hales, Sir Robert** (d. 1381), lord treasurer of England; killed by followers of Wat Tyler, **18**, 492.
- Half-breeds**, faction of Republican party in United States, **23**, 479.
- Half Moon or Crescent**, ship of Henry Hudson; sails for the "Northwest Passage" (1609), **22**, 499 and note.
- Halfdan I** (d. 324 A.D.), an ancient king of Denmark; subdues Sweden, **16**, 38.
- Halfdan**, Danish leader (ninth century), devastates Northumberland and Gallogway, **21**, 15.
- Halfdan Svart** (d. 863 A.D.), ancient king of Norway, **16**, 50.
- Halfred Ottarson**, Scandinavian skald, **16**, 62 seq.
- Halidon Hill**, near Berwick, England; Edward III defeats Scots at (1333), **18**, 454 seq.; **21**, 132.
- Halifax, Earl of**, see **Montague, Charles**.
- Halifax, Marquis of**, see **Savile, George**.
- Halizonians**, most ancient people known to history, probably identified with Chaldeans, **3**, 87.
- Hall, Floris Adrian van** (1791-1866), Dutch statesman; ministry of (1860-1861), **14**, 62.
- Halleck, Henry Wager** (1815-1872), American soldier; commands Union armies (1861), **23**, 425; made commander-in-chief of United States land forces, **23**, 432; urges McClellan to advance after

V, count of Holland; initiates revolt against Flemish rule in Holland (1304), **13**, 332-333.

Hamuda, bey of Tunis 1782-1814; reign of, **24**, 485.

Hamza Mirza, Persian prince; defeats Turks in Persian War (1584), **24**, 372.

Han, Chinese dynasty (202 B.C.-220 A.D.); rule of, **24**, 263, 543.

Hanau, town in Prussia; battle of (1813), **14**, 576; **15**, 318; resistance of, to the elector Frederick William IV (1848), **15**, 438-439.

Hancock, John (1737-1793), American statesman; connection of, with repeal of the Stamp Act, **23**, 235; British attempt to capture (1775), **23**, 241.

Hancock, Winfield Scott (1824-1886), American general; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438; in the Wilderness campaign, **23**, 446; at battle of Spottsylvania, **23**, 447; democratic presidential nominee (1880), **23**, 478.

Handzabek, town in Hungary; battle of (1684), **14**, 398.

Hanging Gardens of Babylon, description of, **1**, 479.

Hangmatana, see Ecbatana.

Hankow (Han-kau), river port in China; France and Russia obtain concessions at (1895), **24**, 559.

Hannibal, grandson of Hamilcar; campaign of, in Sicily (409 B.C.), **4**, 202.

Hannibal (247-183 B.C.), Carthaginian general; conquests of, in Spain, **2**, 324; **5**, 238-240; **10**, 6; takes Saguntum, **5**, 238; in Second Punic War, **5**, 241-295; at battle of Zama, **5**, 288-292; relations of, with Philip V of Macedon, **4**, 528; **5**, 296; at war with Antiochus III, **4**, 532; **5**, 297-299; death of, **5**, 300.

Hanno (eighth century B.C.), king of Gaza; flees from the Assyrians (732 B.C.), **1**, 393; supports uprising in Syria, **1**, 397.

Hanno (fifth century B.C.), Carthaginian navigator; voyage of, beyond the Pillars of Hercules, **2**, 277, 356-358.

Hanno (d. 310 B.C.), Carthaginian general; in war against Agathocles, **4**, 580.

Hanno, Carthaginian commander; defeated at Messana (264 B.C.), **5**, 218; execution of, **5**, 219.

Hanno (third century B.C.), Carthaginian naval commander; at battle of Ægates (241 B.C.), **5**, 232.

Hanno (third century B.C.), son of Bomilcar and one of Hannibal's generals; campaign of, against Gauls, **5**, 243; at battle of Cannæ (216 B.C.), **5**, 262-263; defeat of, in Italy, **5**, 266.

Hanno, surnamed the Great (third century B.C.), jealousy of, towards Barca family, **5**, 234, 239, 258.

Hanno, Saint (d. 1075), archbishop of Cologne 1056-1075; assumes government of the empire, **7**, 646.

Hannu, Egyptian voyager; in voyage to Punt, **1**, 108.

Hanover, province of Prussia; abandoned

to the French (1757), **12**, 73; occupied by the French (1803), **12**, 531; revolt of (1831), **15**, 403; constitutional crisis in (1837), **15**, 404-406.

Hanover, Treaty of; a treaty between Holland and the emperor Charles VI (1726), **14**, 1.

Hans (Hensius) (d. 1271) called king of Sardinia; commands the Lombard Ghibellines, **9**, 96; at battle of Fossalta, **9**, 98; imprisonment of, **9**, 98.

Hans, see John.

Hansa, see Hanseatic League.

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Hanseatic League (Hanse or Hansa), a confederation of cities of northern Germany in the thirteenth century; foundation of (1241), **8**, 473, 496; **14**, 138; **16**, 166-168; affiliation of Paris with, **11**, 95; in war with Valdemar IV of Denmark, **14**, 187; **16**, 185; declares war against Eric of Pomerania, **16**, 206; begins struggle to control Baltic (1564), **14**, 519; quarrel of, with Queen Elizabeth of England, **13**, 549; joins the imperial party, **14**, 340; meeting of, held in Lubeck, **14**, 387; fate of, on dissolution of German Empire, **14**, 539; cities of, annexed to France, **14**, 568; loan forced from, by French, **15**, 283; treaties of (1363), **16**, 185, 202; (1441), **13**, 354.

Hansford, Thomas (d. 1676), Virginian colonist; executed after Bacon's rebellion, **23**, 131.

Hapi, Egyptian deity, adopted by Phoenicia, **2**, 353.

Hapsburg, see Habsburg.

Harald, see Harold.

Harbin or Kharbin, town in Manchuria; becomes Russian, **17**, 622.

Harcourt, François, 2nd Duke of (1689-1750), French soldier; in war against Austria, **14**, 431.

Harcourt, Henri, 1st Duke of (d. 1718); envoy to Spain, **11**, 611; **14**, 405.

Harcourt (Henri de Lorraine) (1601-1666), Count d', takes Balaguer, and defeats Spaniards (1646), **11**, 495.

Harcourt, Sir Simon, 1st Viscount Harcourt (ca. 1661-1727), English statesman; attorney-general, **20**, 482; becomes keeper of the great seal (1710), **20**, 484.

Harcourt, Sir William George Granville Venables Vernon (1827-1904), English statesman; relations with Lord Rosebery, **21**, 650; chancellor of exchequer in Gladstone and Rosebery ministries (1892-1895), **21**, 651.

Hardee, William J. (1815-1873), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Murfreesboro, **23**, 434; evacuates Savannah (1864), **23**, 445.

Harde-Knud (d. 850 A.D.), king of Denmark, **16**, 41-43.

Hardenberg, Karl August von (1750-1822), Prussian statesman; negotiates Treaty of Bâle, **14**, 509; **15**, 279; negotiates treaty between Russia and Prussia, **17**, 453; plans of, for united Germany, **14**,

Hartmann, bishop of Coire, Switzerland; furthers League of Caddeia in the Grisons (1396), **16**, 587.

Hartmann, son of Rudolf of Habsburg (thirteenth century); fate of, **11**, 156.

Hartog, Dirk, Dutch navigator; discoveries in Australia (1616), **22**, 234.

Harun ar-Rashid (766-809 A.D.), caliph of Bagdad 786-809; reign of, **8**, 210; wars of, with Byzantium, **8**, 212; exchanges gifts with Charlemagne, **8**, 213, 215, 325.

Harvard, John (1607-1638), a Puritan minister of Massachusetts; bequest of, to Harvard College (1638), **22**, 648.

Harvard College, founded 1638 at Cambridge, Massachusetts, **22**, 648.

Harvey, Sir John, colonial governor of Virginia; succeeds Governor Yearsley (1629), **22**, 590; removed from office (1635), **22**, 591; visits Maryland, **22**, 600.

Harvey, Sir John (1778-1852), British soldier; at Badajoz, **10**, 364; governor of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, **22**, 341.

Harvey, Reuben, Irish merchant; receives thanks of American congress (1783), **23**, 281.

Harvey, William (1578-1657), eminent English physician; discovers circulation of the blood, **20**, 219, 220.

Hasbain, place in the Netherlands; battle of (1408), **11**, 166.

Hasdrubal (Asdrubal), Carthaginian soldier in the First Punic War; defeated at Panormus in Sicily (250 B.C.), **5**, 224, 225-228.

Hasdrubal (d. 221 B.C.), a Carthaginian soldier in Spain; succeeds his father-in-law Hamilcar Barca in command in Spain, **10**, 6; marches against Saguntum, **10**, 6; death of, **2**, 324; **5**, 238; **10**, 6.

Hasdrubal (d. 207 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier, brother of Hannibal; defeats the Romans under the two Scipios (212 B.C.), **5**, 268; prosecutes conquests in Spain, **5**, 279; defeated at Bæcula (209 B.C.), **5**, 281; enters Gaul, **5**, 273; enters Italy, **5**, 274-275; defeated and slain at the Metaurus, **5**, 276.

Hasdrubal, Carthaginian cavalry officer under Hannibal; decides the victory of Cannæ (216 B.C.), **5**, 255-256.

Hasdrubal, son of Gisco (d. about 200 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier; commands in Spain, **5**, 279; defeated by Romans at Silpia (206 B.C.), **5**, 281; campaign of, in Africa, against Scipio (204-203 B.C.), **5**, 284-286.

Hasdrubal, Carthaginian soldier; in war with Masinissa, **5**, 305; condemned to death, **5**, 305; chosen commander outside Carthage in Third Punic War (149 B.C.), **5**, 306; obtains command within the city, **5**, 308; defends Carthage against Scipio, **5**, 309-312; story of his wife's heroism, **5**, 312.

Hasdrubal, grandson of Masinissa, Carthaginian soldier; chosen to command in city of Carthage in Third Punic War (149 B.C.), **5**, 306; slain by senators, **5**, 308.

Haselrig, see **Haslerig**.

Hasenbühl, battle at, see **Göllheim**.

Hashim, influential house of Arabia; Mohammed a member of, **7**, 492; **8**, 112.

Haslerig (**Haselrig**), Sir Arthur (d. 1661), English politician; supports "the Root and Branch Bill"; bill for abolition of bishops, **19**, 600; Charles I attempts to arrest for treason, **19**, 614; refuses support to Cromwell, **20**, 156; leads opposition in Cromwell's fourth parliament, **20**, 171.

Haspinger, Capuchin monk; Tyrolese leader in insurrection against French (1809), **14**, 562, 564.

Hassan (d. 669 A.D.), fifth caliph, son of Ali and Fatima; chosen to the caliphate, **8**, 173; abdicates, **8**, 174; murder of, **8**, 176; regarded as iman in Persia, **24**, 490.

Hassan, Arab governor of Egypt; conquers North Africa (697-698 A.D.), **2**, 327-328; **8**, 181-182.

Hassan (ca. 1535), bey of Tunis, **8**, 251-252; **14**, 273-274; **24**, 485.

Hassan Bey (Pasha or Gazi Hassan), Turkish admiral; raises siege of Lemnos (1771), **24**, 418; in war against Russia (1787-1792), **24**, 420.

Hassan Pasha, Turkish general, defeated at Grahovo (1858), **24**, 210.

Hassan Sabba (The Old Man of the Mountain) (end of eleventh century), founds sect of Assassins, **8**, 230, 365, 370; reputed connection with the children's crusade, **8**, 420-422.

Hassan, son of Omar, leader in Arab revolt against Germany in East Africa (1895), **15**, 558.

Hassanians, the ruling line in Morocco, **24**, 469, 473.

Hasselt, town in Belgium; battle of (1831), **14**, 54.

Hassenpflug, Hans Daniel Ludwig Friedrich (1794-1862), German politician; unpopularity of, **15**, 412; starts reaction against the "March ministers," **15**, 430.

Hassib Pasha (ca. 1850), Turkish minister of finance; mismanagement of, **24**, 429-430.

Hastenbeck, village in Prussia; battle of (1757), **15**, 200.

Hasting (**Hastings**), chief of pirate Northmen; ravages coast of France (843-850), **11**, 4; invades England (893-897), **18**, 85-89.

Hastings, battle of (1066), **11**, 28; **18**, 152 seq.; results of, **18**, 156.

Hastings, Sir Edward, English politician; assists Mary against Lady Jane Grey (1553), **19**, 230.

Hastings, Francis Rawdon, earl of Moira and marquis of Hastings (1754-1826), English soldier, son of Warren Hastings; defeats Greene at Hobkirk's Hill (1781), **23**, 278; governor-general of India (1813-1823), **22**, 126-127.

Hastings, Warren (1732-1818), English statesman; appointed governor-general of

- United States, concluded in 1903; terms of, **23**, 605.
- Haynau, Julius Jakob, Baron von** (1786–1853), an Austrian soldier; recalled from Italy, **14**, 656; storms Brescia, **14**, 660; military head in Hungary, **15**, 4; taxes the Jews as war-penalty, **15**, 5; feud with Bach, **15**, 5; discharged from post in Hungary, **15**, 6.
- Hayne, Robert Young** (1791–1840), American politician; debates with Webster, **23**, 357.
- Haynes, John** (d. 1654), American colonial statesman and governor of Connecticut; part in creating Fundamental Orders, **23**, 107.
- Hay-Pauncefote Treaty** (1901), a treaty between the United States and Great Britain to facilitate the construction of a Panama canal, **23**, 490.
- Hayti**, see **Haiti**.
- Hazael (Khazailu)**, king of Damascus ca. 886–842 B.C.; wars with Assyria, **1**, 388, 415, 616; **2**, 111–112, 284; petitions Esarhaddon, **1**, 423.
- Hazat**, town in Arabia; battle of (500 A.D.), **8**, 107, 108.
- Heath, Nicholas** (ca. 1501–1579), English prelate and jurist; attempts to make accession of Elizabeth peaceful, **19**, 267.
- Heath, Sir Robert** (1575–1649), English jurist; Charles I grants Carolina to, **23**, 47; Georgia included in patent of, **23**, 60.
- Heath, William** (1737–1814), American soldier; appointed to command of minute-men (1774), **23**, 241.
- Heathfelth**, see **Hatfield**.
- Heavens Field**, battle of, see **Hexham**.
- Hebenstreit, Franz von** (d. 1795), Viennese conspirator, **14**, 510.
- Heber Find**, see **Eber Find**.
- Hébert, Jacques René** (1755–1794), French revolutionist; elected president of tribunal (1792), **12**, 271; accuses Marie Antoinette (1793), **12**, 320; opposes religious worship, **12**, 331; recants, **12**, 334; arrest and execution of (1794), **12**, 335–336.
- Hébertists**, The, French revolutionary party, followers of Jacques René Hébert; fall of, **12**, 332–336.
- Hebrews**, members of that branch of the Semitic family descended through Heber; religion and poetry of, affected by Egypt, **1**, 61, 151; pervert Egyptian chronology, **1**, 67; descend into Egypt, **1**, 71; wars of, with Egypt, **1**, 74, 123, 177, 183, 449; writings of, concerning Egypt, **1**, 142, 173, 208, 263; exodus of, **1**, 165; divided in two kingdoms, **1**, 173; "Jew" offensive sobriquet of, **1**, 309; a world influence, **1**, 316; scriptures of, **1**, 317, 320; captivity, **1**, 319, 451, 459; wars of, with Assyria, **1**, 332–333, 336, 390, 393, 395, 403, 405, 407–410; origin and characteristics of, **1**, 345–347; related to Assyrians and Babylonians, **1**, 461; forbidden to cut certain trees, **1**, 465; treatment of captives by, **1**, 468; accounts of Babylonia by, **1**, 485; see also **Jews**.
- Hebrides**, islands of the western coast of Scotland; lords of, annoy coasts of Scotland, **21**, 45–46.
- Hecataeus** (fourth century B.C.), officer of Alexander the Great, **4**, 268.
- Hector**, legendary Greek hero; combat with Ajax, **3**, 93, 94; corpse of, mutilated, **3**, 95.
- Hedin, Sven Anders** (1865–), Scandinavian explorer; in Tibet, **24**, 505.
- Hedwig (Jadwiga)** (1371–1399), queen of Poland 1382–1386; reign of, **24**, 40–41; unites Poland and Lithuania through marriage with Jagello, **24**, 41.
- Heerah**, Arabian kingdom, see **Hira**.
- Hegelochus**, soldier of Alexander the Great, ordered to equip fleet, **4**, 295; defeats Persians in Aegean Sea, **4**, 316–317.
- Hegesilaus**, officer of Athenian cavalry, **4**, 193.
- Hegesistratus**, a Greek, governor of Sigeum (540 B.C.), **3**, 225, 233.
- Hegesistratus**, ambassador from Samos (479 B.C.), **3**, 375.
- Hegesistratus**, a Greek soothsayer, **3**, 364–365.
- Hegira (Hejira)**, the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, beginning the Mohammedan era (622 A.D.), **2**, 327; **8**, 117–120.
- Heidelberg**, a city in Germany; union of, formed, **14**, 192; fall of, **14**, 368; castle of, destroyed by the French, **14**, 402.
- Heijn, Pieter Pietersen, or Piet Heijn** (1578–1629), Dutch admiral; exploits of, **13**, 577–578.
- Heilbronn**, a town in Württemberg, Germany; walls of, blown up by the French, **11**, 603; sells itself to France, **14**, 367.
- Heilbronn, Treaty of** (1633), **14**, 362.
- Heiligerlee**, a place in Friesland; battle of (1568), **13**, 422, 424.
- Heilsberg**, a town in Prussia; battle of (1807), **17**, 454.
- Heine, Heinrich** (1797–1856), German poet and critic; as a reformer, **15**, 357–358.
- Heinsius, Antonius** (1641–1720), Dutch statesman; makes complaint at Paris, **11**, 597; league with Marlborough and Prince Eugene against Louis XIV, **11**, 614, 615; **13**, 650, 653.
- Heintzelman, Samuel Peter** (1805–1880), Union general; at battle of Bull Run, **23**, 423; at battle of Fair Oaks, **23**, 431; at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432.
- Heister, Leopold Philip de** (1707–1777), Hessian soldier in American war of revolution; at battle of Long Island, **23**, 256.
- Hejira**, see **Hegira**.
- Helding, Michael** (sixteenth century), grand vicar of Mainz; plan of, for uniting Catholics and Protestants, **14**, 305.
- Helen** (d. 1513), daughter of Ivan the Great; marriage of, to grand prince of Lithuania (1495), **17**, 179–180; death, **17**, 186.
- Helen of Mecklenburg** (1814–1858), German

Henry II, king of Cyprus; makes treaty with sultan of Egypt (ca. 1289), **8**, 453; at siege of Acre (1291), **8**, 454.

Henry I, "Beauclerc" (1068-1135), king of England 1100-1135; main treatment, **18**, 228-240; publishes charter of liberties, **18**, 228-229; defeats Louis the Fat at Brenneville, **11**, 31-32; marries Maud (Matilda), daughter of Malcom Canmore, **18**, 229-230; **21**, 35; conquers Normandy (battle of Tinchebray), **11**, 30; **18**, 232-233; quarrel of, with Anselm, **18**, 234-235; death of son and question of succession, **18**, 237-240; character and death of, **18**, 239-240.

Henry II, Plantagenet (1133-1189), king of England 1154-1189; main treatment, **18**, 257-304; birth, **18**, 240; before accession, **18**, 253-255; relations with Adrian IV, **21**, 366; marries Eleanor of Aquitaine, **11**, 34; **18**, 258; reforms of, **18**, 259-261, 287; campaign of, against Welsh, **18**, 261; conquests of, in Brittany, **18**, 202; concludes peace with France, **18**, 263; Becket and, **18**, 263-270, 271-277, 284; quells revolts in Wales and Brittany, **18**, 270-271; Dermot MacMurrough and, **21**, 367, 372; state of Ireland during reign of, **18**, 277-279; invasion of Ireland by, **18**, 279-283; **21**, 374-376; policy towards Ireland, **21**, 376-378; makes son, John, lord of Ireland, **18**, 283-284; revolt of sons of, **18**, 284-287; humbles himself before tomb of Becket, **18**, 286; third crusade and, **8**, 379, 380, 381; **18**, 288; his sons Richard and John rebel against, **11**, 47; **18**, 288; children of, **18**, 289; last years and death of, **18**, 287-289; characterisations of, **18**, 290-294; legislation of, **18**, 294-296.

Henry (III) of Winchester (1207-1272), king of England 1216-1272; main treatment, **18**, 356-389; coronation of, **18**, 363; under regency of William Marshal, earl of Pembroke (battles of Lincoln and Dover), **18**, 363-368; under regency of Hubert de Burgh, **18**, 368-372; order of, respecting church offices in Ireland, **21**, 381; marries Eleanor of Provence, **18**, 372; quarrels with barons and is forced to grant Provisions of Oxford, **18**, 373-378; repudiates Provisions of Oxford, **18**, 379-380; assemblies under, **18**, 426; defeated by barons at Lewes, **18**, 380-381; **21**, 55; in captivity, **18**, 381; rescued by his son Edward at battle of Evesham, **18**, 383; restoration of, **18**, 387; attitude of, towards crusade, **8**, 450 seq.; death of, **18**, 386; character of, **18**, 389.

Henry (IV) of Lancaster (1367-1413), king of England; main treatment, **18**, 515-526; joins Gloucester in revolt against Richard II (1387), **18**, 500; power of, under Richard II, **18**, 501; banishment of, **18**, 504-505; returns to England and overthrows Richard II, **18**, 505-508; claim of, to throne, **18**, 508-509, 515;

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Henry (V) of Monmouth (1387-1422), king of England 1413-1422; main treatment, **18**, 527-544; operations of, against Welsh insurgents, **18**, 518, 524; dissolute youth of, **18**, 526; accession of, **18**, 527; conspiracy against, **18**, 530; early relations of, with France, **18**, 528-529; invasion of France and battle of Agincourt, **11**, 169-174; **18**, 530-536; master of Caen, **11**, 174; second expedition against France (siege of Rouen), **11**, 176-177; concludes Treaty of Troyes, **11**, 179; marriage of, **11**, 179; struggle with the dauphin, **11**, 180-181; Ireland under, **21**, 390; death of, **11**, 182; **18**, 542-543; character of, **18**, 543-544.

Henry (VI) of Windsor (1421-1471), king of England 1422-1461; main treatment, **18**, 545-579; birth of, **11**, 182; proclaimed king of France, **11**, 182; minority of, **11**, 187; **18**, 545; legitimacy of claim to France, **11**, 193; coronation of, at Paris, **11**, 220; **18**, 557; marriage of, **11**, 235; **18**, 558; siege of Orleans, **18**, 550-555; burning of Joan of Arc, **18**, 555-557; loses possessions in France, **11**, 238 seq., 241; **18**, 557-558; Jack Cade's rebellion, **18**, 566-569; insanity of, **18**, 571; loses crown in war with Yorkists, **18**, 571-583; character of, **18**, 549, 561; restoration of, **18**, 591-592; cause of, finally lost at battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury, **18**, 594-597; death of, **18**, 598.

Henry (VII) Tudor (1457-1509), king of England 1485-1509; main treatment of, **19**, 13-53; early life of, **18**, 622; **19**, 13; wins battle of Bosworth Field, **18**, 623-625; marriage of, **19**, 19; quells rebellion of Lambert Simnel, **19**, 21-24; parliament and, **19**, 15-18, 24, 30; makes treaty with Hans of Denmark (1489), **16**, 228; forest districts and, **16**, 560-562; interest of, in exploration, **22**, 454-455; war with France, **11**, 286-287; **19**, 25-28; quells rebellion of Perkin Warbeck, **19**, 28-31; Ireland under, **21**, 392-394; death of, **19**, 42; character of, **19**, 43-46; reviews of reign, **19**, 46-53.

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- Hipparinus**, tyrant of Syracuse (356 B.C.); nephew of Dion, **4**, 206.
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- Hippias** (d. ca. 490 B.C.), tyrant of Athens; succeeds Pisistratus, **3**, 230, 231, 232; intrigues with Persia, **3**, 233, 234; exiled, **3**, 235; asks reinstatement, **3**, 263; conducts Persians to Marathon, **3**, 270; dream of, **3**, 271.
- Hippias** (ninth century B.C.), Greek sophist, contemporary of Socrates, **3**, 137, 450, 472.
- Hippocöon**, king of Laconia; death of, **3**, 71.
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- Hobal**, ancient Arab idol, **8**, 112.
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- Hobbema**, Myndært (1638-1709), Dutch painter, **13**, 608.
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- Hobhouse**, Sir John Cam, Lord Broughton (1786-1869), English politician and writer; secretary for Ireland, **21**, 567.
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- Hochkirch**, village of Saxony; battle of (1758), **15**, 208-210.
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- Hocquincourt**, Charles de Monchy, Marshal de (1599-1658), French soldier; in first insurrection of the Fronde, **11**, 502.
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- Isle of Ely**, a region of fens in England; last stand of Hereward in, **18**, 185.
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- Ismail**, capital of district of Ismail, Russia; siege of (1790 A.D.), **17**, 409.
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Johore (Johore Bahru), city in the Malay peninsula; siege of (1608), **13**, 551.

Joinville, François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orléans, Prince de (1818-1900), third son of Louis Philippe, king of France; in war with Mexico, **13**, 71; in war with Arabs, **13**, 76.

Joinville, Jean, Sire de (1225-1317), French chronicler; joins first crusade of St. Louis of France, **11**, 60.

Joinville, Pact of, a treaty between Guise party in France and Spain (1584), **11**, 385.

Jókai, Maurus (1825-1904), Hungarian writer; editor of the *Hon*, **15**, 42.

Joliet, Louis (1645-1700), French-Canadian explorer; explorations of, **23**, 66, 73-76.

Jolly, Julius (1823-1891), German statesman; liberalism of, **15**, 536.

Jonah, Hebrew prophet, **2**, 112.

Jonas (d. 1461), a Russian bishop and statesman; made metropolitan of Moscow, **17**, 159-160.

Jonathan (eleventh century B.C.), son of Saul, prince of Israel; love for David, **2**, 79-80, 91; killed, **2**, 83.

Jonathan (ca. 970 B.C.), son of Abiathar; priest of Jerusalem, **2**, 95.

Jonathan (ca. 1020 B.C.), son of Gershom; Israelite priest, **2**, 74.

Jonathan Maccabæus (d. 143 B.C.), Jewish high priest and ruler, **2**, 150, 156-158.

Jones, Inigo (1573-1652), English architect; work of, **19**, 524.

Jones, John Paul (1747-1792), American naval commander; activity in annoying British commerce in American Revolution, **23**, 272; attacks Whitehaven (1778), **23**, 273; in contest of *Bonhomme Richard* and *Serapis* (1779), **23**, 273.

Jones, Sir William (1631-1682), English jurist; commissioner to decide disputed jurisdiction in New Jersey (1680), **23**, 31, 153.

Jonge, Repelaer de, Dutch liberator; in revolution of 1813, **14**, 26.

Jonin, Russian representative in Bulgaria (1881), **24**, 180.

Jonson, Ben (ca. 1573-1637), English dramatist; plays of, **19**, 519.

Jönsson, Thure (sixteenth century), Swedish leader; in revolt against Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 279, 285, 287.

Joppa (modern Jaffa), a seaport in Palestine; captured by Saladin (1192), **8**, 396; taken by Saphedin (1195), **8**, 411; held by crusaders (1198), **8**, 412; massacre of Christians at (1198), **8**, 413; stormed by Napoleon (1799), **12**, 477.

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Jordan, Camille (1771-1821), French politician; publishes brochure on a French constitution, **12**, 526; demands liberty of the press, **12**, 533; member of *Chambre Introuvable*, **13**, 19.

Jordan, Mrs. (Dorothy Bland) (1762-1816), an Irish actress; mistress of William IV, king of England, **21**, 582.

Jordan, Sylvester (1782-1861), German jurist and statesman; helps to secure new constitution in Hesse (1830-1831), **15**, 403.

José I (d. 1777), king of Portugal 1750-1777; reign of, **10**, 522 seq.; marriage of, **10**, 523; influence of Pombal over, **10**, 524; banishes Jesuits, **10**, 528, 529; in war with Spain, **10**, 530; death of, **10**, 532.

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Joseph I (1678-1711), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1705-1711; becomes emperor, **14**, 411; acquires new territories, **14**, 413; death, **14**, 416; Austria's debt to, **14**, 423.

Joseph II (1741-1790), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1765-1790, son of Francis I and Maria Theresa; main treatment of, **14**, 466-490; administration in Belgium, **14**, 43 seq.; first and second marriage, **14**, 437, 470; becomes co-regent with Maria Theresa, **14**, 447; personal appearance, **14**, 449; protectionist policy, **14**, 451; policy toward Poland, **14**, 453; Frederick the Great exchanges visits with, **15**, 233-236; takes part in War of Bavarian Succession, **15**, 245; becomes sole ruler, **14**, 461; religious tolerance, **14**, 452, 467-469, 474; as administrator, **14**, 472 seq.; ecclesiastical policy, **14**, 474 seq.; reforms resisted in Austrian Netherlands, **14**, 475-482; foreign policy, **14**, 476; visit to Crimea, **14**, 480; reforms resisted in Hungary, **14**, 482 seq.; visits Catherine of Russia, **14**, 485-487; **17**, 397-399; ally of Russia in war with Turkey, **14**, 487-488; **17**, 399-400, 405-408; plans campaign against Prussia and Poland, **14**, 488; propitiates Hungary, **14**, 489; death, **14**, 489-490; **17**, 409; character, **14**, 471; reforms of: (Economic), **14**, 451; (Governmental), **14**, 448, 450, 477; (Religious), **14**, 452, 474, 475, 466-470; in Italy, **9**, 544.

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Joseph (1776-1847), archduke of Austria; character and death, **14**, 616.

Joseph, Father (François le Clerc du Tremblay) (1577-1638), confidential agent of Richelieu; at diet of Ratisbon, **11**, 467; relations with Richelieu, **11**, 471 seq.

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Joseph, patriarch of Constantinople (1274); opposes union of Greek and Latin churches, deposed, **7**, 316-317.

Joseph, prince-abbot of St. Gall; accepts terms of peace of Rossbach (1718), **16**, 662.

Joseph ben Tobiah (third century B.C.), Jewish nephew of Onias II; ambassador to Egypt, **2**, 136.

Joseph Ferdinand (d. 1699), electoral prince of Bavaria; son of Maximilian Emmanuel

- Rome, Sallust's account of, **5**, 385-387; war with Rome (111-106 B.C.), **5**, 383-391; death, Plutarch on, **5**, 391-392.
- Juji Khassar, "the Tiger" (13th century), brother of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 275, 283.
- Julia (39 B.C.-14 A.D.), daughter of Augustus; marries Marcellus, **6**, 116; marries Agrippa and Tiberius, **6**, 117; banished by father, **6**, 118; death, **6**, 118; Augustus' order concerning burial of, **6**, 128.
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- Julia (83 or 82-54 B.C.), daughter of Caesar; marries Pompey, **5**, 503; death of, **5**, 511, 530; Caesar's affection for, **5**, 602.
- Julia (d. 59 A.D.), daughter of Drusus; marriages of, **6**, 153-154.
- Julia Domna (d. 217 A.D.), Roman empress, wife of Septimius Severus, and mother of Caracalla and Geta; character of, **6**, 388; relations with her sons, **6**, 391; death, **6**, 394.
- Julian, Count, commander of the Spanish Goths; according to legend introduces Moors into Spain, **8**, 191; **10**, 31.
- Julian, Roman ambassador to Alaric (409 A.D.), **6**, 558.
- Julian, bishop of Toledo; forced from bishopric by Witiza, Gothic king in Spain (eighth century), **10**, 30.
- Julian the Apostate (Flavius Claudius Julianus), 331?-363 A.D.), emperor of Rome 361-363 A.D.; main treatment, **6**, 477-509; studies at Athens, **3**, 436; receives title of *cæsar* (355 A.D.), **6**, 478; administration in Gaul, **6**, 481-486; declared emperor by soldiers, **6**, 491; contest with Constantius, **6**, 493-497; religion of, **6**, 498-499; invades the East, **6**, 499-508; death, **6**, 508-509.
- Julian, George Washington (1817-1899), American politician; free-soil candidate for vice-president (1852), **23**, 389.
- Julian, Cardinal, see Cesarini, Giuliano.
- Juliana, illegitimate daughter of Henry I of England; marries Eustace de Breteuil, **18**, 236; aids husband in revolt against king, **18**, 236-237, reconciled with king (1119), **18**, 237.
- Julian Calendar; making of, **5**, 574; corrected by Pope Gregory XIII, **5**, 575.
- Julian Emperors, the name applied collectively to Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero (*q. v.*), as members of Julius Caesar's family.
- Julian Family, legendary founders of, **5**, 70.
- Julian Laws, regulate municipalities, **5**, 212, 214.
- Julianus, M. Didius Severus (132-193 A.D.), emperor of Rome; purchases throne, **6**, 383, 384; execution, **6**, 385.
- Jülich, a town in the Rhine province, Prussia; dispute over accession to, **14**, 325.
- Julius II (Giuliano della Rovere) (1443-1513), pope 1503-1513; pontificate of, **8**, 647-648; election, **11**, 299; employs Michelangelo, **9**, 401-402; promotes League of Cambray against Venice, **8**, 648; **9**, 431-432; forms the Holy League against France, **9**, 434; **11**, 302; **19**, 58; extent of power, **8**, 648; **19**, 58.
- Julius Cæsar, see Cæsar.
- Julus, eronymous founder of Julian family; see Ascanius.
- July Revolution of 1830, in France; main treatment, **13**, 45-50, 53, 54; influence of, on Europe **15**, 402; **16**, 476.
- Jung Bahadur (d. 1885), prime minister of Nepal, **24**, 512.
- Junius Letters, a series of political epistles which appeared in London (1768-1772) under the pseudonym of Junius, **20**, 612.
- Juno, Roman divinity; identified with Greek Hera, **3**, 32, 120; Roman sacrifices to, **6**, 201.
- Junot, Andoche (1771-1813), duke of Abrantes; conveys Napoleon's letter to Venetian senate, **12**, 442; invades Portugal, **10**, 325; **12**, 568, 569; forms French regency in Portugal, **10**, 540; defeated by Wellesley, **10**, 341, 540; **12**, 569.
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Kang-he (d. 1721), emperor of China (1661); reign of, **24**, 545.

Kanishka (Kanerki), East Indian ruler; founds empire, **2**, 506; Huvishka succeeds, **2**, 497.

Kanklis, primitive Turkish people; conquered by Mongols (1223), **24**, 283.

Kankrin, Count E. F., Russian minister of finance 1822-1844; financial reforms of, **17**, 557.

Kansas, a state of the United States; made a territory (1854), **23**, 391; civil war in (1854-1856), **23**, 394-395, 397-398; Le-compton Constitution in (1857), **22**, 402-403.

Kansas-Nebraska Bill, an act providing for the organisation of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, passed by Congress in 1854, **23**, 391-392, 394.

Kan-su, province in northwest China; Mohammedan rebellion in (1854), **24**, 552.

Kansu al-Ghuri, mameluke sultan; war of, with Ottomans (1516), **24**, 444.

Kant, Immanuel (1724-1804), German philosopher; sketch and estimate of, **15**, 349-351.

Kanzler, Hermann (1822-1888), German soldier in Papal service; surrenders Rome to Italian forces (1870), **9**, 622.

Kaplan Pasha, Turkish general; defeated at Kotin (1873), **24**, 60.

Kápolna, town in Hungary; battle of (1849), **14**, 653-654.

Kappel, village in Switzerland; battle of (1531), **16**, 632-633.

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Karachi, city in India; ceded to British (1843), **22**, 146.

Karaindash, king of Babylon, fifteenth century B.C.; makes alliance with king of Assyria, **1**, 374.

Karaites: Karaimser, Jewish religious sect; language of, **24**, 258.

Karak, see Cilicia.

Kara-Khitai (Ye-lu), Turkish clan; conquers northern China (1004), **24**, 271-272.

Karakorm (Karakorum), ancient city of China; made capital of Mongul Empire (thirteenth century), **24**, 277.

Karamanli, Dynasty of, reign of, in Tripoli (1714-1835), **24**, 487.

Kara Mustapha (d. 1683), Turkish statesman; administration of, as grand vizir, **24**, 389; besieges Vienna, **24**, 64, 389; death of, **14**, 397; **24**, 390.

Karamzin or Karamsin, Nikolai Mikhailovitch (1765-1826) Russian historian, novelist and poet, **17**, 77.

Karbanit (Karbana), town in Egypt; battle of (ca. 668 B.C.), **1**, 426.

Kardis, Peace of, treaty between Alexis of Russia and Charles X of Sweden (1660), **16**, 341.

Kargula, town in Russia; battle of (1775), **17**, 387.

Karl (Callet), William, French peasant; elected leader of the *Jacquerie* (1358), **11**, 136.

Karlowitz, town in Hungary; battle of (1716), **14**, 420; national assembly meets at (1848), **14**, 637; ecclesiastical congress of (1874), **15**, 48.

Karlowitz, Treaty of, treaty concluded with Turkey by Russia, Austria, Poland, and Venice (1699), **9**, 523; **14**, 398; **24**, 68, 402-403.

Karlsbad (Carlsbad) Decrees, resolutions of a conference of delegates from principal German states (1819), **15**, 372-374.

Karluk, primitive Turkish nation; history of, **24**, 259, 273.

Karmat, surname of Hamdan ben-Asheth, the founder of the Karmathians, **8**, 221.

Karmates (Karmathians), Mohammedan sect; capture Mecca (930 A.D.), **8**, 23; in league with Fatimites, **8**, 23.

Karnak, town in Egypt, on the site of Thebes; description of temples at, **1**, 141, 183, 226, 248; inscriptions at, **1**, 99-101, 115-117, 138, 150.

Kärnkoski, military post in Finland; siege of (1790), **17**, 403.

Karpos, Albanian chieftain; revolt of (1690), **24**, 398-399.

Kars, city in Russia; sieges of (1855), **15**, 14; (1877), **17**, 603.

Karshumish, one of the languages of India, **2**, 488.

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Kasa or Kassai, Prince, see John, king of Abyssinia.

Kashmir (Cashmere), Vale of, a valley in state of Kashmir, India; description of, **2**, 485-486.

Kashtariti of Kar-Kasshi (seventh century B.C.), Median prince; joins coalition against king of Assyria (ca. 673 B.C.), **1**, 422.

Kashtubilla, king of Kasalla ca. 3800 B.C.; revolts against Sargon, **1**, 361.

Kasimir (twelfth century), duke of Pomerania; besieges Arkona (1168), **6**, 150.

Kasleyah, king of the Berbers ca. 700 A.D.; slain by Merwan, **8**, 183.

Kassr-el-Kebir or Kasr al-Kebir (Spanish Alcazar-Quivir), town of Morocco; battle of (1578), **3**, 252; **10**, 496-498.

Kasr as-Said, Treaty of, treaty between France and Tunis (1881), **24**, 486.

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Kastri, modern name of Delphi, *q. v.*

Kati, king of Que ca. 835 B.C.; pays tribute to Shalmaneser, **1**, 388.

Katte, Hans Hermann von (1704-1730), friend of Frederick the Great; death, **15**, 152-154.

Katzbach, a river in Prussia; battle of the (1813), **12**, 604; **14**, 575; **17**, 485.

Kaufmann, Konstantin Petrovitch (1818-1882), Russian general; commander-in-chief of Russian troops in Khiva, **17**, 601.

Kaulbars, Alexander, Baron (1844-), Russian general; interference of, in Bulgarian policy, **24**, 180, 184.

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Keppel, Augustus, Viscount (1725-1786), English admiral; intercedes for Admiral Byng, **20**, 585; captures Belle Isle (1761), **20**, 597.

Keppel, George, 3rd earl of Albemarle (1724-1772), English soldier; commands expedition against Havana (1762), **20**, 600.

Kerats, Turkish people; conquered by the Manchus (1162), **24**, 274; Kerghizes conquer, **24**, 300.

Keratry, Émile, Count of (1832-), French officer and statesman; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 174.

Kerbela (Meshhed-Hussein), town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (ca. 750 A.D.), **8**, 189.

Kerboga, prince of Mosul (eleventh century A.D.); relieves Antioch, **8**, 347.

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Kersaint, Guy Pierre, Count of (1742-1793), French sailor and politician; resigns from Assembly (1792), **12**, 292.

Kerses, (fifth century B.C.), Lydian brigand; kills Spermos, **2**, 427-428.

Kesselring, Kilian, Swiss officer; imprisoned (1633), **16**, 651.

Kesselsdorf, village in Germany; battle of (1745), **14**, 432; **15**, 181.

Ket, an English tanner; insurrection and defeat of (1549), **19**, 215.

Kéthulle, Francis van der, lord of Ryhove; a demagogue of Ghent; leads revolt against the duke of Aerschot (1577), **13**, 469; spreads Protestant revolt, **13**, 472; invites William the Silent to Ghent, **13**, 480; arrests Hembyze, **13**, 498.

Ketilmundsson, Mats, regent of Sweden; renews civil war in behalf of the son of Duke Eric (1320), **16**, 194.

Ketteler, Baron von, German diplomat; murder of, at Peking (1900), **15**, 565.

Kettler, Gotthard (d. 1587), last grand master of Livonian knights; wrests Courland and Semigallia from Ivan the Terrible (1561), **14**, 320; **17**, 206.

Keyes, Erasmus Darwin (1810-1895), American general; at battle of Fair Oaks (1862), **23**, 431.

Kezanlik or Kazanlik, town in eastern Rumania, Bulgaria; battle of (1878), **17**, 605.

Khabbash (fifth century B.C.), Egyptian ruler; accession (487 B.C.), **2**, 611; rebellion, **2**, 613-614.

Khadija or Kadijah, Arabian woman; marriage of Mohammed with (ca. 595 A.D.), **8**, 113.

Khaf-Ra, or Cephres, or Kephren, Egyptian king of the fourth dynasty; accession, **1**, 94; reign, **1**, 96-98.

Khair ad-din Pasha, see Barbarossa.

Khair Bey (d. 1520), Turkish governor of Aleppo; surrenders Aleppo (1516), **24**, 444; at battle of Marj-Dabik, **24**, 446; administration of, **24**, 446; death of, **24**, 446.

Khalid (Kaled) (d. 642 A.D.), Saracen general; at battle of Ohod, **8**, 121-122; conversion of, to Islam, **8**, 125; at battle of

Muta, **8**, 126; chosen commander of Arabian army, **8**, 126; leads expedition against Syria, **8**, 146-148; death of, **8**, 159.

Khalil (fourteenth century A.D.), Turkish general; defeats Emperor Michael, **7**, 223. at battle near Bizya, **7**, 324.

Khammurabi (Ammurapi, Amraphel, Hammurabi, or Khammuram), first king of Babylonia ca. 2287-2232 B.C.; invades Palestine, **1**, 312; drives Elamite forces from Babylonia, **1**, 363; code of, **1**, 498-513.

Kha-nefer-Ra, see Sebek-hotep V.

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Kharijites ("Deserters"), an Arabian sect; oppose and slay Ali, **8**, 172-173; partial extermination of, **8**, 174; spread of, under the last Omayyads, **8**, 187.

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Kharu, name for Phœnicia, **1**, 136.

Khatil (thirteenth century), sultan of Egypt, retakes Acre (1291), **8**, 453 seq.

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Khazars or C'azars, see White Huns.

Kherson, a Greek town in the Crimea; Vladimir captures (988), **17**, 104.

Kherson, capital of government of Kherson, Russia; founded (1778), **17**, 396.

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Kheta-sai, king of Hittites; at battle of Kadesh (ca. 1400 B.C.), **2**, 394; makes treaty of peace with Ramses the Great, **2**, 394.

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Kheyr ed-din, see Barbarossa.

Khiva, a part of the ancient Khwarezm, *q.v.*

Khmer Empire, Aryans founded in Cambodia and Cochin China, **24**, 518.

Khnem Amen, see Hatshepsu.

Khokand, a former khanate of Turkestan, now the territory of Ferghana in Asiatic Russia; at war with Russia (1864-1865), **17**, 600.

Khoraiba, town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (656 A.D.), **8**, 171.

Khorasan or Khorassan, province of north-eastern Persia; conquest of (ca. 1380), **24**, 300.

Khosru Pasha, Turkish governor of Egypt, replaced by Mehemet Ali (1805), **24**, 449.

Khotin or Chotin, town in Russia; siege of (1788), **17**, 405.

Khubilai, Mongol emperor; reign of (thirteenth century), **24**, 289.

Khubushna, district in Asia Minor; battle of (ca. 675 B.C.), **2**, 411.

Khufu, or Cheops, or Chemmis (fourth century B.C.), Egyptian king of the fourth dynasty; reign, **1**, 94-98; worship of, **1**, 187.

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Khun-aten, king of Egypt, see Amen-hotep IV.

Khurrem, see Roxelana.

Khwarezm, or Khwarizm, or Kharezmi, a khirate of Central Asia; empire of,

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Kitboga (thirteenth century), general in command of Mongolian army; march of, against caliph of Baghdad, **24**, 290.

Kitchen, Anthony (1177-1563), British prelate, bishop of Llandaff; Elizabeth permits to retain see, **19**, 279.

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Kiyomori, Taira no (twelfth century), Japanese chieftain; conquests of, **24**, 586; character of, **24**, 586; death of, **24**, 587.

Kladova, town in Servia, siege of (1790 A.D.), **17**, 408.

Klapka, György (1820-1892), Hungarian soldier; becomes ally of Turkey, **15**, 49.

Klashr, see Calasirians.

Klausenburg, Diet of, sanctions union of Transylvania with Hungary (1848), **14**, 637.

Kléber, Jean Baptiste (1753-1800), French soldier; defeated in La Vendée (1793), **12**, 376; with Jourdan, **12**, 378; in command at Alexandria, **12**, 463; victory of, at Mt. Tabor, **12**, 478; Napoleon leaves in command in Egypt, **12**, 481; **24**, 448; death, **12**, 512.

Kleist von Nollendorf, Friedrich Heinrich Ferdinand Emil (1762-1823), Prussian field-marshal; at battle of Kulm (1813), **15**, 316; at battle of Châlons, **15**, 319.

Klin, town in Russia; devastation of, by Ivan the Terrible (1569), **17**, 204.

Klönthal, lake in Switzerland; battle of the (1799 A.D.), **17**, 436.

Klopstock, Friedrich Gottlieb (1724-1803), German poet; position of, in literature, **15**, 334.

Klosterneuburg, town in Austria; capture of, by Bavarians (1276), **14**, 153.

Kloster-zeven, see Closter-zeven.

Klundert, town in Netherlands; siege of (1793), **14**, 16.

Klushino, town in Russia; battle of (1610), **17**, 235.

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Knights of St. George, see Teutonic Order.

Knights of St. John, see Hospitalers.

Knights Templar, see Templars.

Knights, Teutonic Order of, see Teutonic Order.

Knights of the Round Table, an order founded by King Arthur of England; legends of, **18**, 40.

Knights of the Spoon, a band of outlawed Swiss nobles (1531); league with the Savoyard nobles, **6**, 636; castles of, destroyed, **10**, 636.

Knights of the Temple, see Templars.

Knolles (Knollvs), Sir Robert (ca. 1317-1407), English soldier; commands expedition to France (1373), **18**, 482; commands royal forces in Wat Tyler's Rebellion, **18**, 693.

Knollys, Sir Francis (ca. 1514-1596), English statesman; privy councillor of Elizabeth, **19**, 273.

Knorring, General (ca. 1800), Russian soldier; in war with Sweden, **17**, 458-459.

Knowles, Commodore (d. 1777), English naval officer; "press gang" seizures cause insurrection in Boston, Mass. (1747), **23**, 198.

Know-Nothings, in American history a secret political party or society; general discussion of, **23**, 395-396; platform in 1856, **23**, 399; disappearance of, **23**, 401.

Knox, Henry (1750-1806), American soldier and statesman; appointed secretary of war in Washington's first cabinet, **23**, 300.

Knox, John (1505-1572), Scottish religious reformer; early career, **21**, 246-248; exiled from Scotland, **21**, 243; attacks Catholicism, **19**, 284; **21**, 252; justifies vandalism of reformers, **21**, 261; interviews with Mary Queen of Scots, **21**, 264; preaches funeral sermon of earl of Moray, **21**, 269; death, **21**, 270; characterisation, **19**, 284; **21**, 270; admiration of Puritans for, **19**, 344.

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Knud II, king of Denmark, see Canute the Great, king of England, Norway, and Denmark.

Knud III, king of Denmark, see Harthacnut.

Knud IV, "the Saint," king of Denmark 1080-1086; in wars against pagans of Livonia, **16**, 138; reign, **16**, 139-141; death, **16**, 141.

Knud V, king of Denmark 1147-1157; reign, **16**, 147-150.

Knud VI, king of Denmark 1182-1202; reign, **16**, 155-157; treachery to Frederick Barbarossa, **14**, 106; death, **16**, 157.

Knud I, king of Norway, see Canute the Great, king of England, Denmark, and Norway.

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- and continues revolutionary journalism, **14**, 614; ascendancy in Hungary, **14**, 616, 636; proclaims Hungary independent, **14**, 655; relations with Görgey, **14**, 653, 656, 657; triumphal entry into Pest, **14**, 655; forced to resign and flees to Turkey, **14**, 657; death, **15**, 33.
- Kosztá** Affair, Austro-American diplomatic incident; prompts Marcy's enunciation of American naturalisation principles, **23**, 390.
- Kotaiba ben Muslim**, Arabian soldier; conquests in Transoxania, **8**, 184 seq.; revolt against Caliph Suleiman, **8**, 185.
- Ko-tao**, Japanese official; duties of, **24**, 533.
- Kotin**, Sobieski defeats Turks at battle of, **24**, 60.
- Kotze**, chief justice of the Transvaal; makes charges against President Kruger (1897), **22**, 299.
- Kotzebue**, August von (1761-1819), German dramatist; murdered, **15**, 371.
- Koulevtcha**, battle of (1828), **17**, 544.
- Kouli Khan**, see **Nadir Efchar**.
- Kowshing**, Chinese battleship; sinking of, by Japanese (1894), **24**, 576.
- Kraft** or **Kraft**, Adam, (d. 1507), German sculptor, **14**, 278.
- Kranach** or **Cranach**, Lucas (1472-1553), German painter; friend of Martin Luther, **14**, 265.
- Kraus**, Austrian statesman; succeeds Kübeck as minister of war, **14**, 631, 649.
- Kray**, Paul, baron of **Krajowa** (1735-1804), Austrian soldier; victorious at Magnano, **12**, 471; replaces Archduke Charles, **12**, 505; defeated at battle of Engen, **12**, 506; replaced by Archduke John, **12**, 507.
- Kremlin**, citadel of Moscow, Russia; siege of (1612), **17**, 236 seq.
- Kremsier** or **Kromeriz**, town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary; Diet of (1848), **14**, 649; constitution abrogated (1852), **15**, 466.
- Krishna**, Hindu divinity, **2**, 528, 530, 546.
- Krjali**, troop of disbanded soldiers in Bulgaria; carry on guerrilla warfare in Balkan States, **24**, 176.
- Kromeriz**, see **Kremsier**.
- Kronstadt**, Russian naval station and fortress; built (1702), **17**, 270 seq.; siege of (1854), **17**, 563.
- Krotzka**, battle of (1739), **24**, 410.
- Krüdener**, Burchard Alexander Konstantin, Baron von (1744-1802), Russian ambassador at Berlin, **17**, 438.
- Krüdener**, Juliane, Baroness von, Russian authoress (1764-1824); relations of, with Alexander I, **17**, 493 seq.
- Kruger**, Stephanus Johannes Paul (1825-1904), South African statesman; conducts raid into Orange Free State territory, **22**, 277; lieutenant of Pretorius in invasion of Orange Free State (1859), **22**, 284; appointed commandant-general of Transvaal, **22**, 285; begins agitation against English rule in Transvaal (1877), **22**, 289; elected president of South African Republic, **22**, 292; visits London, **21**, 644; at Blömfontein, **22**, 280, 300; administration, **22**, 299; flight to Lorenzo Marques, **22**, 314; characterisation of, **22**, 301.
- Krumpen**, Sir **Otte**, Danish soldier; leads army into Sweden (1520), **16**, 230.
- Kshattriyas** (Rajputs), Indian warrior caste; migration of, **2**, 497; conflict of, with Mohammedans, **2**, 506-507; marriages of, **2**, 514; doctrine of transmigration, **2**, 534.
- Kuban**, a territory in Ciscaucasia, Russia; part of, annexed to Russia (1783), **17**, 395.
- Kübeck**, Karl Friedrich, baron of **Kuban** (1780-1855), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of finance (1848), **14**, 630; advocates proclamation of martial laws, **14**, 649.
- Kublai Khan** (ca. 1216-1294), Mongol emperor; conquers Tibet, **24**, 509; founds Yuen dynasty in China, **24**, 588; invades Japan, **24**, 588.
- Kudur-Lagamar** (Chedorlaomer), king of Elam; takes Babylon (ca. 2340 B.C.), **1**, 363.
- Kuirenga**, East Africa, siege of (1893), **15**, 557.
- Ku-Klux-Klan**, American Southern secret society formed after Civil War, **23**, 468.
- Kulikovo**, battle of, see **Don**, battle of.
- Kulm**, village in Bohemia; Boleslaw IV of Poland rules, **24**, 27; battles of (1794), **24**, 95; (1813), **14**, 575; **15**, 316.
- Kulturkampf**, name given in Germany to conflict over the control of educational and ecclesiastical appointments between the Roman Catholic Church and the government, initiated by Bismarck in 1872, **15**, 534, 538-539.
- Kumani**, or **Cumani**, or **Comans**, Ugric tribe which invaded Hungary, eleventh-thirteenth centuries; aid French army (1239), **24**, 130; overrun Bulgaria, **24**, 168.
- Kummukh**, Hittite state; subjugated by Assyrians, **1**, 377, 380, 382, 383, 391, 393, 402.
- Kumurji**, Ali, see **Ali Kumurji**.
- Kund**, Richard (b. 1852), German soldier and explorer; explorations of, in West Africa, **15**, 559.
- Kunersdorf**, battle of (1759), **15**, 214 seq.
- Kungrads**, tribe of Turkey; allied with Mongols, **24**, 275.
- Kurbski**, Andrew (sixteenth century), Russian noble; allies himself with Poland (1560), **17**, 199.
- Kurds**, nomadic Aryan people, **2**, 379, 584; identified with Carduchi, **4**, 40.
- Kurigalzu I**, king of Babylonia 1410 B.C., **1**, 328, 374.
- Kurigalzu II**, king of Babylonia 1350 B.C., **1**, 328, 374.
- Kuriltai**, Mongolian general assembly; summoned by Jenghiz Khan (1206), **24**, 277.
- Kuroki**, Itei (1845-), Japanese soldier; in Manchurian campaign (1904), **17**, 623-624; **24**, 658.
- Kuropatkin**, Alexei Nikolayevitch (1848-), Russian soldier; in war against Turko-

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Labarum, name given to imperial standard of Constantine, **6**, 441.

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Labédoyère, Count Charles Angélique, of (1786-1815), French soldier; execution, **13**, 16.

Laberius, Decimus (107-43 B.C.), Roman soldier and dramatist; humiliated by Cæsar, **5**, 569, 646.

Labiau, town in East Prussia; Treaty of (1656), **15**, 135-136; **16**, 336.

Labienus, Quintus (d. 39 B.C.), Roman general; overruns Asia Minor, **5**, 625; **8**, 67.

Labienus, Titus (d. 45 B.C.), Roman soldier; as tribune, **5**, 479-480; Cæsar's lieutenant in Gallic wars, **5**, 519, 525; at Dyrrhachium and Pharsalia, **5**, 539, 541; joins Pompeians, **5**, 555, 562, 566; death, **5**, 568.

Labouchere, Henry (1831-), English radical politician and journalist; elected to parliament (1880), **21**, 644.

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Labourdonnaie or La Bourdonnaie, Count Anne François Augustin de (1747-1792), French soldier; reduces Antwerp, **14**, 15.

Labourdonnaie or Labourdonnais, Bertrand François Mahé de (1699-1753), French admiral; governs Isle de France, **12**, 45; **22**, 45; takes Madras, **12**, 46; **22**, 46; imprisoned in Bastille, **12**, 47; **22**, 47.

Labourdonnaie, Count François Régis de (1767-1839), French legislator; in Polignac ministry (1829), **13**, 41.

Labrador, Gaspar Cortereal discovers (1500), **10**, 486; attached to Newfoundland (1765), **22**, 347.

La Bruyère, Jean de (1645-1696), French moralist, **11**, 635, 641, 642.

Labynetis (sixth century B.C.), king of Babylon, **2**, 458, 459.

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La Capelle, a town in France; taken by Turenne, **11**, 517.

La Cava (eighth century A.D.), Gothic princess, **8**, 191.

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Laffitte, Jean (ca. 1780-ca. 1826), French privateer and smuggler; at battle of New Orleans, 23, 239.

La Flèche, Hélié de (eleventh century), French baron; opposes William Rufus, 18, 218 seq.

La Fontaine, Jean de (1621-1695), French fabulist, 11, 635.

La Force, an old Paris prison; massacre at (1792), 12, 271.

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Lagidæ or Ptolemies, Egyptian dynasty 320-30 B.C.; rule of, 3, 9-10, 22-23; 4, 562-577.

Lagny, town in France; siege of (1432), 11, 221.

Lahar, city of India; siege of (1779), 22, 94.

Laharpe, Amédée-Emmanuel de (1754-1796), Swiss general in the service of France; in Napoleon's Italian campaign, 12, 425, 427.

La Hire (Étienne Vignoles) (ca. 1390-1443), French general; at siege of Montargis, 11, 189; at Battle of the Herrings, 11, 192; at deliverance of Orleans, 11, 198-199; 18, 550.

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Laibach (Laybach), city of Carniola, Austria-Hungary; Congress of (1821), 14, 588.

Laing's Neck, pass in the Drakenberg, South Africa; battle of (1881), 21, 643; 22, 291; General Buller occupies (1900), 22, 314.

Laiote Bessaraba, Wallachian voyevod 1465-1481; rule of, 24, 133-135.

Lais (fourth century B.C.), a Greek courtesan; influence of, in Corinth, 3, 192.

La Jonquière, Jacques de Taffanel, Marquis de (1680-1753), French admiral; appointed governor-general of New France, 23, 198.

Lake, Gerard, Viscount Lake (1744-1808), English general; commands English forces in Irish revolt of 1798, 21, 442, 458; as commander-in-chief in India, 22, 119.

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Lake Dwellers; in Lydia, 2, 423; in Switzerland, 16, 520-528.

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Lalita Vistara, standard Sanskrit work on life of Buddha; estimate of, 2, 536-537.

Lallemant, Gabriel (d. 1649), Jesuit missionary; torture of, by North American Indians, 23, 69-70.

Lally, Thomas Arthur, Count de, baron de Tollenda (1702-1766), French soldier; at battle of Fontenoy, 12, 41; campaigns of, in India, 12, 47, 79; 22, 63-64; execution of, 22, 67.

Lally-Tollendal, Trophime Gérard, Marquis de (1751-1830), French politician and litterateur; acts in behalf of the Bog-fóls, 12, 154; in French assembly of 1789, 12, 162; speaks to Parisian mob, 12, 211.

Lamachus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian naval commander; assists people of Sinope, 3, 436, 450; in Sicilian expedition, 3, 596, 601, 603.

Lamar or Lamar y Cortezar, José (1778-1830), Spanish-American soldier; elected president of Peru, 23, 589.

La Marche, ancient fortified French city; united to France (ca. 1300 A.D.), 11, 75.

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La Marmora, Alfonsc Ferrero, Marchese di (1804-1878), Italian general and statesman; plan of campaign in Seven Weeks' War, 15, 24-25; at battle of Custoza, 15, 25-26.

Lamartine, Alphonse Marie Louis (1790-1869), French poet and statesman; espouses cause of popular progress, 13, 79; speech of, in tribune (1848), 13, 86-87; becomes member of provisional government, 13, 87; subdues mob, 13, 91; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, 13, 97; in civil war in Paris, 13, 100.

Lamb, William (1779-1848), English Whig statesman, second Viscount Melbourne; becomes prime minister, 21, 569; fall of ministry, 21, 571; forms new ministry, 21, 574, 592.

Lamballe, Marie Thérèse Louise de Savoie-Carignan, Princesse de (1749-1792), French princess; Louis XV bestows pension upon, 12, 182; death of, 12, 271.

Lambert, John (1619-1683), English general in the parliamentary service; appointed lord-deputy of Ireland, 20, 117; offers Cromwell the protectorate, 20, 141; opposes royal designs of Cromwell, 20, 166; resignation, 20, 168; subdues Booth's rising, 20, 202; escape from the Tower, 20, 209; insurrection of, 20, 209-210; trial and banishment, 20, 240.

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Lambert, French commandant in Franco-Prussian War; at battle of Sedan, 13, 158.

Lambert of Spoleto, king of Italy 894-898 A.D.; reign of, 7, 591-592; sacks Rome, 8, 576.

Lambeth, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between the earl of Pembroke and Louis VIII of France (1217), 18, 367.

Lambruschini, Luigi (1776-1854), Italian cardinal and politician; influence over Charles X of France, 13, 35.

Lambton, John George (1792-1840), first earl of Durham, English Whig politician; proposes parliamentary reform, 21, 520; interested in colonisation of New Zealand, 22, 260; becomes governor-general of Canada (1838), 22, 338, death, 22, 339.

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Lamego, town in Portugal; Ferdinand I of Leon recaptures (1057), 10, 428.

Lanfried II, duke of Swabia 745-751 A.D.; war with Pepin, **7**, 505-506.

Langenau, Austrian general; secret informant of Metternich (1821), **15**, 379-380.

Langensalza, a town in Saxony; battle of (1866), **15**, 488.

Langeron, Count Alexander (1763-1831), Russian general; subdues Silesia, **17**, 466.

Langobardi, *see* Lombards.

Langside, suburb of Glasgow; battle of (1568), **19**, 316; **21**, 266.

Langton, Stephen (d. 1228), English prelate and statesman, cardinal, and archbishop of Canterbury; Innocent III forces election of, as archbishop, **8**, 611; **18**, 337; strife with King John, **18**, 340; reconciled with John, **18**, 344; heads barons against king, **18**, 345; submits demands of barons to John, **18**, 346; at Runnymede, **18**, 347.

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Lanjuinais, Jean Denis, Count (1753-1827), French politician; pleads with regicides, **12**, 291; as deputy (1795), **12**, 421.

Lannes, Jean (1769-1809), duke of Montebello, French marshal; with Napoleon in Egypt, **12**, 463, 481; crossing the Alps, **12**, 498; at Marengo, **12**, 502; quarrels with Napoleon, **12**, 533; at Ulm and Austerlitz, **12**, 545, 546; at Pultusk, **12**, 555; **17**, 451, 452; at Friedland, **12**, 560; victorious at Tudela, **10**, 342; mortally wounded at Essling, **12**, 573.

Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, Marquis of (1845-), English statesman; administration as governor-general in India (1888-1893), **22**, 223; as secretary of state for foreign affairs signs Anglo-French treaty of 1904, **21**, 661.

Lansdowne, Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice, 3rd Marquis of (1780-1863), English statesman; moves investigation of foreign trade (1820), **21**, 515.

Lansdowne, 1st Marquis of, *see* Shelbourne, Earl of.

Lanyon, Sir William Owen (1842-1887), British soldier; appointed British administrator in Transvaal (1879), **22**, 289.

Lanza, Giovanni (1815-1882), premier of Italy 1869-1873, **9**, 625.

Laodice (third century B.C.), wife of Antiochus Theos, **4**, 557, 569, 570.

Laon, capital of Aisne, France; battle of (1814), **12**, 611; **15**, 319; **17**, 486.

Lao-tse (b. ca. 604 B.C.), Chinese religious teacher, **24**, 529-530.

Lapithæ, Greek mythical race, **3**, 38, 82, 104, 113, 481.

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Lapoype, Jean François, Baron de (1758-1851), French revolutionist; at Toulon (1793), **12**, 372.

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Lara, Alvaro Nuñez de, Spanish nobleman; regent of Castile 1214-1217, **10**, 63.

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Larévellère-Lépeaux, Louis Marie (1755-1824), French revolutionist; in the Directory, **12**, 419, 421, 452; forced to resign (1799), **12**, 472.

Larissa, city of northern Greece; besieged by Bohemond the Norman (1081), **9**, 75; battle of (1897), **24**, 238.

Laroche, General, French revolutionist; at Mannheim (1799), **12**, 475.

La Roche-Abeille, town in western France; battle of (1569), **11**, 364.

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- Laudon**, Baron Gideon Ernst von (1717-1790), Austrian soldier; defeats Frederick the Great at Kunersdorf, **15**, 216; defeated by Frederick at Liegnitz, **15**, 218; successes of, against the Turks (1788), **17**, 405; takes Belgrade (1789), **14**, 487; **17**, 408.
- Laudonnière**, René Goulaise de (d. 1566), French Huguenot; leads relief expedition for American Huguenot colony (1564), **22**, 548; escapes from massacre of Spaniards, **22**, 550.
- Lauer**, Baron von, Austrian soldier; counsellor of Archduke John, **12**, 507; defeated at Hohenlinden (1800), **12**, 508.
- Laufach**, a village in Bavaria; battle of (1866), **15**, 492.
- Laufenburg**, siege of (1638), **14**, 375, 376.
- Lauffeld** or **Lawfeld**, battle of (1747), **12**, 43; **14**, 434; **20**, 569.
- Lauffen**, battle of (1534), **14**, 272.
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- Laupen**, battle of (1339), **16**, 569; significance of, **16**, 571.
- Laura** (Laure de Noves, Madame de Sade) (1308-1348), French woman, beloved by Petrarch; victim of Great Plague, **11**, 121.
- Laurens**, Henry (1724-1792), American diplomat; sent as minister to Holland and captured by British, **23**, 277; in peace negotiations with England, **23**, 281.
- Laurent**, French revolutionist; appointed jailor of Louis XVII (1794), **12**, 401, 402.
- Laurentian Library**, developed, **9**, 392.
- Laurier**, Sir Wilfrid (1841-), Canadian statesman; becomes premier, **22**, 346; at Colonial conference (1907), **21**, 669.
- Lauriston**, Alexandre Jacques Bernard Law, Marquis of (1768-1828), French soldier; at battle of Wagram, **12**, 574; peace mission to St. Petersburg, **12**, 590.
- Lausanne**, city in Switzerland; ordered to pay ransom, **16**, 599; sacked by Bernese and Fribourgers (1476), **16**, 603; opens its gates to Bern (1536), **16**, 638; peace between Bern and duke of Savoy (1564) concluded at, **16**, 642; Davel surprises (1723), **17**, 10; Helvetic government takes refuge at (1802-1803), **17**, 29.
- Lautrec**, Marshal de (1485-1528), French soldier; made governor of Milan, **11**, 314; **19**, 107; commands army sent to release Clement VII, **9**, 455; **11**, 324; defeated at battle of Bicocca (1522), **9**, 447; **11**, 314; death (1528) and character, **9**, 455, 456.
- Laval de Westmeath**, see Nugent.
- Lavalette**, Marie Joseph Chamans, Count de (1769-1830); condemnation and escape (1815), **13**, 17.
- La Valette**, Jean Parisot de (1494-1568), Grand Master of the Knights of Malta 1557-1568; defence of Malta against Turks (1565), **24**, 357, 358.
- La Valette**, Jean Louis de Nogaret de, see Épernon.
- La Valette**, Louis de Nogaret de (1593-1639), called The Cardinal, French prelate, archbishop of Toulouse; holds military command under Richelieu, **11**, 461.
- Lavalleje**, Juan Antonio, soldier of Argentina; in invasion of the Cisplatine province (1825), **23**, 595; commands in war of Argentine Republic with Brazil, **23**, 595-596.
- La Vallière**, Françoise Louise de la Baume le Blanc, Duchesse de, known as "Sister Louise de la Miséricorde" (1644-1710), mistress of Louis XIV; becomes king's mistress, **11**, 551; supplanted by Madame de Montespan, **11**, 554, 555; retires to convent, **11**, 555; character, **11**, 554; children of, **11**, 555.
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- Lawrence**, John Laird-Mair (1811-1879), English officer and governor-general of India; negotiates English treaty with Afghanistan (1857), **24**, 502; appointed viceroy of India (1863), **22**, 204; declares war against Bhutan (1864), **22**, 204; Afghan policy, **22**, 205.
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- Londonderry, Marquis (Viscount Castlereagh), see Stewart, Robert.
- London Protocol, the agreement of the great powers of Europe, signed May 8th, 1852, for the maintenance of the existing frontiers and of the succession to the throne of Denmark, **15**, 458; **16**, 441.
- Longa, Mariano de Renobalos, guerilla leader in Spain (1809), **10**, 352.
- Longaspada, marquis of Montferrat, see Montferrat.
- Longbeard, see Fitzosbert, William.
- Longchamp, William of (d. 1197), English prelate; joint regent of kingdom, **18**, 314; besieges castle of Lincoln; relations of, with John, brother of Richard I, **18**, 315-316.
- Longinus, Dionysius Cassius (ca. 210-273 A.D.), Greek critic and philosopher; execution of (273 A.D.), **6**, 425.
- Long Island, an island forming part of the state of New York; discovery of (1609), **23**, 4; Dutch occupation of, **23**, 9; early settlements in, **23**, 14, 15; Suffolk county assigned to Connecticut, **23**, 16, 160; revolts from Dutch rule, **23**, 24; submits to New York, **23**, 151; seeks annexation to Connecticut, **23**, 162.
- Long Island, battle of (1776), **23**, 256.
- Longjumeau, Treaty of, the "Lame Peace," concluded between Catholics and Protestants (1568), **11**, 362.
- Longobardi, see Lombards.
- Long Parliament, see Government.
- Longstreet, James (1821-1904), American soldier in Confederate service; in Peninsular campaign of 1862, **23**, 430; at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438-439; at battle of Chickamauga, **23**, 442; at battle of Chattanooga, **23**, 442; besieges Knoxville, **23**, 442.
- Longsword, William (d. 942), duke of Normandy; accession of, **11**, 16; assassination of, **11**, 18.
- Longueville, Anne Genèvieve de Bourbon-Condé, Duchess of (1619-1679), sister of the great Condé; Madame de Montbazou maligns, **11**, 492-493; supports party of the *importants*, **11**, 502; supports and succours Jansenists, **11**, 548.
- Longueville, Charles Paris d'Orléans, Duke of (1640-1672), French general; at passage of the Rhine, **11**, 576.
- Longueville, Dunois, Duke of (sixteenth century); at battle of the Spurs (1513), **19**, 62; made prisoner by Henry VIII, **19**, 63.
- Longus, Titus Sempronius, Roman consul 218 B.C.; sent to invade Africa, **5**, 242.
- Long Walls of Athens; construction of, **3**, 425-427; demolition of, **3**, 641-642; rebuilt by Conon, **4**, 117-118.
- Longwy, fortified town in France; siege of, (1792), **12**, 268; **14**, 507; **15**, 270.
- Lookout Mountain, battle of, see Chattanooga.
- Lopez, Carlos Antonio (ca. 1795-1862), president of Paraguay 1844-1862; becomes president, **23**, 620; death of, **23**, 620.
- Lopez, Francisco Solano (ca. 1826-1870), Paraguayan soldier and statesman; succeeds the elder Lopez as president (1862), **23**, 620; in war with Brazil, **23**, 620; death of, **23**, 620.
- Lopez, Narciso (ca. 1798-1851), Spanish-American soldier; expedition to Cuba (1851), **23**, 386.
- Lord of the Isles, see Isles, Lord of the.
- Lorenzino de' Medici, see Medici.
- Lorenzo de' Medici, see Medici.
- Lorges, Gui-Aldonce de Dufort de Duras, Duke of (1630-1702), French general; at siege of Ghent, **11**, 588; in War of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601.
- Lorient, a fortified French seaport; home of the *Compagnie des Indes* (1726), **12**, 32; repulses General Sinclair (1746), **12**, 45-46.
- Loris-Melikov, Mikhail Tarielowitch Tainov, Count (1826-1888), Russian general and statesman; takes Kars, **17**, 604; made minister of interior, **17**, 612.
- Lorraine (Lothringen), mediæval duchy, now a province of Germany; divided between

to French throne, **15**, 533; accession, **10**, 372; **12**, 616; **21**, 480; flight from Paris, **12**, 623; **21**, 481; restoration to throne, **13**, 11; the "White Terror," **13**, 12-14; ministry of Armand, duke of Richelieu, **13**, 14-16; refuses to commute Marshal Ney's sentence, **13**, 17; *La Chambre Introuvable*, **13**, 18-19; disputes over constitutional and parliamentary doctrines under, **13**, 19-20; issues ordinance of Sept. 5th, 1816, **13**, 20; ministry of Decazes, **13**, 23-24; ministry of Villèle, **13**, 28-31; relation to Spanish Crusade, **13**, 29; last days, **13**, 31-32; death, **13**, 32; characterisation, **13**, 32-33.

Louis (I) "the Great" (1326-1382), king of Hungary 1342-1382; conquers Naples (1348), **9**, 215, 223, 233; accepts Polish crown, **24**, 37, 38; reign and death, **24**, 38.

Louis II, king of Hungary 1516-1526; in battle of Mohács (1526), **24**, 347.

Louis (I) of Anjou (1339-1384), king of Naples; regent for Charles VI of France (1380), **11**, 155 seq.; adopted as heir to throne of Naples by Joanna I, **9**, 233; invades Italy (1382), **8**, 630.

Louis (II) of Anjou (1377-1417), king of Naples; attempts to secure throne of Naples, **9**, 235 seq.

Louis I (1838-1889), king of Portugal 1861-1889; opposition to reforms of, **10**, 558; abolishes slavery, **10**, 558.

Louis (1784-1864), archduke of Austria; opposes reform, **14**, 607, 619; dealings with Hungary, **14**, 621.

Louis (VII) "the Bearded" (1365-1447), duke of Bavaria and Ingolstadt; makes Gelderland a duchy (1337), **13**, 283.

Louis of Male (1330-1384), count of Flanders; reign of, **13**, 327-330.

Louis of Nassau (1538-1574), Dutch soldier and statesman, brother of William the Silent; signs the compromise of 1566, **13**, 395-396; in campaign against Alva, **13**, 424; coöperates with Coligny, **13**, 426; defends Mons, **13**, 433-434; defeated and killed at Mooker Heath, **13**, 446.

Louis of Nevers or Louis of Crécy (1322-1346), count of Flanders; reign of, **13**, 320-328.

Louis (Ludwig) Frederick Christian (1772-1806), prince of Prussia (usually called Louis Ferdinand) nephew of Frederick the Great; death, **15**, 294.

Louis (II) "the Iron" (1129-1172), landgraf of Thuringia, **14**, 99.

Louis Joseph, dauphin of France (1781-1789), birth and death of, **12**, 139.

Louis Napoleon, see Napoleon III.

Louis Philippe (1773-1850), king of France 1830-1848, before his father's death duke of Chartres; at battle of Jemmapes, **12**, 288; made lieutenant-general of France, **13**, 49; becomes king, **13**, 50; character, **13**, 54; first acts in reign, **13**, 55; social conditions in France, **13**, 56-57; czar reluctant to recognise new government, **13**, 57; unwilling to

intervene for independence of Italy, **13**, 59; forms Quadruple Alliance of 1834, **13**, 63; attempted assassination, **13**, 64; wages Arab war, **13**, 67-68; sends Louis Bonaparte (Napoleon III) to America, **13**, 70; fortifies Paris, **13**, 72; intervenes in interest of Egypt, **13**, 73; territorial expansion under, **13**, 75; resumes war with Arabs (1843), **13**, 76, 77; negotiates with Queen Christina of Spain for marriage alliances, **13**, 77, 78; tricks England about Spanish marriages, **13**, 78; rising discontent of France, **13**, 79; revolution of 1848 in France, **13**, 81-82; abdication, **13**, 82; death, **13**, 115 note.

Louis William I (1655-1707), margrave of Baden; invades Alsace, **14**, 402; colleague of Marlborough and Eugène, **14**, 409-410; serves in war with Turks (1683), **14**, 396; defeats Turks at Nish (1689), **24**, 395; wins victory at Slankamen (1691), **24**, 400; death, **14**, 413.

Louisburg, coast town of Nova Scotia; captured by English under Pepperell (1745), **12**, 45; **23**, 196-197; unsuccessful expedition of Loudon against (1757), **23**, 213; captured by Amherst (1758), **23**, 215.

Louise, queen of Prussia, see Luise.

Louise of Hesse, wife of Christian IX; vested with claim to Danish throne (1853), **16**, 444.

Louise de la Miséricorde, see Vallière.

Louise of Orleans (1812-1850), oldest daughter of Louis Philippe; marries Leopold I of Belgium, **14**, 55.

Louise of Savoy, see Angoulême, Duchess of.

Louisiana, a southern state of the United States of America; claimed and named by La Salle, **23**, 77; re-settlement of, **23**, 80; history from 1712 to 1721, **23**, 82-83; Spain acquires from France (1762), **23**, 223; ceded to France (1800), **10**, 318; **23**, 317; financial situation of (1841-1842), **23**, 365; secession of (1861), **23**, 409; capture of New Orleans by Union forces (1862), **23**, 429-430; reconstruction in, **23**, 470; election of 1876 in, **23**, 475.

Louisiana Purchase, name applied to the territory purchased by the United States from France in 1803, **23**, 318.

Loups, see Delawares.

Louvain, city in Belgium; besieged by Austrians (1635), **11**, 469; **14**, 368; Belgians defeated by Dutch at (1831), **14**, 54.

Louvain, University of, an institution of learning at Louvain, Belgium, famous in the sixteenth century as the foremost in Europe; founded (1425), **13**, 373; college of philosophy, **14**, 48, 50; theological seminary, **14**, 477.

Louvel, Pierre Louis (1783-1820), French fanatic; assassinates duke of Berri, **13**, 24.

L'Ouverture, Toussaint, see Toussaint L'Ouverture.

- recalls interdict against William the Lion of Scotland, **21**, 50.
- Lucka**, battle of (1307), **14**, 162.
- Luckner**, Count Nikolaus (1722-1794), French soldier; in command in revolutionary army (1791), **12**, 250.
- Lucknow**, capital of Oudh, India; siege and relief of (1857), **21**, 619; **22**, 189, 191; recaptured by Sir Colin Campbell (1858), **22**, 195.
- Lucretia** or **Lucrece** (ca. 510 B.C.), in Roman legend, wife of Tarquin of Collatia; rape of, by Sextus Tarquinius, **5**, 86; probability of legend, **5**, 87.
- Lucretius**, Spurius (ca. 510 B.C.), father of Lucretia; succeeds Brutus as consul, **5**, 86, 87, 89.
- Lucretius**, Titus Carus (96-55 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 647-649.
- Lucrezia Borgia**, see **Borgia**.
- Lucullus**, Lucius Licinius, "Ponticus" (ca. 110-57 B.C.), Roman general and consul; lieutenant of Sulla in Asia, **5**, 433, 435; war with Mithridates, **5**, 467-471; becomes consul (74 B.C.), **5**, 467; defeats Tigranes, **2**, 302; **5**, 470; superseded by Pompey, **5**, 472; granted a triumph, **5**, 499; attacks Pompey, **5**, 499; character of, **5**, 469, 471.
- Lucullus**, Marcus, brother of former, **5**, 435; bars retreat of Spartacus, **5**, 461.
- Lucumo** (753-716 B.C.), Etruscan chief; aids Romulus, **5**, 62.
- Lucy**, Godfrey de, fights for de Montfort at Lewes (1264), **18**, 381.
- Luddites**, name given to rioters who attempted to destroy machinery at Nottingham and elsewhere in England (1810-1816), **21**, 484, 489-490.
- Ludi Francici**, games celebrated at Augusta Trevirorum (Treves), **7**, 461; Frankish prisoners slaughtered at, **7**, 461.
- Ludlow**, town in Shropshire, England; retreat of Yorkists from, **18**, 574.
- Ludlow**, Edmund (1617-1692), English parliamentary general, politician, and author; one of judges of Charles I, **20**, 74; completes subjugation of Ireland, **20**, 117; succeeds Henry Cromwell in command of army in Ireland, **20**, 200; as an author, **20**, 218.
- Ludolf**, duke of Carinthia 1085-1089; at war with Henry IV, **7**, 654.
- Ludwell**, Philip, colonial governor of South Carolina (1693), **23**, 58.
- Ludwig**, see **Louis**.
- Ludwig Ernst**, duke of Brunswick, see **Brunswick**.
- Lueger**, Karl (1844-), Austrian politician; leader of Christian socialists, **15**, 58-60.
- Lugaid**, early Irish king, **21**, 333.
- Lugaid**, son of Loegaire, king of Ireland ca. 500 A.D.; wins battle of Ocha, **21**, 342.
- Lugalanda**, patesi of Shirpurla ca. 4000 B.C., **1**, 359.
- Lugal-kigubni-dudu**, king of first dynasty of Ur, **1**, 359.
- Lugal-kisali**, king of first dynasty of Ur, **1**, 359.
- Lugal-shuggur**, king of Shirpurla ca. 4400 B.C., **1**, 352.
- Lugaltarsi** (ca. 3850 B.C.), king of Kish; builds Bad-Kisal, **1**, 357.
- Lugal-ushungal**, patesi of Shirpurla ca. 3800 B.C., **1**, 360.
- Lugal-zaggisi**, patesi of Gishban ca. 4000 B.C., **1**, 358, 359.
- Lugdunum Batavorum**, Roman name for Leyden, *q. v.*
- Luise** or **Louise**, Auguste Wilhelmine Amalie (1776-1810), queen of Prussia, wife of Frederick William III; early life and marriage, **15**, 298; political influence, **15**, 299-300; death, **15**, 300.
- Luise Henriette**, of Orange (1627-1667), wife of the Great Elector, **15**, 144.
- Luitgarde** (tenth century A.D.), wife of Arnold of Holland, **13**, 286.
- Luitpold**, Charles Joseph William Louis (1821-), prince regent of Bavaria; becomes regent (1886), **15**, 539.
- Luiz**, king of Portugal; see **Louis**.
- Lulubi**, Mesopotamian kingdom, **1**, 311.
- Lulumi**, Syrian tribe, **1**, 374, 377, 393; **2**, 395.
- Lumley**, Richard (d. 1721), Viscount Lumley, 1st earl of Scarborough, English nobleman; signs invitation to William of Orange (1689), **20**, 405.
- Lummador** (ca. 4000 B.C.), ruler of Shirpurla, **1**, 352, 356.
- Lummagirnuntashagazaggipadda**, a small canal in Babylonia; Eannatum builds and names (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355.
- Luna**, Greek goddess; worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 224.
- Luna**, Alvaro de (1388-1453), Spanish courtier and poet; constable of Castile and Leon, **10**, 122, 124; ascendancy over Juan II, **10**, 122, 123; league formed against, **10**, 125; trial and execution, **10**, 126, 127; person and character, **10**, 124, 127; as a poet, **10**, 128.
- Lund**, city in Sweden; Treaty of (1679), **16**, 369.
- Lundin**, Sir Richard, Scotch knight; joins and deserts Wallace (1297), **21**, 70, 71.
- Lundy's Lane** (Bridgewater or Niagara), battle of (1814), **23**, 334.
- Lunéville**, a city in France; Peace of (1801), **9**, 564; **10**, 319; **12**, 509; **14**, 533; **21**, 460.
- Lupercalia**, Roman festival, **5**, 73-74, 579.
- Lupus**, Virius, Roman governor in Britain (ca. 197 A.D.); at war with the Maetæ and Caledonians, **18**, 320.
- Luscinius**, C. Fabricius, Roman consul 282 B.C.; Lucanian War, **5**, 199.
- Lusitania**, Roman province, corresponding generally with modern Portugal, *q. v.*; Phœnician trade with, **2**, 277, 332; the Alans occupy, **10**, 15.
- Lusitanians**, Gothic people, inhabiting ancient Lusitania; at war with Rome, **5**, 317-319, 501; **10**, 8.
- Lusignan**, Amalric or Amaury de; see **Almeric II**.
- Lusignan**, Guy de; see **Guy**.
- Lussigny**, Baron de; see **Concini**.

Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, Jr., Baron (1772-1863), English lawyer and jurist; in trial of Queen Caroline, **21**, 519; speech against Reform Bill, **21**, 561; opposes municipal reform, **21**, 576; introduces Prisoners' Counsel Bill, **21**, 579.

Lyon, Nathaniel (1818-1861), American soldier; killed in battle of Wilson's Creek, **23**, 421.

Lyons, a city in France; Innocent IV convokes council at (1245), **8**, 434; **9**, 95; council of (1274), decrees new crusade, **8**, 453, 616-617; printing presses of, **11**, 329; siege of (1793), **12**, 368.

Lyons, Treaty of, **9**, 481.

Lysander (d. 395 B.C.), Spartan commander and statesman; origin and character of, **4**, 78, 99, 100; commands Peloponnesian fleet in the East, **3**, 632; gains favour and assistance of Cyrus, **3**, 632; victorious at Notium, **3**, 633; intrigues against Callicratidas, **3**, 634; restored to command, **3**, 637; destroys Athenian fleet at Ægospotami, **3**, 638, 639; takes Athens and destroys long walls and the Piræus, **3**, 641, 642; **4**, 72; adjusts Athenian government, **4**, 2; returns with spoils to Sparta, **4**, 23; reduces Greek cities to personal dependencies, **4**, 72-76; mas-

sacres citizens of Miletus, **4**, 77; jealousy of Pausanias toward, **4**, 13, 14, 72; plot of, to secure throne, **4**, 99-101; death, **4**, 97; memory honoured by Sparta, **4**, 101.

Lysandra, daughter of Ptolemy I; marries Agathocles, **4**, 455, 505, 568.

Lysias, Syrian commander; in Maccabæan War (166 B.C.), **2**, 148, 149, 153, 154.

Lysias, Athenian orator (d. 380 B.C.); one of the ten great Attic orators, **3**, 436, 468; opposes proposition of Phormisius, **4**, 17; brutality of the Thirty to his family, **4**, 20; aid Thrasybulus, **4**, 21.

Lysicrates, choragic monument of, at Athens, **3**, 480.

Lysimachus (361?-281 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; king of Lydia, **4**, 441-442, 443, 446, 450-454; defeated by Seleucus Nicator and killed at battle of Corupedion, **4**, 505; defeated by Getic king, **24**, 125.

Lysippus (372-316 B.C.), Greek sculptor, **3**, 491; **4**, 261, 289.

Lysis, of Tarentum; Epaminondas' teacher, **4**, 139.

Lytton, Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer, Earl of (1831-1891), viceroy of India, **22**, 205.

Lyxes, father of Herodotus, **4**, 619.

McDonough, Thomas (1783-1825), American naval officer; at battle of Plattsburg (1814), **23**, 334.

Macdougall (John of Lorn), see John of Lorn.

Macdougall, Roland, of Galloway (fourteenth century), Scottish chieftain; defeats brothers of Bruce, **21**, 92; defeated by Bruce (1313), **21**, 97.

McDougall, William (1822-), Canadian statesman; administration as lieutenant-governor of North-west Territories, **22**, 343-344.

McDowell, Irvin (1818-1885), American soldier in Civil War; at battles of Bull Run, **23**, 423, 432.

Macduff, Earl or Thane of Fife, traditional overthrower of Macbeth, **21**, 22.

Macduff, son of the earl of Fife, Scottish chieftain; conflict of, with John Baliol, king of Scotland (1293), **21**, 64-65.

Macedonia, region north of Greece; first a Greek kingdom, later a Roman province (Achaia), now under Turkish dominion; ethnology, **3**, 36, 64, 110, 111; **4**, 208, 209, 211; early history, **4**, 210-215; constitution and administration, **4**, 211, 212; culture, **4**, 217-218; religion and customs, **4**, 211, 252, 264, 342-344, 348; war methods, **4**, 154, 211, 220, 245-246, 254, 278-280, 292-293, 378; conquered by Persia, **2**, 441, 611, 615; war with Athens (433 B.C.), **3**, 444-446; under Philip the Great, **4**, 215-255; under Alexander the Great, **4**, 256-419; under Olympias, **4**, 439, 490; under Antipater, **4**, 428, 432, 434; under Cassander, **4**, 440-443, 490-491; under Lysimachus, **4**, 504-506; under Seleucus I, **4**, 505, 506; invaded by Pyrrhus, **4**, 504, 512; Gauls invade, **4**, 506; the Ætolian and Achæan Leagues and, **4**, 516-533; Roman conquest, **4**, 528, 542; **5**, 315-317; as a Roman province (Achaia), **5**, 450, 452; **6**, 31; modern history of, **24**, 217-219.

Macedonian Committee, a revolutionary organisation to promote the cause of Macedonian independence, **24**, 218.

Macedonian Empire, empire built up by Philip and Alexander the Great, see Greece.

Macedonian Party, adherents of Philip of Macedon in other Greek states, **4**, 233, 234, 238, 239, 411.

Macedonian Phalanx, see Phalanx.

Macedonian Wars, wars between Rome and Macedonia; first (214-205 B.C.), Philip V aids Carthage, **4**, 528; second (200-197 B.C.) closing with battle of Cynoscephalæ, **4**, 531, 558; third (171-168 B.C.), closing with battle of Pydna, **4**, 537; fourth (149-148 B.C.), Metellus victorious and makes Macedonia a Roman province, **4**, 542; **5**, 315-317.

Macer, Clodius, Roman commander; proclaimed emperor by soldiers (68 A.D.), **6**, 221.

McFergus, Angus, king of Scotland 731-761 A.D., **21**, 12.

MacGregor, Captain, English officer; aids in defense of Jalalabad (1842), **22**, 143.

McGregory, Major, English colonial trader; attempts to open fur trade in Lake Huron region (1687), **23**, 87.

Machar (ca. 597 A.D.), disciple of St. Columba; founds church of Aberdeen, **21**, 9.

Machares, son of Mithridates, satrap of the Bosphorus; makes peace with Rome, **5**, 469; commits suicide (66 B.C.), **5**, 472.

Machault d'Arnouville, Jean Baptiste (1701-1794), French statesman; minister of finance, **12**, 62; in contest between Cléry and parliament, **12**, 62, 89; as minister of marine, **12**, 62, 67, 88; Mme. de Pompadour compasses downfall, **12**, 71, 72.

Machemba, leader in Arab revolt against Germany (1895), **15**, 558.

MacHeth, Kenneth (thirteenth century), Scotch chieftain; opposes accession of Alexander II to throne of Scotland (1215), **21**, 50.

Machiavelli (Macchiavelli), Niccolo (1469-1527), Florentine statesman and author; early career of, **9**, 406; tortured, **9**, 406; *The Prince* of, **8**, 498; **9**, 407; death of, **9**, 458.

Maciel, Antonio, "Conselheiro," Brazilian religious fanatic; leads in uprising (1897), **23**, 666; death, **23**, 667.

Macistius, see Masistius.

Mack von Leiberich, Baron Karl (1752-1828), Austrian general; member of pro-Prussian party, **14**, 515; Neapolitan troops under, defeated by French (1797), **12**, 469; military incapacity of, **12**, 544; **14**, 537; capitulates at Ulm, **12**, 544; **14**, 537; **17**, 447.

McKail (M'Kail), Hugh, Scotch Covenanter preacher; tortured and executed (1666), **21**, 300.

Mackay, Hugh (ca. 1640-1692), English soldier; defeats Dundee at Killiecrankie (1689), **20**, 424.

Mackenzie, Sir Alexander (1755-1820), Canadian pioneer and explorer; first white man to cross North American continent north of Mexico (1789-1793), **22**, 342.

Mackenzie, Alexander (1822-1892), Canadian statesman; organises reform ministry for Canada (1873), **22**, 346.

Mackenzie, George, see Cromarty, Earl of.

Mackenzie, William Lyon (1795-1861), Canadian politician and journalist; assails "Family Compact," **22**, 334; first mayor of Toronto, **22**, 335; leader of rising in Upper Canada, **22**, 337.

McKinley, William (1843-1901), American statesman, twenty-fifth president of United States of America; introduces tariff bill in congress (1890), **23**, 481; nominated for president by Republicans (1896), **23**, 486; elected president, **23**, 487; administration of (1897-1901), **23**, 487-491; sends special message on Cuba to congress (April 11th, 1898), **23**, 488; re-elected president (1900), **23**, 491; assassination of (September 6th, 1901), **23**, 491.

McKinley Bill, a tariff schedule, named from William McKinley, **23**, 481.

Mæonians (Meiones), early Greek tribe; origin of, **2**, 422.

Mæsa, Julia (d. 222 A.D.), sister of Empress Julia; plots for grandson Bassianus, **6**, 394-395; governs empire, **6**, 399; death, **6**, 400; character and achievements, **6**, 404.

Mæstricht, a city in Netherlands; capture of by Parma (1579), **13**, 477; capture of, by Louis XIV (1673), **11**, 579; siege of, by Prince of Orange (1676), **11**, 585; siege of, by French (1748), **14**, 434; siege of, by French (1794), **14**, 17.

Mafeking, town in South Africa; siege (1900), **21**, 654; **22**, 313.

Magadha, ancient Indian kingdom, **2**, 488, 492, 494-495.

Magagoni, town in German East Africa; battle of (1889), **15**, 555.

Magalhães, Fernão de, see Magellan.

Magalhães, Benjamin Constant Botelho de, generally known as Benjamin Constant (1838-1891), a Brazilian politician; leader of the revolution of 1889 in Brazil, **23**, 662-663.

Magaw, Robert, American soldier; commands at Fort Washington (1776), **23**, 259.

Magdalen College, a college of Oxford University, England; refuses to appoint Farmer as president, **20**, 388; filled with Catholic fellows, **20**, 391.

Magdeburg, a city in Prussia, Germany; siege of (1550), **14**, 309; sacked by Tilly (1631), **14**, 348-351; surrendered to the French (1806), **12**, 553.

Magellan, Ferdinand, or Fernão de Magalhães (1480-1521), Portuguese explorer; embarks at Seville on western voyage, **10**, 486; passes the straits of Magellan, **10**, 487; reaches the Philippine Islands, **10**, 487; estimate of, **10**, 487.

Magenta, a place in Lombardy, Italy; French defeat Austrians at (1859), **9**, 604; **13**, 136; **15**, 16.

Magersfontein, South Africa; British defeated at, **22**, 275, 308; Boers evacuate, **22**, 275.

Magi, Median priestly caste; influence Jewish religion, **2**, 134; influence Persian religion, **2**, 569, 640; reformed by Zoroaster, **2**, 638-639; influence Persian architecture, **2**, 658; cult restored by Artaxerxes (third century A.D.), **6**, 401.

Magiana, Median province; rebels against Persia (ca. 520 B.C.), **2**, 607.

Magna Charta, in English history, a charter granted by John to the barons (1215); first demanded by barons, **18**, 345; principles, **8**, 499; **18**, 347-349; text, **18**, 627-634; revision under Henry III (1216), **18**, 364, 368; Charles I swears to maintain (1628), **19**, 550.

Magna Græcia (Greater Hellas), name given to Greek colonies in southern Italy, **3**, 200; **4**, 204, 511, 578, 584.

Magnano, town in Italy; battle (1799), **12**, 471.

Magnentius, Flavius Popilius (d. 353 A.D.), Roman emperor 350-353 A.D.; reign, **6**, 469-472; death, **6**, 472.

Magnesia, city in Lydia, Asia Minor; battle (190 B.C.), **5**, 298-299.

Magnetes, Greek tribe; subdued by Alexander of Pheræ (ca. 362 B.C.), **4**, 190.

Magnitzki, Michael Leontievitch, curator of University of Kazan; relieved from office (1826), **17**, 540.

Magnus (I) "the Good," king of Norway 1035-1047, and of Denmark 1042-1047; accession to throne of Norway, **16**, 77, 102; reign in Norway, **16**, 102-103; accession to throne of Denmark, **16**, 134; reign in Denmark, **16**, 134-136; claims throne of England, **16**, 103; **18**, 130; death, **16**, 103.

Magnus II, king of Norway 1066-1069; reign, **16**, 104.

Magnus (III) "the Barefoot," king of Norway 1093-1103; reign, **16**, 104-105.

Magnus (IV) "the Blind," king of Norway 1130-1134; accession, **16**, 107; divides kingdom with Harold IV, **16**, 108; defeated and blinded by Harold IV, **16**, 108; assassinates Knud Lavard, **16**, 147; at war with Eric IV, **16**, 147; death, **16**, 108, 147.

Magnus V, king of Norway 1162-1186; reign, **16**, 109-112.

Magnus (VI) "the Legislator," king of Norway 1263-1280; accession, **16**, 117; reforms, **16**, 118; relinquishes claim to islands off Scottish coast, **21**, 55.

Magnus VII, king of Norway, see **Magnus II**, king of Sweden.

Magnus I, king of Sweden ca. 1275-1290; reign, **16**, 192.

Magnus II (1316-1374), king of Sweden 1319-1350, 1359-1363, as Magnus VII, king of Norway 1319-1365; accession to throne of Sweden, **16**, 194; accession to throne of Norway, **16**, 119, 194; policy in regard to Skåne, **16**, 180, 183; deposition, **16**, 120, 194; restored to throne of Sweden, **16**, 195; deposed a second time in Sweden, **16**, 195; death, **16**, 196.

Magnus Ferratus, see Le Grand Ferré.

Magnus, Johannes (1488-1544), Swedish prelate; papal legate to investigate Stockholm massacre, **16**, 236.

Magnus (d. 1583), prince of Denmark; intrigues against Frederick II of Denmark, **16**, 351.

Mago (sixth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; organises forces of Carthage, **2**, 311.

Mago (fourth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; assists Greeks in Sicily (344 B.C.), **4**, 206.

Mago (d. 203 B.C.), Carthaginian general, brother of Hannibal; in Italian campaign, **5**, 242, 250, 255; messenger of Hannibal to Carthage, **5**, 258; reinforces Hasdrubal in Spain, **5**, 259, 268, 279, 282; death, **5**, 286.

Magophonia, Feast of, Persian festival instituted by Darius I, **2**, 606.

Magruder, John Bankhead (1810-1871), American Confederate soldier; in the Peninsular campaign, **23**, 430.

career, 11, 559-561; at deathbed of Louis XIV, 11, 630.

Mainwaring, Doctor (seventeenth century) English clergyman; preaches sermon in favour of king's prerogative, 19, 544; circulation of sermon forbidden, 19, 553.

Mainz, city in Germany; diets of (1235), 14, 115, (1517), 14, 245; siege of (1793), 12, 363; 15, 272.

Maipo (Maypu), town in Chili; battle of (1818), 23, 585, 592.

Maison, Nicolas Joseph (1771-1840), French marshal; lands in Morea, 24, 234.

Maisonneuve, Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de (d. 1676), French colonist; founds Montreal (1641), 22, 323.

Maitland, John, see Lauderdale.

Maitland, Sir Peregrine (1777-1854), English soldier; in Peninsular War, 10, 366; governor of Upper Canada, 22, 335; recalled, 22, 335; defeats Boers at Zwart Kop (1845), 22, 276.

Maitland of Lethington, William (ca. 1528-1573), Scotch statesman; secretary of Mary Queen of Scots; mission of, to Elizabeth, 19, 285; 21, 254; ambassador of Mary Queen of Scots to Elizabeth, 19, 293, 301; connection with murder of Darnley, 19, 305, 307; 21, 269; efforts of, to convict Mary Queen of Scots, 19, 319; efforts of, for marriage between Mary and Duke of Norfolk, 19, 320, 335; death, 19, 352; 21, 274.

Majestas Carolina, code of laws introduced into Bohemia by Emperor Charles IV, 14, 181.

Majo (twelfth century), Sicilian admiral, 9, 81.

Majorca, the largest of the Balearic Islands; James I of Aragon subjugates, 10, 94; James II of Aragon unites to Aragon, Valencia, and Barcelona, 10, 99.

Majorianus, Julius, known as Majorian, Roman emperor 457-461 A.D.; reign of, 6, 605-610; laws, 6, 606-607; wars with Goths, 6, 608-609; abdication, death, 6, 609-610.

Majuba Hill, a mountain in the Drakenberge range, South Africa; taken by the Boers in the first war with England (1881), 21, 643, 652; 22, 291.

Makar, see Melkarth.

Makarov, Stephan Osipovitch (1848-1904), Russian admiral; appointed commander of Russian fleet in Russo-Japanese War, 17, 623; death, 17, 623.

Makarov, Russian journalist; publishes Moscow *Mercury* (1818), 17, 516.

Malacca, a territory in the Malay Peninsula; discovered, 10, 486; ceded to British (1824), 22, 132.

Malachi, Hebrew prophet, 2, 131.

Malachy, St. (ca. 1094-1148), an Irish prelate; appointed legate of Ireland, 21, 356.

Malachy I, king of Ireland, drowns Turges (845 A.D.), 21, 346; defeated by Danes (851), 21, 348.

Malachy II, king of Ireland 980-1015; defeats Danes at Tara, 21, 349; submits to Brian Boruma, 21, 351; recognised as king of

Ireland (1015), 21, 355; burns Dublin, 21, 355; death, 21, 356.

Malacon of Heraclea, kills Lysimachus (281 B.C.), 4, 555.

Malaga, a seaport and capital of the province of the same name in Spain; founded by Phœnicians, 10, 4; taken from the Moors (1487), 10, 149-151.

Malakov, Duke of, see Pélissier.

Malaskerd, Asiatic town; Christians defeated by Toghrul Bey at (1071), 2, 377.

Malaspina, Ricordana (thirteenth century), Italian historian; estimate, 9, 185.

Malatesta, House of, an Italian family ruling in Rimini from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century; driven from Rimini by Borgias, 8, 644.

Malatesta, Florentine general; attacks Pisans at Lucca (1341), 9, 161-162.

Malatesta, Carlo (d. 1429), surrenders to Carmagnola at Macalo (1427), 9, 282 seq.

Malay Peninsula, peninsula at the southern extremity of Asia; discovered (1509), 10, 486.

Malazo, naval battle of (1704), 20, 474.

Malchus, king of Carthage 600-550 B.C.; expedition to Sicily, 3, 591.

Malchus (first century), Nabataean prince; treaty with Romans, 6, 30; aids Vespasian with troops (68 A.D.), 2, 180.

Malchus, see Porphyry.

Malcolm I, king of Scotland 943-954 A.D.; invades Moray, 21, 17, 27.

Malcolm II, king of Scotland 1005-1034; accession to throne, 21, 18, 27.

Malcolm (III) Canmore, king of Scotland 1058-1093; ascends throne, 21, 23; at the English court, 21, 24; invades England (1070), 21, 24; does homage to William the Conqueror, 18, 186; 21, 28; introduces English language and customs into Scotland, 21, 33; invasions of England (1079 and 1091), 18, 219; 21, 33; slain with his son near Alnwick (1093), 18, 219-220; 21, 33; introduction of feudalism in Scotland under, 21, 34; influence of foreigners during reign of, 21, 58.

Malcolm IV (1141-1165), king of Scotland 1153-1165; ascends throne, 21, 45; transactions with Henry II of England, 21, 46; serves in English campaigns in France, 21, 46; death, 21, 46.

Maldivé Islands, archipelago in the Indian Ocean; Lourenço de Almeida discovers (1507), 10, 486.

Malesherbes, Christian William de Lamoignon de (1721-1794), French statesman; president of the "court of aids"; stratagem in behalf of Diderot's *Encyclopædia*, 12, 63-64; leads parliamentary opposition to Louis XV, 12, 101-102; dismissed from ministry of Louis XVI, 12, 129; appears as counsel of the king (1792-1793), 12, 290; informs Louis of his sentence, 12, 294; execution of, 12, 338.

Malespina, Spinetto (fourteenth century), Ghibelline chief; opposes Castruccio Castracani, 9, 134; flees to Cane della Scala from Castruccio, 9, 146.

- sovereign of Peru by Pizarro, **23**, 548; besieges Cuzeo, **23**, 548.
- Manda**, Assyrian name for a people identified with the Scythians, *q. v.*
- Mandalay**, city of Burma, British India; conquest (1885), **22**, 219.
- Mandane** (sixth century B.C.), mother of Cyrus, founder of Persian dynasty, **2**, 576.
- Mandane**, Persian princess; hostile to Themistocles (ca. 460 B.C.), **3**, 399.
- Mandarins**, Chinese officials; position of, **24**, 532-533.
- Mandat**, A. J. Gaillot de (1751-1792), French soldier; death, **12**, 261.
- Mandeville**, see Montagu, Edward.
- Mandeville**, Sir John, the reputed author of a book of *Travels*, probably written originally in French (ca. 1350-1370) and translated into English in early fifteenth century, **18**, 497.
- Mandeville**, William de (d. 1189), 3rd earl of Essex and earl or count of Aumale (Albemarle); power of, reduced by Henry II (1155-1156), **18**, 261.
- Mandonius** (d. 206 B.C.), Spanish chief; revolts against Rome, **5**, 282.
- Manège**, Club du, French revolutionary organisation, **12**, 478.
- Maneros**, legendary son of King Menes of Egypt; dirge of, **1**, 91, 212.
- Manfred** (ca. 1231-1266), king of Sicily, illegitimate son of the emperor Frederick II; recovers kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 99; allied with Florence, **9**, 102-104; dominant in Italy, **9**, 108; **14**, 124, 125; marries Helena of Ætolia, **14**, 125; defeated and slain at Benevento, **9**, 109; **14**, 126; cruel treatment of widow and children of, **14**, 126.
- Manfredi**, Italian family; driven from Faenza by the Borgias, **8**, 644.
- Mangalore**, seaport in Bombay; English defeated by Hyder Ali at (1768), **22**, 75.
- Mangu**, grandson of Jenghiz Khan; khan of the Mongols ca. 1250, **8**, 231.
- Manhattan Island**, island at mouth of Hudson River, New York State, now a borough of City of New York; Dutch settlement, **23**, 5; Dutch purchase, **23**, 6.
- Mania** (d. 390 B.C.), widow of Zenis, Greek satrap of Æolis; obtains husband's satrapy from Pharnabazus, **4**, 84; valour and ability of, **4**, 84; assassinated, **4**, 84.
- Manichæans**, believers in the gnostic religious system of Mani, a Persian (d. 277 A.D.); Theodosius the Great publishes laws against, **10**, 563. See also Bogomiles, Catharæ, Paulicians.
- Manila**, city on the island of Luzon, capital of the Philippine Islands; taken by the English (1762), **20**, 600; taken by Americans (1898), **23**, 488.
- Manilus**, M., see Nepos, M. Manilius.
- Manilius** (Manlius, Mallius), Marcus or Caius (ca. 40 A.D.); Roman poet, **6**, 160.
- Manin**, Daniele (1804-1857), Italian patriot, in struggle for Italian independence, **9**, 601.
- Manin**, Lodovico, last doge of Venice; deposed (1797), **9**, 554.
- Manishtusu** (Ma-an-is-tu-iro, Manishtuirba), (3850 B.C.), king of Kish, **1**, 357.
- Manitoba**, province of the Dominion of Canada; admitted to the confederation (1870), **22**, 343.
- Manley**, John, see Manly.
- Manlii**, Roman patrician family; attitude of toward plebeians, **5**, 125.
- Manlius** (Mallius) Caius, adherent of Cataline; killed (62 B.C.), **5**, 493.
- Manlius Capitolinus**, Marcus (d. 384 B.C.), Roman consul; legend of saving Capitol from Gauls, **5**, 162, 163; espouses cause of plebeians, **5**, 168; thrown from Tarpeian rock, **5**, 169.
- Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus**, Titus, Roman soldier; consul (340 B.C.), **5**, 183; condemns son to death, **5**, 183, 184; defeats Latins, **5**, 184-185.
- Manlius**, L., see Vulso Longus, L. Manlius.
- Manly** (Manley), John (1733-1793), American colonial privateer; praised by Washington, **23**, 250.
- Manna**, see Man.
- Manneans**, see Man.
- Manners and Customs**, see Social Conditions.
- Manners**, John (1721-1770), marquis of Granby, English soldier and statesman; resigns from ministry, **20**, 615.
- Manners-Sutton**, Charles (1755-1828), archbishop of Canterbury; baptises Queen Victoria of England, **21**, 585.
- Mannheim**, city in Baden, former capital of the Palatinate; razed by French (1688), **11**, 600, 603; taken by French (1794), **14**, 509; retaken by Austrians (1795), **14**, 512; **15**, 280; taken by Archduke Charles (1799), **12**, 475; **17**, 436.
- Manning**, Thomas (1772-1840), English traveller; first Englishman in Lhasa (1811), **24**, 505.
- Mannuki-Babili**, prince of Bit-Dakkuri, **1**, 431.
- Manny** or **Mauny**, Sir Walter, Lord de Manny (d. 1372), Flemish soldier in English service; leads expedition against Flanders, **11**, 103; rescues Joan de Montfort at siege of Auberoche and Aiguillon, **11**, 112; seeks single combat at Bourg-la-Reine, **18**, 458; campaign in Guienne, **18**, 464; intercedes with Edward III for burghers of Calais, **18**, 466.
- Manoncourt**, see Sonnini.
- Mans**, Le, city in France; sacked by John of England (1199), **18**, 330.
- Mausel**, Philip, English governor of La Rochelle (1372); tricked by mayor, **11**, 152.
- Mansell**, Sir James, English sailor; fruitless expedition of, against Barbary pirates (1621), **19**, 507.
- Mansfeld**, Ernst, Count of (1580-1626), German soldier; in Thirty Years' war, **13**, 571; champions Frederick V of Palatinate, **14**, 336-338; **19**, 511; death, **14**, 341.
- Mansfeld**, Peter Ernst, Count of (1517-1604), German statesman and soldier, member of council in the Netherlands (1576), **13**, 458; imprisoned on suspicion of aiding

Marboduuus (d. 19 A.D.), chief of the Marcomanni; in league against Rome, **6**, 63; surrender and death of, **6**, 76-77.

Marburg, Conference of (1529), **14**, 267.

Marceau, François Séverin des Gravières (1769-1796), French general; on staff of General Jourdan, **12**, 378.

Marcel, Étienne (d. 1358), provost of the Paris merchants 1355-1358; at the head of the town deputies, **11**, 129; leads the bourgeoisie, **11**, 135; death of, **11**, 137; characterisation of, **11**, 137-138.

Marcellinus, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, Roman consul 56 B.C.; opposes the triumvirate, **5**, 508.

Marcellinus (fourth century A.D.), Roman general and chief minister of the usurper Magnentius; aids Magnentius, **6**, 470; at battle of Mursa, **6**, 472.

Marcellinus (fifth century A.D.), Roman officer; rule of, as governor of Dalmatia, **6**, 611-612.

Marcellus Epius (d. 79 A.D.), Roman orator; impeaches Thræseas, **6**, 205, 206.

Marcellus, Granius, Roman prætor of Bithynia 15 A.D.; charged with treason, **6**, 143.

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius (ca. 268-208 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; in war with Insubrian Gauls, **5**, 237; in war with Hannibal, **5**, 258-262, 271-273; besieges and captures Syracuse, **5**, 264-266; death of, **5**, 273.

March, Agnes, Countess of Dunbar and, wife of Patrick, earl of March, known as "Black Agnes"; heroic defense of Dunbar (1337), **21**, 136.

March, George Dunbar, 11th Earl of Dunbar and (1338-1420); supports Stuart claim to throne (1371), **21**, 150; massacres English at Roxburgh (1376), **21**, 151; at Chevy Chase, **21**, 157; quarrels with Douglas and submits to English, **21**, 161-162; at battle of Homildon Hill, **21**, 163; apprises Henry IV of Percie's conspiracy, **21**, 166; returns to Scotch allegiance (1409), **21**, 165.

March, Patrick Dunbar, 10th Earl of Dunbar and (1285-1389); harbours Edward II after Bannockburn, **21**, 102; at battle of Dupplin Muir, **21**, 130-131; defends Berwick (1333), **21**, 132; acknowledges Edward III, **21**, 132; returns to Scotch allegiance (1334), **21**, 134; in Moray's rising, **21**, 135-136; at battle of Neville's Cross (1346), **21**, 139-140; opposes David's proposal for succession, **21**, 145.

March, Earls of, see Mortimer and Edward IV.

Marchand, Jean Baptiste (1863-), French officer and explorer; at Fashoda, **13**, 198; **24**, 466.

Marche, Jacques II, of Bourbon, Count de la (d. 1438), French adventurer; marries Joanna II of Naples and becomes king (1415), **9**, 235; retires to France, **9**, 235.

Marchfeld, plain in Austria, near Vienna; battle of (1278), **14**, 155.

Marchiali, see Man with the Iron Mask.

Marchin (Marsin), Ferdinand, Marshal de (1656-1706), French general; replaces

Vendôme, **11**, 617; defeated at Blenheim (1704), **11**, 618; dies, **11**, 621.

Marchisio, Italian mechanic; constructs towers at the siege of Crema (1160), **9**, 51.

March Revolution, popular revolution of 1848 in Austria, **14**, 623-633.

Marcia, daughter of Cordus, saves manuscript of her father's history (25 A.D.), **6**, 146.

Marcia, mistress of Commodus (183-193 A.D.), **6**, 379, 381-382, 385.

Marciano, town in Italy; French partisans defeated by imperialists (1554), **9**, 465.

Marcianus, Byzantine emperor 450-457 A.D., **7**, 60-61; dream concerning Attila, **6**, 594; ratifies election of Avitus, **6**, 603.

Marck, William, Count de la, Dutch nobleman; lays foundation of the Dutch Republic by the capture of Briel (1572), **13**, 428-430; removed from command, **13**, 439.

Marco Kralevitich, king of southern Serbia 1371-1394; popularity, **24**, 193.

Marcomanni (Marcomans), German tribe; migration, **6**, 63; league, **6**, 64, 76, 135; war with Romans, **6**, 296-298, 619.

Marcomeres, king of Franks ca. 398 A.D., **7**, 462-463.

Marco Polo, see Polo, Marco.

Marcus Aurelius (M. Ælius Aurelius Antoninus) (121-180 A.D.), Roman emperor 161-180 A.D.; adoption, **6**, 287, 290; under instruction of Apollonius, **6**, 291; reign, **6**, 294-306; border wars of, **6**, 296-299; attitude towards Christians, **6**, 302, 324, 325; death, **6**, 304; philosophy of, **6**, 310-311.

Marcus of Cerynea, founder of Achæan League (294 B.C.), **4**, 518.

Marcy, William Learned (1786-1857), American statesman; leader of "Hunker" faction of democratic party in New York state (1848), **23**, 378; candidate for presidential nomination (1852), **23**, 389; secretary of state under Pierce, **23**, 390.

Marczali, Hungarian soldier; in battle of Mohács (1526), **24**, 347.

Mardaites, mountaineers of Lebanon, **7**, 188.

Mardans (Mardi, Mardians), Iranian nomad tribe, **2**, 460, 569, 578, 655.

Mardonius (d. 479 B.C.), Persian commander; invades Greece, **2**, 611; **3**, 266-267, 316, 353-357; advises Xerxes I, **3**, 285-288; at Salamis, **3**, 340; prompts Xerxes' retreat, **3**, 348-350; invades Boeotia, **3**, 358, 359; defeat at Plataea, **3**, 363-373.

Mardontes, Persian admiral in command after Salamis (479 B.C.), **3**, 353; slain at Mycale, **3**, 377.

Marduk (Merodach), in Babylon later identified with Bel, Assyro-Babylonian god; place in Assyrian and in Babylonian hierarchy, **1**, 517, 518; as creator, **1**, 520; identified with Mar, **1**, 313; champion of the gods against chaos, **1**, 316, 521-523; as intercessor, **1**, 524; worshipped in region of Persian Gulf, **1**, 535.

Marduk-apal-iddin, king of Babylonia, **1**, 329, 376; invades Assyria, **1**, 331.

Marduk-balatsu-iqbi, king of Babylonia, **1**, 333; slain, **1**, 389.

main treatment, **13**, 387–419; early life, **13** 387; becomes regent of Low Countries, **10**, 24; **13**, 388; summons council of state, **13**, 397; agrees to abolishment of inquisition, **19**, 334; resigns regency, **13**, 419; return to Netherlands and final departure for Italy, **13**, 486.

Margaret of Pomerania (fourteenth century), regent of Denmark, **16**, 174–175.

Margaret (Marguerite) of Provence, wife of Louis IX of France, **11**, 64, 65.

Margaret of Savoy, see Margaret of Austria.

Margaret of Scotland (1425?–1445), wife of the dauphin Louis (Louis XI), daughter of James I of Scotland; marriage, **11**, 235.

Margaret of Valois or of France (1553–1615), queen of Henry IV of France, daughter of Henry II and Catharine de' Medici; marriage, **11**, 367; dissolute life, **11**, 409; divorce, **11**, 410.

Margaret Plantagenet, see Salisbury.

Margaret Tudor (1489–1541), queen of James IV of Scotland, daughter of Henry VII of England; marries James IV, **21**, 208; regent for James V, **21**, 227; marries Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus, **21**, 227; gives birth to Margaret Douglas (Lady Lennox), **21**, 228; denounced by Henry VIII, **21**, 230; reconciled to Henry VIII, **19**, 88; regains ascendancy, **19**, 89; marries Henry Stuart, **21**, 232.

Margarita, see Margaret.

Margary, A. R., British consular official; murder of, in China (1875), **24**, 553.

Margites, character in a Greek burlesque poem, **4**, 266.

Marguerite, see Margaret.

Marguerite, Auguste (1823–), French general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 159.

Mari, king of Damascus (eighth century B.C.); surrenders to Assyrians, **1**, 390.

Maria I (1734–1816), queen of Portugal; accession, **10**, 533; shares government with husband, **10**, 534; restores Jesuits to power, **10**, 534; government turned over to Dom João, **10**, 536; death, **10**, 542.

Maria II (Maria da Gloria) (1819–1853), queen of Portugal 1834–1853, daughter of Pedro I of Brazil; accession, **10**, 550; reign, **10**, 551–556; death, **10**, 556.

Maria (fourteenth century), daughter of King Robert of Sicily; celebrated by Boccaccio as Fiammetta, **9**, 199.

Maria, daughter of Stilicho; weds Honorius (397 A.D.), **6**, 543.

Maria Amalia (eighteenth century), daughter of Joseph I of Austria; marries Charles Albert, elector of Bavaria, **14**, 425.

Maria Anna, sister of Joseph I of Austria; marries João V of Portugal (1707), **10**, 520.

Maria Christina, sister of Emperor Joseph II; governs in Austrian Netherlands, **14**, 478–479.

Maria Christina (1806–1878), queen-regent of Spain 1833–1840; in the War of the Christinos and Carlists, **10**, 396; regency, **10**, 96–99; resigns, **10**, 399; negotiates marriage alliances of Spain and France, **13**, 77.

Maria Christina (1858–), queen regent of Spain 1885–1902; regency, **10**, 418–421.

Maria Elizabeth (eighteenth century), sister of Emperor Charles VI; administration of Netherlands, **14**, 40.

Maria Josepha of Bavaria (d. 1767), daughter of Charles VI; marries Emperor Joseph II (1765), **14**, 470.

Maria Josepha, queen of Poland, daughter of Joseph I of Austria, and wife of Augustus III; claims to Austrian succession revived, **14**, 426.

Maria Leszczyńska, see Leczynska.

Maria Louisa (1751–1819), wife of Charles IV of Spain, **10**, 333.

Maria Louisa, see Marie Louise.

Maria of Antioch (d. 1183), Byzantine empress, wife of Manuel I, **7**, 265, 268–269.

Maria Theresa (1638–1683), queen consort of Louis XIV of France; marriage (1659), **11**, 520; dower of, **11**, 521; characterisation, **11**, 550.

Maria Theresa or Theresia (1717–1780), archduchess of Austria, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, daughter of Emperor Charles VI; main treatment, **14**, 424–465; appointed successor to Emperor Charles VI, **14**, 423; Europe in league against, **15**, 165–169; appoints husband co-ruler, **14**, 425; rejects alliance with Frederick II of Prussia, **14**, 427; appeals to Hungary, **12**, 36; **14**, 428; begins first Silesian War with Prussia, **14**, 427; accedes to Peace of Breslau, **14**, 431; secures imperial crown for her husband, **12**, 40; cedes Silesia to Frederick, **12**, 42; position of, at end of War of Austrian Succession, **14**, 434; makes overtures to France, **12**, 70; creates Charles of Lorraine commander-in-chief, **15**, 194; rejects peace proposals of Frederick the Great, **15**, 203; situation of, at end of Seven Years' War, **15**, 227; administration of Belgium, **14**, 42; relations with her son Joseph (afterwards Emperor Joseph II), **14**, 447–454, 461; policy toward Poland, **14**, 453; attitude towards religion, **14**, 456; dissolves order of Jesuits, **14**, 456; secures appointment of son, Maximilian, as successor to Palatinate, **14**, 461; death, **14**, 461; estimate of, **14**, 461–465.

Maria, see also Marie and Mary.

Mariamne (first century B.C.), wife of Herod I, king of the Jews, **2**, 165–167.

Mariandyni, people of Asia Minor, **2**, 449; **3**, 205.

Marib, see Mareb.

Marie, Pierre Thomas (1797–1870), French politician; becomes member of provisional government (1848), **13**, 87.

Marie Antoinette, Joséphe Jeanne (1755–1793), daughter of the emperor Francis I and Maria Theresa, and consort of Louis XVI of France; main treatment, **12**, 123–143; 316–324; marriage, **12**, 96, 123; early years of, **12**, 125; opposition to, on arrival in France, **12**, 125, 127; Maria Theresa incensed at, **12**, 127, 128;

passes Villar's fortified lines (1711), **11**, 625; **20**, 486; takes Bouchain, **20**, 486; in English party strife, **20**, 480; machinations of Harley (earl of Oxford) against, **20**, 481-484; treated with indignity, **20**, 485; dismissed from all his employments (1712), **14**, 415; **20**, 486; effect of fall on army, **20**, 488; malignant charges against, **20**, 486, 487; re-appearance in politics, **20**, 494; triumphant entry into London, **20**, 506; re-appointed commander-in-chief by George I, **20**, 507; death, **20**, 531; person, character, and genius of, **9**, 614; **11**, 650; **14**, 408; immense income of, **20**, 504; estimate of administration, **20**, 489.

Marlborough, Sarah Jennings, Duchess of (1660-1744), wife of the great duke; aids flight of Princess Anne from London, **20**, 409; intimate relations with Queen Anne, **20**, 470; ascendancy over queen, **11**, 614; supplanted by Mrs. Masham, **20**, 481; dismissed from court, **20**, 485; income of, **20**, 504.

Marlowe, Christopher (1564-1593), English dramatist; estimate of, **19**, 464, 467.

Marmington, Lord, see Wellesley.

Marmion, William, English nobleman; fights for de Montfort at Lewes (1264), **18**, 381.

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Marolles, General de (d. 1855), French soldier; killed at Sebastopol, **17**, 582.

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Marsden, Samuel (1764-1838), English clergyman; establishes first mission in New Zealand (1814), **22**, 259.

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- Mary**, daughter of Isabella and Conrad; becomes queen of Jerusalem (1217), **8**, 422; marries Jean de Brienne, **8**, 423.
- Mary** (1505-1558), daughter of Philip the Handsome, wife of Louis II of Hungary; regent of Netherlands for Charles V, **13**, 369 note, 387.
- Mary of Burgundy** (1457-1482), daughter of Charles the Bold; disagreement concerning marriage of, **11**, 268-269; **13**, 359-360; grants Great Privilege (1477), **13**, 362 seq.; marries Maximilian, afterwards emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, **11**, 269; **13**, 363; **14**, 222.
- Mary of Guelders**, queen of James II of Scotland, niece of Philip the Good of Burgundy; marriage (1449), **21**, 184; as queen-regent, **21**, 189; feud with Archbishop Kennedy, **21**, 189; death, **21**, 189.
- Mary of Lorraine or Guise** (1515-1560), sister of Francis of Guise and the cardinal of Lorraine, and mother of Mary Queen of Scots; marries James V of Scotland (1538), **21**, 235; quells opposition to marriage of daughter Mary to dauphin of France, **21**, 244, 245; as regent of Scotland, **21**, 245; strife with religious reformers, **21**, 248-253; furthers her brothers' schemes, **21**, 248, 253, 254, 256; deprived of regency, **21**, 253; death, **21**, 256; character and talents of, **21**, 244, 251, 252, 256.
- Mary Adelaide of Savoy** (d. 1711), duchess of Burgundy, **11**, 625.
- Mary Tudor or Mary of France** (1496-1533), daughter of Henry VII of England; marries Louis XII of France, **11**, 304; **19**, 71; marries Charles Brandon, **19**, 72; right of her heirs to succession to throne, **19**, 226, 227.
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- Maryland**, state of the United States; Charles I grants to Lord Baltimore (1632), **22**, 599; made first proprietary colony, **22**, 599; St. Mary's settled (1634), **22**, 600; first assembly convened (1635), **22**, 601; trouble with Clayborne (1634-1638), **22**, 601; Indian War (1642), **22**, 602; Clayborne and Ingle's Rebellion (1645-1646), **22**, 602; Act of Toleration passed (1649), **22**, 602-603; authority of the Commonwealth established (1652-1658), **22**, 605-608; Act of Toleration repealed (1654), **22**, 607; proprietary government restored (1658), **22**, 608; from the Restoration to the Revolution (1660-1688), **23**, 136-137; boundary disputes over Delaware (1672), **23**, 27; sends representatives to first congress of American colonies (1690), **23**, 163; John Coode's (Cooke's) rebellion (1691), **23**, 137; Sir Edmund Andros appointed governor (1691), **23**, 137; Episcopal Church established in (1692), **23**, 138; proprietary government restored (1716), **23**, 138; in the French and Indian Wars, **23**, 168, 186, 188; opposes aggressions of British government (1769), **23**, 236; in Revolutionary War, **23**, 278; congress meets at Annapolis (1783), **23**, 282; proposes constitutional convention (1787), **23**, 290; adopts Federal Constitution (April 28th, 1788), **23**, 293; in the War of 1812, **23**, 336; panic of 1842, **23**, 365; first bloodshed of Civil War in Baltimore (1861), **23**, 420; Lee attempts invasion (1862), **23**, 433.
- Masaccio**, Tommaso Guidi (1401-ca. 1429), Italian painter; Cosmo de' Medici patronises, **9**, 360.
- Masæsylians**, Numidian tribe; alliance with Romans (206 B.C.), **5**, 281; vanquished by Scipio Africanus (201 B.C.), **5**, 295.
- Masaniello** (Tommaso Aniello) (1622-1647), Neapolitan insurrectionist, **9**, 488.
- Mascames**, Persian governor of Doriscus 480 B.C., **3**, 315; successfully resists Greeks, **3**, 403.
- Mascara**, town in Algiers; captured by French (1835), **13**, 68.
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- Mascarenhas**, Pedro, Portuguese navigator; discovers Mascarenhas Island (also called Réunion and Isle de Bourbon) (1513), **10**, 486.
- Mascezel** (d. ca. 398 A.D.), African prince; as Roman ally, conquers barbarians (397 A.D.), **6**, 542; death, **6**, 543.
- Maser** (**Maserfeld**), place in England; battle (642 A.D.), **18**, 51.
- Masham**, Lady (Abigail Hill) (d. 1734), friend of Queen Anne; supplants duchess of Marlborough (ca. 1707), **20**, 481, 485.
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- Masinissa** (ca. 238-149 B.C.), Numidian king; becomes ally of Rome, **5**, 281-282; aids Scipio in second Punic War, **5**, 284-285; proclaimed king of Numidia, **5**, 286; at battle of Zama, **5**, 287-291; conquers Carthaginians, **2**, 324-325; **5**, 304-305; death, **5**, 308.
- Masistes** (d. 479 B.C.), Persian prince, brother of Xerxes; commands Persian forces on Xerxes' march, **3**, 317; Artayntes attempts to assassinate, **3**, 377-378.
- Masistius** or **Macistius** (d. 479 B.C.), Persian cavalry commander; death, **3**, 360-361.
- Maslama** (eighth century A.D.), brother of Caliph Walid; invades Asia Minor, **8**, 183-185.

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Matilda or Maud (1102-1167), empress of Germany, and queen of England, daughter of Henry I of England; marries emperor of Germany, **18**, 236; declared heir to throne, **18**, 239; marries Geoffrey Plantagenet, **18**, 240; gives birth to the future Henry II, **18**, 240; obstacles to accession, **18**, 241; in civil war with Stephen, **18**, 247-254; captures and imprisons Stephen, **18**, 248; attempted coronation, **18**, 249; driven from London, **18**, 250; besieged in Oxford, **18**, 252; leaves England, **18**, 252.
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Maxentius, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, Roman emperor 306-313 A.D.; Constantine conquers, **2**, 375; reign of, **6**, 438-441; war with Constantine, **6**, 339-341.

Maximian or Maximianus, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, Roman emperor 286-305 and 306-308 A.D.; birth, **6**, 407; co-regent of Diocletian, **6**, 433-439; persecutes Christians, **6**, 436; **18**, 23; abdicates, **6**, 437; attempts to resume authority, **6**, 438-439; character, **6**, 433; death (310 A.D.), **6**, 439.

Maximilian I (1459-1519), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1493-1519, son of Frederick III; main treatment, **14**, 237-247; marriage, **11**, 269; **13**, 363; **14**, 222; secures Netherlands to Habsburgs (battle of Guinegate), **11**, 270-272; **13**, 364; **14**, 221-222; concludes Treaty of Arras, **11**, 272; negotiates for marriage with Anne of Brittany, **11**, 285; war with Charles VIII of France, **11**, 286; war with Turks, **11**, 286; becomes emperor, **13**, 366; **14**, 237; **16**, 612; asserts claims in Italy, **9**, 421; joins Henry VII of England in invasion of France, **11**, 304; **19**, 63; loses duchy of Milan, **14**, 243; **19**, 74-75; regent in Netherlands, **13**, 364-365; establishes imperial chamber, **14**, 238; **16**, 611; quarrels with electors, **14**, 239; reforms in jurisprudence, **14**, 238, 239; second marriage, **14**, 237; abandons Ludovico Sforza, **9**, 425; alliance with Louis XII, **11**, 298; war with Louis XII, **11**, 300 seq.; war with Swiss Confederacy, **14**, 241-242; **16**, 613-614; intervenes in Scandinavian affairs, **16**, 223; concludes Treaty of Blois, **9**, 428; joins League of Cambray, **9**, 432 seq.; joins confederacy of European sovereigns, **19**, 75; attempts to secure election of Charles V as his successor, **14**, 244; death, **10**, 213; **17**, 187; **19**, 78; estimate of, **14**, 245-247.

Maximilian II (1527-1576), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1564-1576, son of Ferdinand I; main treatment, **14**, 317-320; becomes king of Rome, **14**, 317; king of Bohemia and part of Hungary, **14**, 318, 326; becomes emperor, **14**, 318; religious toleration, **14**, 318-319; war with Stephen Zapolya, **24**, 358; war with Turks, **14**, 320; concludes armistice with Turkey, **14**, 320; **24**, 367; death, **14**, 320.

Maximilian (I) Joseph (1756-1825), king of Bavaria 1806-1825; enters alliance with Napoleon, **14**, 538; meets Napoleon at Dillingen, **12**, 571.

Maximilian (II) Joseph (1811-1864), king of Bavaria 1818-1864, son of Louis I; accession, **15**, 456; in alliance with Austria, **15**, 457; dismisses Von der Pfordten ministry, **15**, 466.

Maximilian I (1573-1651), duke of Bavaria; administration of Bavarian state, **14**, 322; forms Catholic League, **14**, 324; **16**, 323; ally of Emperor Ferdinand II

in Thirty Years' War, **14**, 333-334; **16**, 323; suppresses revolt of peasants, **14**, 335; becomes elector of Palatinate, **14**, 337.

Maximilian (II) Maria Emanuel (1662-1726), duke of Bavaria 1679-1726; progress under, **15**, 466; ally of France in War of Spanish Succession, **14**, 406; administration of Netherlands, **14**, 35, 37; besieges Buda, **14**, 398; ally of Germany against France, **14**, 399; ally of France, **14**, 408; campaign against Tyrolean, **14**, 409.

Maximilian (III) Joseph (1727-1777), duke of Bavaria 1745-1777; death without heirs, **14**, 458-459.

Maximilian (Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph) (1832-1867), archduke of Austria, emperor of Mexico 1864-1867; reorganises fleet, **15**, 466; succeeds Radetzky (1858), **15**, 14; accepts throne of Mexico, **23**, 466, 631; unpopularity, **23**, 631; decree against Juarists, **23**, 631; on the throne, **23**, 632; instructions to political prefects, **23**, 633; increasing difficulties of, in Mexico, **23**, 634; besieged at Queretaro, **23**, 635; court martial execution, **13**, 139; **23**, 467, 635; empire and characterisation of, **23**, 636.

Maximilian, Francis Xavier Joseph (1756-1801), bishop of Münster, youngest son of Maria Theresa; elected successor to Palatinate, **14**, 461.

Maximin or Maximinus, C. Julius Verus, Roman emperor 235-238 A.D.; accession, **6**, 403; reign, **6**, 408-411; character, **6**, 408, 619; death, **6**, 411.

Maximin or Maximinus, Galerius Valerius, Roman emperor 308-313 A.D.; reign, **6**, 437-439.

Maximinus or Maximin (fifth century A.D.), Roman courtier; ambassador of Theodosius the Younger to Attila (448 A.D.), **7**, 57-59.

Maximus, Cn. Mallius, Roman consul 105 B.C.; Gauls defeat, **5**, 393-394.

Maximus, Magnus Clemens (d. 388 A.D.), Roman general of Spanish birth; proclaimed emperor by legions in Britain (383 A.D.), **6**, 520; **18**, 27; defeats Gratian in Gaul, **6**, 526; defeated and put to death by Theodosius, **6**, 526; **18**, 27.

Maximus, Q. Fabius Gurgus (d. 265 B.C.), Roman consul; defeats Samnites, **5**, 198; death, **5**, 210.

Maximus, Tyrannus, Roman emperor 409-411 A.D.; reign, **6**, 466-467.

Maxine or Maximinus, the Greek (d. 1556), monk of Mount Athos; at court of Vasili Ivanovitch, **17**, 190-192; court intrigues against, **17**, 191.

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Maybach, Albert von (1822-). Prussian minister; reforms railways, **15**, 536.

Mayenne, Charles de Lorraine, Duke of (1554-1611), French soldier; declared lieutenant-general of France, **11**, 393; besieges Henry IV in Arques, **11**, 397; aspires

- stored to power in Florence (1512), 9, 437 seq.; expelled (1527), 9, 458; restored (1529), 9, 459; 11, 325.
- Medici, Alessandro de'** (d. 1537), first duke of Florence; assumes rule of all Tuscany, 9, 241; favoured by Leo X, 9, 446, 447; Florence assigned to (1529), 9, 457, 460; assassinated, 9, 461.
- Medici, Catherine de'** (1519-1589), queen and regent of France; marries Henry II (1533), 11, 332; power in France, 11, 351-394; becomes regent (1560), 11, 356; espouses Catholic cause, 11, 360; and massacre of St. Bartholomew, 11, 371; secures crown of Poland for Henry of Anjou, 11, 378; court of, 11, 384; death, 11, 392.
- Medici, Cosmo or Cosimo de', "the Elder"** (1389-1464), Florentine statesman; main treatment, 9, 349-361; banished by the Albizzi, 9, 351; patron of learning, 9, 352 seq.; Roscoe's estimate of, 9, 359-361.
- Medici, Cosmo (I, II, and III)**, see Cosmo (I, II, and III), grand dukes of Tuscany.
- Medici, Ferdinand de' (I and II)**, see Ferdinand (I and II), grand dukes of Tuscany.
- Medici, Francesco de'**, see Francesco I, grand duke of Tuscany.
- Medici, Giovan Gastone de'**, see Giovan Gastone, grand duke of Tuscany.
- Medici, Giovanni Angelo de'**, see Pius IV.
- Medici, Giovanni de'**, see Leo X, pope.
- Medici, Giovanni de'**, consul of Crema; at siege of (1159), 9, 51.
- Medici, Giovanni de' (1360-1429)**, Florentine merchant, father of Cosmo the Elder and Lorenzo I, 9, 349-350.
- Medici, Giovanni de' (d. 1461)**, son of Cosmo the Elder, 9, 356.
- Medici, Giovanni, "delle Bande Nere"** (1498-1526), descendant of Cosmo "the Elder," an Italian soldier, 9, 458.
- Medici, Giuliano (I) de' (1453-1478)**, son of Piero I, 9, 356, 363; murdered, 9, 367.
- Medici, Giuliano (II) de' (1479-1516)**, son of Lorenzo the Magnificent; assumes power in Florence (1512), 9, 438.
- Medici, Giulio de'**, see Clement VII, pope.
- Medici, Ippolito de' (1511-1535)**, Italian cardinal, illegitimate son of Giuliano II, 9, 438, 446, 461.
- Medici, Lorenzo de', "The Magnificent"** (1448-1492), Florentine statesman, son of Piero I, 9, 356, 363; Pazzi conspiracy against, 9, 365; rules in Florence, 9, 370-390; embassy to Ferdinand I of Naples, 9, 239, 375; Von Reumont's estimate of, 9, 388; as poet, and patron of literature, 9, 392.
- Medici, Lorenzo (II) de' (1492-1519)**, duke of Urbino, son of Piero II; Macchiavelli's dedication to, 9, 407; rules in Florence, 9, 438, 446.
- Medici, Marie de' (1573-1642)**, queen of France, wife of Henry IV; marriage, 11, 410; regent 1610-1617, 11, 432-438; Richelieu, counsellor of, 11, 438, 449; arrests Condé, 11, 440 seq.; brings Louis XIII to submission, 11, 444; signs Treaty of Pont-de-Cé, 11, 445; labours to overthrow Richelieu, 11, 462; exiled, 11, 464; contributes to missions in North America, 22, 555, 556; death, 11, 481.
- Medici, Piero de' (1416-1469)**, son of Cosmo "the Elder," 9, 356, 359; rivalry with Lucas Pitti, 9, 362-363; incapacity as governor, 9, 410.
- Medici, Piero (II) de' (1471-1503)**, son of Lorenzo; Florence under, 9, 410 seq.; in alliance with Naples, 9, 239; driven from Florence, 9, 412; death, 9, 430.
- Medici, Salvestro de' (d. 1388)**, gonfalonier of Florence (1378), 9, 334 seq., 339, 341.
- Medici, Italian commander in Seven Weeks' War (1866)**, 15, 27.
- Medici, Library of the, founded by Cosmo "the Elder,"** 9, 354.
- Medicine: practice of, in Egypt,** 1, 61, 213; regulations concerning physicians in Babylonia-Assyria, 1, 478, 510, 538; regulations affecting physicians in India, 2, 517, 531; in ancient Greece, 3, 90-91, 471; medical knowledge of the Druids, 18, 6; Arabian medicine, 8, 279.
- Medina (Yathreb)**, a city in Arabia; as capital of Mohammedan empire, 8, 12; early converts to Islam in, 8, 117; siege of, 8, 123-124; seized and pillaged by Omayyads under Muslim, 8, 177.
- Medina Celi, Duke of, Spanish nobleman;** recommends Columbus to Queen Isabella (1485), 22, 420.
- Medina de Rio Seco**, see Rio Seco.
- Medina Sidonia, Duke of, Spanish nobleman;** encourages Columbus (1485), 22, 420.
- Medina Sidonia, Alonzo de Guzman, Duke of, Spanish nobleman;** given command of the Armada, 10, 244; 13, 525; 19, 390; defeated by the English (1588), 19, 393-402.
- Mediolanum**, see Milan.
- Mediterranean Race, origin,** 1, 77; 4, 208; theory of the, 3, 34, 42; 4, 208.
- Medius (fourth century B.C.)**, a friend of Alexander the Great, 4, 390, 391.
- Medon (seventh century B.C.)**, archon, Athens, 3, 162, 163.
- Medontids, descendants of Medon,** 3, 162.
- Medusa**, one of the Gorgons; in Greek myth, 3, 486.
- Medway**, a river in southeastern England; Dutch fleet in (1667), 20, 261.
- Meerfeldt, Maximilian, Count of (1766-1814)**, Austrian soldier; taken prisoner after battle of Leipsic, 12, 605.
- Meerut or Mirat**, a city in India; mutiny at (1858), 22, 170.
- Megabases (fifth century B.C.)**, Persian naval commander; commands Persian fleet against Greece, 3, 304.
- Megabates (fifth century B.C.)**, Persian naval commander, 3, 265, 304, 387.
- Megabazus or Megabyzus (fifth century B.C.)**, Persian soldier; as satrap in Syria, 2, 130, 614, 618, 619; as commander in the army of Xerxes, 3, 303; drives Athenians out of Memphis, 2, 291, 616; 3, 429.

- eries, **5**, 384-386; assassination of, **5**, 403.
- Memmius**, Caius Gemellus, Roman tribune 66 B.C.; prosecuted for bribery, **5**, 511, 513, 514; Cæsar assists, **5**, 596; patronises literature, **5**, 647.
- Memnon** (fourth century B.C.), Greek soldier in Persian service; plans of, overruled, **4**, 285, 292-298; in campaign against Alexander the Great, **4**, 286, 288, 292-293; death of, **4**, 297.
- Memphis** (Men-nefer or Ha-kha-Ptah), early capital of Egypt; foundation of, **1**, 68; loses its supremacy, **1**, 70, 106; old kingdom of, **1**, 90-105, 289; dynasty of, **1**, 92, 173; under the Hyksos, **1**, 119; buildings of Ramses II at, **1**, 147; worship of Apis at, **1**, 229, 233-234; siege and capture of, by Arabs, **8**, 160; description of, **1**, 236; ruins of, **1**, 90.
- Men**, Phrygian divinity; cult and worship of, **2**, 396, 415, 421.
- Menabrea**, Louis Frédéric, Count (b. 1809), marquis of Valdora, Italian statesman; ministry of, 1867-1869, **9**, 618 seq.; resignation of, **9**, 620.
- Menahem**, king of Israel 748-738 B.C.; pays tribute to Assyria, **1**, 333; reign of, **2**, 114.
- Menalcidas** (d. ca. 147 B.C.), a Lacedæmonian adventurer; intrigues of, **4**, 540-541, 543.
- Menander**, king of Bactria (period of reign unknown); founds kingdom in India, **2**, 504.
- Menander**, an Athenian officer; at battle of Ægospotami (405 B.C.), **3**, 638.
- Menapii**, a people in Gallia Belgica; Cæsar conquers, **5**, 521; **13**, 273.
- Menard**, General, French soldier; invades Switzerland (1798), **17**, 20-21.
- Mencheres**, see Men-kau-Ra.
- Mencius** (d. ca. 289 B.C.), Chinese philosopher; philosophy of, in Japan, **24**, 624.
- Mendeliev or Mendelejeff**, Dmitrii Ivanovitch (1834-), Russian chemist, **17**, 77.
- Mendere**, see Mæander.
- Mendoza**, Lopez de, see Mondijar.
- Mendoza**, Pedro de (ca. 1487-1537), Spanish captain; founds Buenos Ayres, **23**, 567.
- Mendoza**, Pedro Gonzalez de (1429-1495), Spanish cardinal; assists Columbus, **22**, 421.
- Mene**, see Ma.
- Menelaus**, mythical king of Sparta; royal seat of, **3**, 61; favoured suitor of Helen of Troy, **3**, 75; Paris abuses hospitality of, **3**, 75, 79; mutilates dead body of Paris, **3**, 95.
- Menelaus**, Greek admiral, brother of Ptolemy Soter; obliged to surrender Cyprus (306 B.C.), **4**, 446, 566.
- Menelaus**, see Onias.
- Menelek or Menilek** (1844-), king of Abyssinia 1889-; signs Treaty of Ucciali (1889) with Italians, **9**, 632; repudiates treaty (1893), **9**, 632; defeats Italians at Adowa (1896), **9**, 632; comes to terms with Italy, **9**, 632.

- Menendez or Melendez de Avilés**, Pedro (1519-1574), Spanish naval officer; early career of, **22**, 548; invades Florida, **22**, 549-551; massacres French Protestants, **22**, 550.
- Meneptah** (thirteenth century B.C.), king of Egypt ca. 1285 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 162-166; believed to be the Pharaoh of the "Exodus," **2**, 30.
- Menes**, king of Egypt ca. 4400 B.C.; unites the two kingdoms of Egypt, **1**, 58, 79; founds Memphis, **1**, 90-91; legend of, **1**, 231.
- Menes** (fourth century B.C.), Persian general; placed in command of united provinces of Phœnicia, Syria, and Cilicia (331 B.C.), **2**, 300; governor of Babylon, **4**, 330.
- Menetius**, governor of Ilium; crowns Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 283.
- Menexenus**, son of Socrates, **3**, 466.
- Menezes**, Dom Pedro de (fifteenth century), governor of Ceuta; in war with Moors (1415), **10**, 457 seq.
- Meng-tse** (ca. 360 B.C.), Chinese sage and lawgiver; disciple of Confucius, **24**, 525.
- Menidas**, general of Alexander the Great; at battle of Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 325-326; directed to kill Parmenion (330 B.C.), **4**, 345.
- Men-ka-Ra**, see Nitocris, queen of Egypt.
- Men-kau-Hor**, king of Egypt ca. 3366 B.C., **1**, 99.
- Men-kau-ra** (Mycerinus, Mencheres, Cheri-nus), king of Egypt ca. 3633 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 69; builds pyramid Her, **1**, 94, 97, 98.
- Men-nefer**, see Memphis.
- Menon of Pharsalus**, Thessalian soldier in Lamian War (323 B.C.), **4**, 465; in war with Macedonians (322 B.C.), **4**, 468-469.
- Menon the Thessalian**, commands at battle of Cunaxa (401 B.C.), **4**, 53, 55.
- Menotti**, Ciro (d. 1831), Italian conspirator; in insurrection against duke of Modena, **9**, 586.
- Menou**, Baron Jacques François de ("Abdallah Menou") (1750-1810), French soldier; subdues the Faubourg St. Antoine (1795), **12**, 398; compromises with the section Lepelletier, **12**, 414; succeeds Kléber in Egypt, **12**, 512; **24**, 448; defeat and surrender of, **12**, 513; **24**, 448.
- Men-sa-Nefer**, see Sem-en-Ptah.
- Menshikov or Menshikoff**, Prince Alexander Danilovitch (1672-1730), Russian soldier and minister; origin and rise of, **17**, 273; relations of, with Martha (afterwards Catherine I of Russia), **17**, 269; Polish campaign of, **17**, 274; **24**, 72; campaign against Mazeppa, **17**, 279; in battle of Pultowa, **16**, 386-387; builds first fortress at Kronstadt, **17**, 270 seq.; created prince and major-general, and given governorship of Ingria, **17**, 273; antagonism of, to the Czarevitch Alexis, **17**, 294, 295; charged with peculation, **17**, 287; becomes all-powerful, **17**, 327-

Merv or **Merve**, oasis in central Asia; annexed to Russia (1884), **17**, 617.

Merwan (I) **ben Hakem** (d. 685 A.D.), Omayyad caliph 684-685 A.D., **8**, 178.

Merwan II (d. 750 A.D.), Omayyad caliph 744-750 A.D., **8**, 188, 189.

Méry, a town in France; battle of (1814), **15**, 319.

Mesha, king of Moab ca. 850 B.C.; erects "Moabite stone," **2**, 34, 51-52, 109, 384.

Meshech, see **Mushke**.

Meshhed-Hussein, see **Kerbela**.

Mesih Pasha, Turkish commander; leads Turkish forces against Rhodes (1480), **24**, 332.

Mesilim, Babylonian king (4400 B.C.), **1**, 323, 352-354.

Mesochris, see **Neb-ka**.

Mesopotamia, a plain lying between the Euphrates and the Tigris rivers; main treatment, **1**, 329-626; identified with **Aram**, **1**, 347; sources for history, **1**, 320-322; description, **1**, 338-342, 369-370, 390-391; centre of ancient civilisation, **1**, 472; art, **2**, 352; inscriptions, **2**, 347, 392, 634; irrigation, **4**, 604; conquered by Arabs, **8**, 152-153; see also **Assyria**, **Babylonia**, and **Baghdad**.

Messalla, Marcus Valerius Maximus, Roman consul 263 B.C., **5**, 356.

Messalla, Marcus Valerius, Roman consul 53 B.C., **5**, 511.

Messalla, Marcus Valerius (first century B.C.), son of the preceding, Roman soldier; serves under Brutus (42 B.C.), **5**, 622; submits to Antony, **5**, 624.

Messallina, Valeria (d. 48 A.D.), wife of Emperor Claudius; evil character and death of, **6**, 171-176.

Messenia, country in ancient Greece; early history of, **3**, 102, 117, 143, 146, 151; ethnology of inhabitants, **3**, 123, 124, 143; wars with Sparta, **3**, 143-151, 370, 413, 429, 559, 576; relations with Sparta, **4**, 66, 166, 180; in **Ætolian League**, **4**, 518.

Messiah, Hebrew hope of, **2**, 113, 130, 168-169, 172; a critical view of the, **2**, 168-176.

Messina, a seaport in Sicily; battle of (1267), **14**, 129; uprising at, against Spain (1674), **9**, 490 seq.; siege of (1718), **10**, 293; **20**, 521; bombardment of, by **Filangieri** (1848), **9**, 595.

Metaurus, a river in Italy; battle of the (207 B.C.), **5**, 276.

Metcalf, Charles Theophilus, Baron Metcalfe (1785-1846), British colonial statesman and administrator; provisional governor-general of India (1835-1836), **22**, 138; administration of, as governor-general of Canada (1843-1845), **22**, 340.

Metellus, Lucius Cæcilius, Roman proconsul 250 B.C.; defeats **Hasdrubal**, **5**, 224, 226-228.

Metellus, Lucius Cæcilius Creticus, Roman tribune 49 B.C.; opposes **Cæsar**, **5**, 535.

Metellus, Lucius Cæcilius Dalmaticus, Roman consul 119 B.C.; conquers **Dalmatians**, **5**, 382.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Numidicus (d. 99 B.C.), Roman consul 109 B.C.; victory of, over **Jugurtha**, **5**, 387-391.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Balearicus (ca. 122 B.C.); subdues **Balearic Isles**, **5**, 382.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Celer, Roman consul 60 B.C.; appointed consul, **5**, 499; intrigues of, against **Pompey**, **5**, 529, 530.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Creticus, Roman consul 69 B.C.; conquers **Cretans**, **5**, 466; in **Catiline War**, **5**, 485, 491.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Macedonicus (d. 115 B.C.), Roman soldier; defeats **Philip Andiscus** (147 B.C.), **4**, 542-544; **5**, 315, 316; made consul (143 B.C.), **5**, 317; censor, **5**, 368; opposes **Gracchus**, **5**, 378; death, **5**, 381.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Pius (ca. 129-63 B.C.), Roman soldier; achievements of, in **Civil War**, **5**, 417, 426, 428; joins **Sulla**, **5**, 435; attacks **Cisalpine province**, **5**, 440; chosen consul (80 B.C.), **5**, 444; campaigns against **Sertorius**, **5**, 458.

Metellus Nepos, Quintus Cæcilius, Roman consul 57 B.C.; aids **Pompey**, **5**, 494-495, 506.

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Methodism, rise of, **20**, 553.

Methodius, "the Apostle to the Slavs" (d. 885 A.D.), Greek scholar and prelate; work among **Slavic peoples**, **24**, 161.

Methodius the Confessor (d. 846 A.D.), Greek prelate; made patriarch of **Constantinople** (842 A.D.), **8**, 554; restores icons, **7**, 210; **8**, 554.

Methuen, battle of (1306), **21**, 89-90.

Methuen, Paul Sanford Methuen, 3d Baron (1845-), British soldier; at battles of **Belmont**, **Graspan**, **Modder River**, and **Magersfontein**, **22**, 275, 306-309; captured by **Boers** (1902), **22**, 317.

Methuen Treaty, a treaty between **England** and **Portugal** (1703), **10**, 519 note, 523.

Metten I or **Mettenus** (ninth century B.C.), king of **Tyre**, **2**, 284.

Mettenbaal (**Matinu-Baal**), king of **Aradus** ca. 854 B.C., **2**, 284.

Metternich, Prince Clemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar von (1773-1859), Austrian statesman; ambassador to **Paris**, **12**, 570; minister of foreign affairs, **14**, 561; policy at beginning of **War of Liberation**, **14**, 571; **17**, 484; draws up declaration of war against **France**, **14**, 574; **17**, 484; at **Congress of Vienna**; **14**, 578-579; policy toward **German states**, **14**, 581 seq.; **15**, 324, 363-364, 389; **German disciples** of, **15**, 379-381; promotes **Treaty of Holy Alliance**, **14**, 585; **17**, 496; at **Assembly of Frankfort**, **15**, 365-366; at **Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle**, **15**, 371; at **Karlsbad Conference**, **15**, 372; opposes **liberalism**, **15**, 380-382; sides with **Turkey** in **Greek insurrection** of 1821, **15**, 383; influences **Russian policy**, **15**, 388; **Oriental policy** of, **14**, 599 seq.; opposes **political reforms**, **14**, 617; forced to retire, **14**, 620-622, 627.

Michael Voyislav, grand zhupan of Servia 1050–1080; recognised as king by Pope Gregory VII, **24**, 189.

Michael Wisniowiecki, king of Poland 1669–1673; characterisation of, **24**, 57 seq.; in Turkish invasion, **24**, 59 seq., 388; death of, **24**, 60.

Michael, daughter of Saul, **2**, 79, 84, 90.

Michaud, Joseph (1767–1839), French author; supports movement of French Academy protesting against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37; removed from office by Charles X, **13**, 37.

Michelangelo (Michelagnolo Buonarroti) (1475–1564), Italian sculptor, painter, architect, and poet; rank of, among artists, **9**, 399; universal genius of, **9**, 400; decorations of Sistine Chapel, **9**, 400–402; as a sculptor, **9**, 402–403; builds fortifications at Florence, **9**, 459.

Michele di Lando, see Lando.

Mitchell, Sir Francis, English judge, original of "Justice Greedy" in Massinger's play; degraded and banished (1621), **19**, 505.

Michelozzi, Michelozzo, Bartolommeo di Gherardo di (1396–1472), Florentine sculptor; Cosmo de' Medici employs, **9**, 352, 359.

Michelson, Ivan Ivanovitch (1735–1807), Russian soldier; pursues Pugatchev, **17**, 387; in campaign of Austerlitz (1805), **7**, 447; enters Moldavia and Wallachia (1807), **17**, 460; opposes the French army in Poland, **17**, 461.

Michigan, one of the western states of the United States; Marquette, one of the founders of (1637), **23**, 73; becomes a territory (1805), **23**, 319; admitted to the Union (1837), **23**, 362, 369; bankruptcy of (1842), **23**, 365.

Michilimackinac, island at head of Lake Michigan; French mission established at (1673), **23**, 70.

Micion (d. 322 B.C.), Macedonian soldier; invades Attica, **4**, 468.

Micipsa (d. 118 B.C.), king of Numidia; sent as envoy to Carthage on behalf of political exiles (168 B.C.), **5**, 305; becomes king of Numidia (148 B.C.), **5**, 308; sends envoys to Rome (126 B.C.), **5**, 372; abandons administration to Jugurtha, **5**, 383; death of, **5**, 383.

Midas, legendary king of Phrygia; legend of birth, **4**, 295; endowed with gift of gold, **2**, 414; story of death, **2**, 411.

Middelburg, capital of province of Zealand, Netherlands; charter of (1224), **13**, 292; siege of (1573), **13**, 445 seq.

Middlemore (Meddlemore) (sixteenth century); agent of Elizabeth to Scotland (1568), **19**, 317.

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Middlesex Election Case, contest over election of John Wilkes to English Parliament (1768), **20**, 611–612.

Middleton, John, Earl of (1619–1673), Scotch soldier of fortune; leader of Royalists (1653), **21**, 295; head of Scottish govern-

ment (1660), **21**, 297; fall and death, **21**, 298.

Midea, ancient town of Greece, battle of (368 B.C.), **4**, 180.

Midhat Pasha, Turkish ruler of Bulgaria 1864–1868; administration of, **24**, 178.

Midi, Nicholas, French prelate; draws up articles of accusation against Joan of Arc (1431), **11**, 207; preaches at execution of Joan, **11**, 216.

Midianites, Arabian tribe; wars of, with Israel, **2**, 67, 72–74.

Midias (fourth century B.C.), an Athenian; murders Mania, satrapess of Æolis (399 B.C.), **4**, 84.

Midlothian Campaign (1880), Gladstone's speeches in, **21**, 642.

Miebidos, see Mer-ba-pen.

Mieczyslaw I, king of Poland 962–992 A.D.; founder of Piast dynasty, **24**, 2; reign of, **24**, 8–9.

Mieczyslaw II, king of Poland 1025–1034; reign of, **24**, 11–13.

Mieczyslaw III, king of Poland; first reign of, 1173–1177, **24**, 30; second reign of, 1201–1202, **24**, 31–32.

Mignet, François Auguste Marie (1796–1884), French historian; edits the *National*, **13**, 44.

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Miguel, Dom Maria Evaristo (1802–1866), head of the absolutist party in Portugal; opposes constitution of 1822, **10**, 544; regency of, **10**, 547; called to the throne, **10**, 548; at battle of Asseiceira, **10**, 550.

Milan (Mediolanum), capital of province of Milan, Italy; as capital of Insubrian Gauls taken by Cneius Cornelius Scipio (222 B.C.), **5**, 236–237; becomes capital of Emperor Maximin (292 A.D.), **6**, 441; Ambrose, bishop of (374–397 A.D.), **6**, 526, 528; taken by Attila (452 A.D.), **6**, 591–592; destroyed by Goths (539 A.D.), **7**, 108, 407–408; conquered by Lombards (569 A.D.), **7**, 436; a metropolitan city of Charlemagne (814 A.D.), **7**, 538; besieged and destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa (1153–1162), **9**, 46–49, 52, 53; rebuilt by the Lombard League (1167), **9**, 55; early struggles of Guelphs and Ghibellines in, **9**, 38, 90, 99, 256; Della Torre family in, **9**, 107; Visconti family in, **9**, 107, 128, 147, 237, 243, 252, 257–258; Sforza family in, **9**, 258–260; at war with Venice, **9**, 275 seq., 381 seq.; Louis XII of France becomes duke of (1498), **9**, 425; ceded to France (1504), **14**, 242; restored to Francesco Sforza (1521), **9**, 447; becomes Spanish possession (1535), **9**, 457; sovereignty of Spain over, recognised, **9**, 471, 486; ceded by Spain to Austria (1713), **10**, 290; under Austrian domination, **9**, 542–546; Napoleon enters (1796), **9**, 550; becomes member of Cisalpine Republic (1797), **9**, 555; French driven from (1799), **9**, 559; Napoleon reconquers, **9**, 564; crowned king of Italy at (1804), **9**, 569; restored to Austria at Congress of Vienna

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- Minotaur**, fabulous monster, **3**, 159.
- Minsk**, Russian principality in Lithuania; status of (eleventh century), **17**, 119.
- Minto**, Gilbert Elliott, 1st Earl of (1751-1814); governor-general of India 1807-1813, **22**, 124-125.
- Minto**, Gilbert John, 4th Earl of (1845-), viceroy of India (1905), **22**, 224.
- Minuas** (ninth century B.C.), king of Armenia, **1**, 390, 391.
- Minucius**, L. Esquilinus Augurinus, consul 458 B.C.; in Æquian War, **5**, 149.
- Minucius**, L. Basilus, conspirator against Cæsar (44 B.C.), **5**, 584.
- Minucius**, M. Rufus, cavalry leader under Fabius (216 B.C.); Hannibal defeats, **5**, 253-254.
- Minuit**, Peter (ca. 1580-1641), first Dutch governor of New Netherlands, **23**, 6, 8; founds New Sweden, **23**, 9.
- Minyæ**, legendary heroic race of Greece belonging to Mycenean civilisation; origin and migrations, **3**, 38, 51, 59, 64, 104, 105, 113, 122; conquered by Hercules, **3**, 70; founders of Orchomenos and Corinth, **3**, 59, 64, 75, 100.
- Minyas**, mythical Greek hero; ancestor of Minyæ, **3**, 64, 105.
- Miotto**, Domenico (fourteenth century), Venetian glass worker; inventor of coloured beads, **9**, 316.
- Miquel**, Johannes von (1829-1901), German minister of finance 1890-1901; reforms of, **15**, 548; retirement of, **15**, 551.
- Miquelon**, island off coast of Newfoundland; ceded to France (1748), **23**, 199.
- Mirabeau**, Gabriel Honoré Riquetti, Count (1749-1791), French orator and revolutionist; early career, **12**, 151; in Berlin (1786), demands reform, **15**, 258; at the national assembly (1789), **12**, 155, 168, 207, 229, 230; last days and death, **12**, 229-230; estimates of, **12**, 231-234.
- Miracles**, performed by Vespasian, **6**, 232-233; at temple of Venus Aphacitis, foretelling fall of Palmyra, **6**, 426; angel appears to Licinius, **6**, 442; Tricassæ (Troyes) saved from Attila, **6**, 585; apparition of St. Peter and St. Paul to Attila, **6**, 593; attending Clovis' march, **7**, 473.
- Miraflores**, a village in Peru; battle of (1881), **23**, 607.
- Mir Ali Shir Nevai** (fifteenth century), Turkish poet and patron of letters, **24**, 304, 305, 492.
- Miramon**, Miguel (1832-1867), Mexican soldier; supports reactionists, **23**, 628; executed with Maximilian, **23**, 635.
- Miranda**, Francisco Antonio Gabriel (1756-1816), Spanish-American revolutionist, **23**, 578.
- Mirandola**, town in Modena, Italy; Julius II captures (1511), **9**, 434.
- Mircea the Great**, king of Rumania 1386-1418; reign of, **24**, 130-131.
- Mirdites**, independent tribe of northern Albania, **24**, 214.
- Miriam**, Hebrew prophetess, **2**, 76, 208.
- Mirischlau**, a village in Rumania; battle of (1600), **24**, 141.
- Mir Jafar** (eighteenth century), a ruler in East India; conspires with English to depose Siraj-ud-Daula (1757), **22**, 58; installed as nawab of Bengal, **22**, 61; bestows domain upon Clive, **22**, 62; resigns government of Bengal, **22**, 68.
- Mir Kasim** (eighteenth century), viceroy of Bengal; orders massacre of English at Patna (1763), **22**, 68.
- Mirkhond**, Hamam eddin M. Mohammed (b. 1433), Persian historian, **24**, 492.
- Mirko Petrovich**, Montenegrin prince (nineteenth century), **24**, 210, 211.
- Miron**, Mexican statesman; opposes plans of President Gonzales for conversion of debt (1883), **23**, 637.
- Miséricorde**, Sister Louise de la, see *La Vallière*, Louise de.
- Mishnah**, Hebrew commentary, **2**, 137, 201.
- Misir**, Semitic name for Lower Egypt, **1**, 178, 451.
- Misitheus**, prætorian prefect (242 A.D.); defeats Sapor, **6**, 412.
- Missionary Ridge**, battle of, see *Chattanooga*, battle of.
- Mississippi**, one of the states of the American Union; first settlement, **23**, 80; Six Nations sell claims to Great Britain, **23**, 200; formation of the territory, **23**, 315; admission to Union, **23**, 347; repudiates debts, **23**, 365; secedes, **23**, 409.
- Mississippi**, a river in North America; discovery of, **23**, 72; navigation of, made free by Peace of Paris (1763), **23**, 223; La Salle descends to the gulf (1682), **23**, 77; boundary of Massachusetts extended to, **23**, 239; navigation of, surrendered to Spain (1786), **23**, 289.
- Mississippi Bubble**, a financial scheme of John Law to pay off the national debt of France; main treatment, **12**, 12-17; **23**, 83; revival, **12**, 32-33.
- Missolonghi**, town in Greece; in war of Greek independence, **21**, 534; **24**, 230.
- Missouri**, state of United States of America; acquired by United States from France as part of Louisiana Purchase (1803), **23**, 318; territory established (1812), **23**, 347; struggle over admission to Union, **23**, 347-348; Missouri compromise; admitted as a state (1821), **23**, 349; secession of, prevented (1861), **23**, 421-422; Fremont's "Emancipation Proclamation" in (1861), **23**, 422.
- Missouri Compromise**, a political agreement regarding the extension of slavery; accepted by the senate, **23**, 348; repealed by Kansas-Nebraska bill, **23**, 392.
- Missunde**, town in Germany; battle of (1850), **15**, 450.
- Mitanni** or **Mitania** (Naharain, Aram-Naharain), Aramæan state; relations with

monotheism restored by, **2**, 171; literary forms used by, **2**, 221-222.

Mohammed, for persons of this name other than the prophet, see **Muhammed**.

Mohammedans, followers of Mohammed, also called **Mussulmans** or **Moslems** (the "submissive"), believers in Islam; conquer Carthage, **2**, 325-328; invade Sicily, **7**, 187; in Spain, **8**, 191-208, 233-259, **10**, 36-62; wars in Portugal, **10**, 428, 429, 436; wars with Eastern Empire (633 A.D. seq.), **7**, 179-182; (eleventh century), **2**, 377; (972-976), **7**, 241; massacre of, at conquest of Jerusalem (1099), **8**, 352; empire in India, **22**, 21-39; language of Mohammedan Indians, **2**, 490; see also **Arabia**, **Egypt**, **Persia**, and **Religion**, **A**.

Mohawks, tribe of North American Indians; relations with Dutch, **23**, 11, 23, 29, 82; mission of Dellius to, **23**, 82; fight against King Philip, **23**, 148; in alliance with English, **23**, 164; in King William's War, **23**, 185, 186; in battle of Lake George (1755), **23**, 211.

Mohegans (**Mohicans**), tribe of North American Indians; allies of the English, **23**, 115, 149; see also **Algonquins**.

Moir, Earl of, see **Hastings**.

Mokan Khan (Greek, **Dizabul**), Turkish ruler (562 A.D.); reign of, **24**, 266-268.

Mokawkas, native governor of Egypt (ca. 640 A.D.); under Persian and Roman rule, **7**, 174; **8**, 161.

Molay, Jacques de (d. 1314), last grandmaster of the **Templars** 1298-1314; execution **8**, 459, 625-626; **11**, 85-86.

Moldavia, a former principality, now a part of **Rumania**; establishment of (fourteenth century), **24**, 130-131; becomes subject to **Turkey** (1529), **24**, 349.

Moldowandji, Turkish vizir; in Russo-Turkish War (1770), **24**, 417.

Molé, Louis Matthieu, Count (1781-1855), French politician; becomes minister of foreign affairs (1830), **13**, 56; retires from ministry, **13**, 57; becomes prime minister, **13**, 66; ministry, **13**, 70-71; elected to the Assembly (1848), **13**, 99.

Molé, Matthieu (1584-1656), French politician; career as president of Paris parliament, **11**, 501, 503-504.

Molesworth, Robert, Viscount (1656-1725), English statesman and diplomatist; ambassador to Denmark, **16**, 366.

Molière, Jean Baptiste Poquelin (1620-1673), French comedian; characterization, **11**, 645.

Molino del Rey, a suburb of Mexico; battle of (1847), **23**, 375.

Möllendorf, Wichard Johann Heinrich von (1721-1816), Prussian soldier; in War of First Coalition (1794), **15**, 273-276.

Mölln, town in Schleswig-Holstein; battle of (1225), **16**, 163.

Mollwitz, village in Silesia; battle of (1741), **12**, 36; **14**, 427; **15**, 162-163.

Moloch, Phœnician deity; identified with the sun, **2**, 350; worship of, in Israel (ca. 1200 B.C.), **2**, 71; human sacrifices to, **2**, 129; **4**, 202, 310, 580-581.

Molon (d. 220 B.C.), rebel satrap of **Media**; defeated by Antiochus the Great, **4**, 558; **8**, 56.

Molossians (**Molossi**), Greek tribe in **Epirus**; dynasty of, **4**, 502; receive Themistocles (471 B.C.), **3**, 398.

Molossus, grandson of Achilles; founds dynasty in **Epirus**, **4**, 502.

Moltke, Count Helmuth Karl Bernhard von (1800-1891), Prussian field-marshal and statesman; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 153, 155, 156, 160; in negotiations with Thiers, **13**, 180-181; becomes president of chancery, **15**, 446; resigns office of chief of staff, **15**, 543.

Molucca Islands, Dutch islands in Malay archipelago; Francisco Serrão discovers (1512), **10**, 486; Portugal obtains sovereignty over, **10**, 491.

Molyneux, William (1656-1698), Irish philosopher; assists in founding Royal Society of Dublin (1683), **21**, 437.

Momylus, see **Augustulus**.

Monaco, principality situated on Mediterranean coast; recognised as independent state, **9**, 579.

Monaldeschi, Giovanni (d. 1657), favourite of Queen Christina of Sweden; death of, **16**, 331-333.

Monasticism; system derived from Egypt, **1**, 64.

English: monks under Augustine evangelise England (596 A.D.), **8**, 532; monks of Bangor slain by Ethelfrith (613 A.D.), **18**, 46; Aidan founds Lindisfarne, or Holy Island (ca. 634 A.D.), **18**, 165; monkish learning in Northumberland, **18**, 165-167; **21**, 11; revival of monastic learning under Alfred (893 A.D.), **18**, 83; monastic life under the Normans, **18**, 279-280; monastic life under Edward III, **18**, 483-484; in reign of Henry II, **18**, 297-298; monks martyred by Henry VIII, **19**, 148-151; visitation and suppression of monasteries (1535-1536), **19**, 159-161.

Greek: influence of monks in Byzantine politics, **7**, 39; rebel against iconoclasm (726 A.D.), **8**, 545, 546; Mount Athos, a republic of monks (1904), **24**, 218.

Irish: monastic constitution of Irish church (431-550 A.D.), **21**, 340; Irish monasteries religious septs, **21**, 340; reformed by Gildas (ca. 600 A.D.), **21**, 341; Irish monks evangelise Europe, **21**, 340-343; **8**, 532; monastic reforms by Malachi (ca. 1148), **21**, 401; Irish parishes grow out of monasteries, **21**, 401; Augustinian monks in Ireland, **21**, 401; Henry VIII suppresses Irish monasteries (ca. 1537), **21**, 402; friars defy the king, **21**, 402; encourage patriotic feeling (ca. 1602), **21**, 418.

Latin: monks pioneers in farming and commerce, **7**, 19; dominate mediæval society, **7**, 39; monastic celibacy in sixth century, **8**, 535; monasteries centres of preternatural agencies, **8**, 536; monks occupy prominent positions (ca.

Monroe, James (1758-1831), American statesman; fifth president of the United States 1816-1823; wounded at battle of Trenton (1777), **23**, 260; minister of United States to France, **23**, 306; negotiates Louisiana Purchase, **23**, 318; sent on mission to England (1806), **23**, 321; secretary of state in Madison's cabinet during War of 1812, **23**, 328; elected president, **23**, 346; acquires Florida territory, **23**, 347; approves Missouri compromise, **23**, 349; asserts Monroe Doctrine, **23**, 350.

Monroe Doctrine, name given to the policy of the United States applying the doctrine of non-intervention in North and South American affairs to European powers; Latin America and the Monroe Doctrine (1815-1826), **23**, xx-xxi, 350-351; the French in Mexico (1862-1867), **23**, xxiii, 466-467, 630-635; the British Guiana Boundary Question, **23**, xxv, 484-485, 599-600; officially recognised by Germany (1901), **23**, 601.

Mons, city in Belgium; captured by Spaniards (1572), **13**, 434-435; battle (1678), **13**, 640; capture by French (1691), **11**, 605; siege (1709), **20**, 477; captured (1789), **14**, 45.

Mons-en-Pévèle (Mons-en-Puelle), village in northern France; battle of (1304), **11**, 77; **18**, 419.

Monsieur, Peace of, between Henry III and Huguenots (1575), **11**, 383.

Montagu, Edward (1602-1671), second earl of Manchester (Lord Kimbolton and Viscount Mandeville), English general and politician; impeachment, **19**, 614-616; defeat at Donnington Castle, **20**, 25-27; lord-chamberlain under the Restoration, **20**, 234; character, **20**, 13.

Montagu, John, 4th earl of Sandwich (1718-1792), English diplomat; in peace negotiations with France at Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), **20**, 569.

Montagu, Richard (1577-1641), bishop of Chichester, English clergyman, chaplain of Charles I; reprimanded by house of commons (1626), **19**, 539.

Montague, Charles (1661-1715), first earl of Halifax, English poet and statesman; member of Whig ministry, **20**, 445; chancellor of the exchequer (1694), **20**, 453; created baron of Halifax, **20**, 458; impeachment and acquittal, **20**, 460-461; dismissed from ministry by Queen Anne, **20**, 471; currency reforms of, adopted, **20**, 497; member of temporary council of regency, **20**, 506; chancellor of the exchequer (1714), **20**, 507.

Montague, Edward (1625-1672), earl of Sandwich, English admiral; appointed "general-at-sea," **20**, 207; sent by Long Parliament to the Baltic, **16**, 340; created earl of Sandwich, **20**, 234; in battle with Dutch, **20**, 246; deprived of command, **20**, 247; negotiates treaty between England and Spain, **20**, 266; death, **20**, 276.

Montague, Sir Edward (d. 1556), English

statesman; draws up settlement of crown on Lady Jane Grey, **19**, 227-228.

Montague, Sir James, English attorney-general (1708), **20**, 482.

Montague, John Nevil, Lord, see Nevil, John.

Montague, Thomas de (1388-1428), fourth earl of Salisbury; commands English forces at siege of Orleans, **11**, 191.

Montaigne, Michel Eyquem de (1553-1592), French author; influence, **11**, 404; estimate, **11**, 427-431.

Montalivet, Camille de (1801-1880), French statesman; ministry, under Louis Philippe, **13**, 62.

Montalvo, Dr. Alfonso Diaz de, Spanish jurist; codifies laws (1480), **10**, 137.

Montana, state of United States; purchased by United States (Louisiana Purchase) (1803), **23**, 318; admitted to the Union (1889), **23**, 483.

Montaperti, town in Italy; battle (1260), **9**, 102-104; **14**, 125.

Montargis, town in France; siege (1427), **11**, 189-190; **18**, 550.

Montauban, town in France; siege (1621), **11**, 447.

Montauban, castle in northern France; siege (1202), **18**, 335.

Montauban, Jean, Sire de (ca. 1412-1466), French admiral; at battle of Castillon, **11**, 240-241.

Mont Avron, see Avron, Mont.

Montbazou, Madame de, see Chevreuse, Duchess de.

Montbélard or Montbéliard, Philibert Guéneau de (1720-1785), French naturalist, **12**, 121.

Montcalm (Montcalm de Saint Véran), Louis Joseph, Marquis de (1712-1759), French soldier; commander-in-chief of French forces in Canada, **23**, 213; number of his forces, **12**, 66; takes Forts Oswego and Ontario, **12**, 69; **23**, 213; takes Fort William Henry (1757), **23**, 214; repulses Abercrombie at Ticonderoga, **23**, 215; baffles Wolfe at Quebec, **23**, 217, 218; defeated and killed on Plains of Abraham, **23**, 219-221.

Montclar, General, French commander; military governor of Alsace, **11**, 594; lieutenant-general under the dauphin, **11**, 599; devastates Palatinate (1688), **11**, 603; **14**, 400.

Montcorvin, Jean de, Franciscan missionary to China (1292), **24**, 293.

Monteagle, William Parker, Lord (seventeenth century), English nobleman; warns James I of England of Gunpowder Plot (1604), **19**, 479.

Montebello, village in Lombardy, Italy; battles of (1800), **12**, 501; (1859), **13**, 136; **15**, 16.

Montecatini, town in province of Lucca, Italy; battle of (1314), **9**, 133.

Montecuculi or Montecuccoli, Count Raimondo (1608-1680), duke of Melfi, Austrian general; commands Austro-German army in Hungary (1664), **11**, 566; at battle of St. Gotthard (1664),

Montluc, Blaise de Lasseran-Massencome, Seigneur de (ca. 1503-1577), French marshal; at siege of Siena (1554-1555), **9**, 466; **11**, 346.

Montmirail, town in France; battle of (1814), **12**, 609.

Montmorency (Burchards), Lords of; efforts of Louis VI against, **11**, 30.

Montmorency or **Montmorenci**, Anne de (1492-1567), French marshal and constable; builds mansions of Écouen and Chantilly, **11**, 338; activity of, in Bordeaux persecutions, **11**, 341; commands army in Low Countries, **11**, 346; capture of, at St. Quentin, **11**, 347; relieved from office, **11**, 353; death of, at battle of St. Denis, **11**, 361.

Montmorency, Henri II, Duke of (1595-1632), French marshal; in war with Spain, **11**, 461; leagues with Orleans against Richelieu, **11**, 465; execution of, **11**, 465 seq.

Montmorency, Philip de, count of Horn, see Horn.

Montpellier, city in France; Philip of Valois purchases (ca. 1350), **11**, 122.

Montpellier, Treaty of, concluded between Louis XIII and the Huguenots (1622), **11**, 448.

Montpellier, University of, influence of Arabs upon medical faculty of, **8**, 280.

Montpensier, Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, Duchess of (1627-1693), the daughter of Gaston of Orleans and generally called La Grande Mademoiselle; aids Condé, **11**, 513.

Montpensier, Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duke of (1824-1890), fifth son of Louis Philippe; marries Infanta Luisa Fernanda of Spain (1846), **13**, 78.

Montpensier, Catherine Marie de Lorraine, Duchess of (1552-ca. 1594), daughter of Francis, duke of Guise; relations of, with Jacques Clément, **11**, 393-394; estimate of, **11**, 394.

Montpensier, François de Bourbon, Duke of (d. 1592); at battle of Ivry (1590), **11**, 398.

Montpensier, Henri de Bourbon, Duke of (d. 1608), last duke in the Bourbon line; governor of Brittany, spokesman for nobles (1601), **11**, 412.

Montreal, city of Canada; first settlement at (1611), **23**, 65; Maisonneuve founds (1641), **22**, 323; expedition against, in King William's War, **23**, 187; English capture (1760), **23**, 222.

Montreuil, town in France; ceded to England (1360), **11**, 141.

Montreuil, Count of (tenth century); Hugh Capet wages war against, **11**, 23.

Montreuil, French ambassador to Charles I; negotiates for king with the Scots (1646), **20**, 42.

Montreuil, Treaty of, concluded between France and England (1303), **18**, 418.

Montrichard, Joseph Elie Désiré Perruquet (1760-1828), French general; recalled from Switzerland (1802), **17**, 28.

Montrose, James Graham, 1st Marquis of (1612-1650), Scottish soldier and states-

man; victories in Scotland, **20**, 33, 34, 38; defeated by Leslie, **20**, 39; **21**, 294; retires to the Continent, **20**, 45; returns to Scotland, **20**, 94; capture and execution, **20**, 94-95; **21**, 295; characterisation, **20**, 95.

Mont-Saint-Jean, town near Waterloo; battle of, see Waterloo.

Mont-Saint-Michel, village in France; siege of (ca. 1090), **18**, 215-216.

Montsorel, town in England; siege of (1217), **18**, 365.

Montt, Jorge (1847-), Chilean statesman; elected president of Chili (1891), **23**, 611.

Montt, Manuel (1809-1880), Chilean statesman; elected president of Chili (1851), **23**, 610.

Monuments, see Archæology and Inscriptions.

Mookerheyde (Mooker Heath), plain in the Netherlands; battle of (1574), **13**, 446.

Moon, Egyptian and Hebrew Feast of, **2**, 207; identified with Astarte, **2**, 350; appearance among Hyperboreans, **2**, 446; worshipped in Persia, **3**, 297; see Astarte.

Moor, town in Hungary; battle of (1849), **14**, 652.

Moore, James (ca. 1640-1706), American colonial soldier and official; becomes governor of South Carolina, **23**, 59; in Indian War of 1703, **23**, 59; expeditions against Spanish and Indians, **23**, 190.

Moore, James (1737-1777), American soldier; defeats English in North Carolina (1776), **23**, 250.

Moore, Sir John (1761-1809), British general; in Sweden, **16**, 452; succeeds Wellington in Spain, **10**, 341; retreat, **10**, 343-348; death, **10**, 348; **21**, 474.

Moors, name of a mixed people of northern Africa; at war with Rome, **6**, 136, 170, 290, 535; sack Rome, **6**, 601; at war with Eastern Empire, **7**, 98, 99, 126-127; Charlemagne sends unsuccessful expedition against (ca. 780 A.D.), **7**, 542; Ferdinand III of Castile wars against (1225), **10**, 64; defeated at battle of Salado (1340), **10**, 73; Ferdinand I of Aragon subdues (1411), **10**, 121; in war with Ferdinand V of Castile, **10**, 141, 143, 145, 149, 161; unbaptised Moors expelled from Spain (1502), **10**, 162; under Charles V, **10**, 223-225; atrocities in Spain, **10**, 248; marquis of Mondejar wars against, **10**, 249-250; at war with Don Juan of Austria, **10**, 251; Alfonso I of Portugal conquers, **10**, 429; unbaptised Moors expelled from Portugal (1497), **10**, 485; massacre of, by Charles of Anjou (ca. 1270), **14**, 130; see also **Moriscos**.

Mophis, king of Takahasila in India (ca. 324 B.C.); becomes satrap of Punjab to Alexander (325 B.C.), **2**, 479-480.

Moraes Barros, Prudente (1844-), Brazilian statesman; elected president of Brazil (1894), **23**, 665; administration of, **23**, 666.

Morales, General, Mexican soldier; surrenders Vera Cruz (1847), **23**, 374.

Morgan, Sir Thomas (d. ca. 1679), English soldier; in battle of the Dunes, **20**, 173.

Morgarten, mountain in Switzerland; battle of (1315), **16**, 563 seq.

Morgen, Kurt Ernst (1858–), German explorer; reorganises troops in Kamerun, Africa (1894), **15**, 561.

Morale or Monreal, Fra (d. 1354), Italian freebooter; defeats Malatesta da Rimini (1352), **9**, 226; grants funds to Cola di Rienzi, **9**, 227; death, **9**, 228.

Morillo, Pablo (1777–1838), Spanish general; in revolutionary war in Colombia, **23**, 583.

Morini, Gallic tribe; wars of, with Romans, **5**, 521, 525; **13**, 273.

Morino, Mariana, secretary of provisional government of the Rio de la Plata (1810), **23**, 591.

Moriscos, Moors christianised by force; revolt of, in Spain, **10**, 247 seq.; expulsion of, **10**, 261 seq.; see also Moors.

Morley, John, British writer and statesman, secretary of state for India (1905), **21**, 663.

Mornay, Philippe de, seigneur du Plessis-Marly, known as du Plessis-Mornay (1549–1623), Huguenot leader; at Ivry, **11**, 398.

Mörner, Count Gustav von, Swedish soldier and statesman; urges Bernadotte's election, **16**, 460, 465; viceroy of Norway (1814), **16**, 472.

Mornington, Earl of, see Wellesley.

Morny, Charles Auguste Louis Joseph, Duke de (1811–1865), French politician; prescribes Sunday holiday (1851), **13**, 121.

Morocco or Marocco, country of northwestern Africa; main treatment, **24**, 469–476; under rule of Almoravids (ca. 1103–1146), **8**, 242–245; establishment of Sherifate, **8**, 252; **24**, 469 seq.; Mulei Ahmed usurps government of (1574), **10**, 496; war with Portugal (1578), **10**, 496; war with Austria (1828), **14**, 589; war with France (1844), **24**, 473; war with Spain (1859–1860), **24**, 473; war with Kabail tribes (1893), **24**, 473; Hassanian dynasty, **24**, 473–476; Algeciras conference (1906), **21**, 665.

Morocco or Marocco, one of capitals of Morocco; foundation (ca. 1072), **8**, 241; besieged by Abdul Mumin, **8**, 245.

Morone, Girolamo (ca. 1450–1529), Italian diplomatist; chancellor of duke of Milan, **9**, 449; plots against Charles V of France, **9**, 449.

Morosini, Francesco (1618–1694), Venetian soldier; commands defence of Candia (1667–1669), **9**, 520–521; **24**, 386; completes conquest of Morea (1687), **9**, 521; **24**, 395; death, **9**, 522.

Morosov, Boris, Russian noble, chief advisor of Alexis; administration of (1645), **17**, 243, 244.

Morosov (fifteenth century), Russian prince; administrator under Vasili Vasilievitch, **17**, 159.

Morrill, Justin Smith (1810–1898), American statesman and legislator; author of war-tariff measure passed by Congress (1862), **23**, 421.

Morrill Tariff Act, American legislative measure, named after Justin S. Morrill; passage of (1862), **23**, 421.

Morris, Gouverneur (1752–1816), American statesman; part of, in forming the Constitution, **23**, 296.

Morris, Lewis (1671–1746), American colonial statesman; appointed colonial governor of New Jersey (1738), **23**, 168; quarrels with assembly, **23**, 196.

Morris, Robert (1734–1806), American financier; superintendent of finance during American Revolution, **23**, 274; resigns office after Revolution, **23**, 288.

Morristown, city in New Jersey; Washington at, **23**, 261.

Mortara, town in Pavia, Italy; battle of (1849), **9**, 600; **14**, 659.

Mortemar, Athénais de, see Montespan, Mme. de.

Mortemer, town in northern France; Normans defeat French at, **11**, 26.

Mortier, Édouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph (1768–1835), duke of Trévisé, French soldier; at battle of Zürich, **12**, 476; proceeds against Hanover, **12**, 531; commands reserve cavalry, **12**, 584; defeated at Dirnstein, **17**, 448.

Mortimer, Edmond (1390–1424), fifth earl of March; claims to English crown, **18**, 509; claims throne at accession of Henry IV, **18**, 515; death, **18**, 515.

Mortimer, Sir Edmond (1376–1409?), uncle of Edmond, fifth earl of March; defeated and imprisoned by Owen Glendower (1402), **18**, 518; Henry IV refuses to ransom, **18**, 518; marries daughter of Glendower, **18**, 518.

Mortimer, Roger (1287–1330), first earl of March; imprisoned for treason against Edward II, **18**, 440; joins Queen Isabella in Paris, **18**, 440; guilty relation with Isabella, **18**, 446, 447, 448; deposes and murders Edward, **18**, 443–445; joint rule with Isabella, **18**, 448–450; fall, **18**, 450; execution, **18**, 451.

Mortimer, Roger (d. 1397), earl of March and lord-lieutenant of Ireland 1395–1397; declared successor to crown by Richard II, **18**, 498, 509; right to crown, **18**, 529; death of, and avenging expedition of Richard II to Ireland, **21**, 388.

Mortimer's Cross, locality near Hereford, England; Edward IV defeats Lancastrians at, **18**, 577; influence of Edward's victory, **18**, 578.

Mortmain, Statute of (*De Religiosis*) (1279), statute of Edward I, forbidding alienation of land in England to religious bodies or organizations, **18**, 428; text, **22**, 351.

Morton, James Douglas, 4th Earl of (1530–1581), regent of Scotland; efforts in Scotland for Protestantism, **19**, 284; leads faction against Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 323, 341; in plot against Rizzio, **21**, 266; elected regent for James VI, **21**, 270; negotiations with Elizabeth, **19**, 349, 351; delivers up the earl of Northumberland to Elizabeth, **19**, 349;

Muffawaka, Arabian general; defeats Turks (870 A.D.), **8**, 216-218.

Muffling, Friedrich Ferdinand Karl (1775-1851), Prussian general; governor of Paris (1815). **15**, 331.

Mughal or **Mogul Empire**, Mohammedan empire of India; main treatment, **22**, 21-39; Baber founds (1525), **22**, 24; Bahadur Shah, last emperor, banished by the British (1857), **22**, 39.

Mug Nuadat, Irish hero, of second century; defeats Cond of the Hundred Battles, **21**, 335.

Mugwumps, name given to seceders from Republican party in 1884, **23**, 480.

Muhammed, the prophet, see **Mohammed**.

Muhammed (d. 1220), sultan of Khwarizm, Persia, and Transoxiana; conquered by Jenghiz Khan, **8**, 230; **24**, 280-282.

Muhammed, shah of Persia 1834-48, **24**, 494.

Muhammed Ali Murzhi, shah of Persia (1907), **24**, 499.

Muhammed, shah of Persia, see **Aga**.

Muhammed I, sultan of Turkey 1413-1421; reign of, **7**, 334, 335; **24**, 320, 321.

Muhammed (II) "the Great" (ca. 1430-1481), sultan of Turkey 1451-1481; main treatment, **24**, 326-336; character, **24**, 327; conquers Constantinople (1453), **7**, 339-340, 344-356; **24**, 327-328; conquers emperor of Trebizond, **7**, 357; conquers Greece, **11**, 243; **24**, 223-226, 329, 330; invades Serbia, **24**, 329-330; conquests in Asia, **24**, 330, 331; war with Venice, **9**, 295 seq.; **24**, 331; besieges Rhodes, **9**, 377; **24**, 332; death, **7**, 358; **24**, 332; legislation of, **24**, 333.

Muhammed III (d. 1603), sultan of Turkey 1595-1603; reign of, **24**, 373.

Muhammed IV (ca. 1641-1691), sultan of Turkey 1648-1687; reign of, **24**, 382-393; accession, **24**, 382; vizirate of Muhammed Köprili, **24**, 383-384; vizirate of Ahmed Köprili, **24**, 384-389; war with Austria, **24**, 385-386; invades Podolia, **24**, 59, 388; second siege of Vienna, **24**, 389-390; deposition of, **24**, 390-391; character of, **24**, 391.

Muhammed I, Moorish king of Cordova 852-886 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 205.

Muhammed II, Moorish king of Cordova 1023; usurps throne, **8**, 237-238.

Muhammed Abu Abdallah al-Nasir, emir of Cordova 1199-1213, **8**, 247 seq.; **10**, 62.

Muhammed (I) ben al-Akhmar, Moorish king of Granada 1238-1273; wars with Christians, **8**, 253-254; founds kingdom of Granada, **8**, 254.

Muhammed II, Moorish king of Granada 1273-1302, **8**, 255 seq.

Muhammed III, Moorish king of Granada 1302-1309, **8**, 255.

Muhammed IV, Moorish king of Granada 1325-1333, **8**, 255.

Muhammed V, Moorish king of Granada 1354-1359, **8**, 256; **10**, 89.

Muhammed VI, Moorish king of Granada 1396-1408, **8**, 256.

Muhammed VII, Moorish king of Granada 1423-1427, 1429-1445; disputes for crown, **8**, 256 seq.

Muhammed (d. 1012), vizir under Hisham II, king of Cordova; usurps throne, **8**, 235-236.

Muhammed (Kutchuk Muhammed) (d. 1481), khan of the Golden Horde; wars and death, **24**, 307-308.

Muhammed Ali, nawab of Arcot; acknowledged by English (1749), **22**, 48; wars with French and their allies, **22**, 49; in league against Lord Pigot, **22**, 90.

Muhammed Ali, viceroy of Egypt, see **Mehemet Ali**.

Muhammed Amin (fifteenth century), khan of Kazan; tributary to Ivan the Great, **17**, 177.

Muhammed Ahmed, mahdi in Egypt, see **Mahdi**.

Muhammed al-Mahdi, Mohammedan reformer in Morocco (1557), wars of, **24**, 469-470; Morocco united under rule of, **24**, 470; relations of, with Suleiman I of Turkey, **24**, 470, 471; administration of, **24**, 471.

Muhammed as-Saduk, bey of Tunis 1859-1882, **24**, 485.

Muhammed ben Abdallah (d. 1130), called "the Mahdi," Mohammedan reformer in North Africa, founder of Almohad dynasty; preaching, **8**, 243-244; death, **8**, 244.

Muhammed ben Abdallah, prime minister in Spain, see **Almansor**.

Muhammed ben Idris al-Shafii (d. 820 A.D.), one of the founders of Moslem law, **8**, 299, 300.

Muhammed ben Jehwar, emir of Cordova 1044-1060, **8**, 239.

Muhammed ben Kasim (eighth century), Arabian soldier; invades India, **8**, 184-185.

Muhammed ben Omayyah (Humeia), attempts to regain throne of Granada (1568), **8**, 259; **10**, 247.

Muhammed ben Su'ud (d. 1815), Arab sheikh; fights for Wahhabite doctrines, **24**, 411, 450.

Muhammed Girai, see **Girai, Muhammed**.

Muhammed Mirza Ali (d. 1850), called "the Bab" (Gate), Persian Mohammedan; founds sect of Babi or Babists, **24**, 493-494.

Muhammed Sakkoli, grand vizir of Turkey under Suleiman I and Selim II; counsels war (1565), **24**, 358; administration of, **24**, 367.

Muhammed Turgai, Ulug Bey, son of Shah Rukh, see **Ulug Bey**.

Mühlberg or Amping, town in Saxony; battle of (1547), **11**, 335; **14**, 299-300.

Müldorf, town in Bavaria; battle of (1322), **14**, 171.

Mülfeld, Eugen von, a founder of legal and political literary clubs of Vienna (1842), **14**, 605.

Muhtadi Billah, caliph of Baghdad 869 A.D., **8**, 216-217.

- 42; battle of Varna, **24**, 42, 323-324; second abdication, **24**, 324; conquest in Greece, **24**, 324; extends feudal system in Greece, **24**, 225; war with Scanderbeg, **24**, 325; death, **7**, 339; **24**, 326.
- Murad or Amurath III** (1546-1595), sultan of Turkey 1574-1595; main treatment, **24**, 370-373; influence of women on, **24**, 370; Persian War, **24**, 371-372; wars in Europe, **24**, 372; death, **24**, 373.
- Murad or Amurath IV** (ca. 1611-1640), sultan of Turkey 1623-1640; main treatment, **24**, 375-382; disordered state of empire at accession, **24**, 375; puts down insurrection of soldiers, **24**, 377, 379; restores order, **24**, 379; expedition against Persia, **24**, 379, 381; death, **24**, 381.
- Murad or Amurath V** (1840-1904), sultan of Turkey 1876, brother of Abdul-Hamid II; deposed, **24**, 433.
- Murad** (sixteenth century), Turkish admiral; fights with Portuguese, **24**, 346, 354.
- Murad Bey** (1750-1801), mameluke ruler in Egypt, **12**, 464 seq.; **24**, 447.
- Murat, Joachim** (1771-1815), French marshal and king of Naples; accompanies Napoleon to Egypt, **12**, 463; at battle of Abukir, **12**, 478; in Tuscany, **12**, 510; sent to Naples (1803), **12**, 533; in campaign of Austerlitz (1805), **17**, 447; in war of Prussia and France (1806), **12**, 552, 553; at battle of Heilsberg (1807), **17**, 454; at battle of Friedland (1807), **12**, 561; made king of Naples and Sicily (1808), **9**, 571, 572; **12**, 569; in Spain (1808), **10**, 326; in Russian campaign of 1812, **12**, 590, 597; **17**, 482; execution of, **13**, 18; **15**, 331.
- Muraviev, Mikhail** (1795-1866), Russian soldier; in Polish rebellion (1863), **17**, 597.
- Muraviev, Mikhail Nikolaievitch** (1845-1900), Russian statesman; becomes minister of foreign affairs (1897), **17**, 619.
- Murcadh** (eleventh century), Irish prince and son of Brian Boru; at battle of Clontarf (1014), **21**, 18; captures Maelmorda, king of Leinster, **21**, 351; death of, **21**, 355.
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- Murena, L. Licinius** (d. ca. 80 B.C.), Roman proprætor; wars with Mithridates (84 B.C.), **5**, 464, 467.
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- Muret**, town in France; battle of (1210), **8**, 462; **11**, 53.
- Murfreesboro**, town in Tennessee, United States; battle of (1862-1863), also known as battle of Stone River, **23**, 434.
- Murichides** (fifth century B.C.), Greek envoy; sent to Salamis by Mardonius (479 B.C.), **3**, 356.
- Murifeld, Peace of**, concluded between Leuenberger and government of Bern (1653), **16**, 655.

- Murillo-Toro, Manuel** (1815-1880), Colombian statesman; elected president of Colombia (1872), **23**, 602.
- Murmis**, Hindu tribe in Nepal, **2**, 490.
- Murray, James**, see Moray, James.
- Murray, Sir Herbert Harley** (1829-), English colonial official; governor of Newfoundland 1895-1898, **22**, 348.
- Murray, James** (1712-1794), British soldier and administrator; administration of, as governor-general of Canada 1763-1766, **22**, 325-326.
- Murray or Moray, 2d Earl of**, see Stuart, James.
- Murray, Sir John** (1768?-1827), British soldier; in Peninsular campaign, **10**, 368.
- Murray, Joseph, Count**, governor-general of Netherlands; appointed to suppress Belgian revolt (1787), **14**, 480; negotiates with rebels, **14**, 481; dismissed, **14**, 482.
- Murray, William**, see Mansfield, Earl of.
- Murray, William Vans** (1762-1803), American politician and diplomat; named minister to France by President Adams (1799), **23**, 315.
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- Musa** (d. ca. 1413 A.D.), son of Bayazid I; fights with brother, **7**, 333-334; **24**, 320.
- Musa ben Nosair** (ca. 640-718 A.D.), Saracen general; made vizir of Berber ben Merwan (ca. 690), **8**, 180; receives command in Africa, **8**, 182; builds dockyards and fleet at Tunis, **8**, 183; confirmed in office by new caliph, **8**, 183; raids in Mediterranean, **8**, 184; invited to enter Spain by Count Julian, **8**, 191; invades Spain (711), **7**, 493-494; **8**, 194, 195; recalled to Damascus (713), **8**, 195; public disgrace of, **8**, 196; death of, **8**, 197.
- Musa ben Zobair**, brother of Caliph Abdullah; becomes governor of Babylonia (ca. 688 A.D.), **8**, 179.
- Musæus**, legendary Greek poet, **3**, 107, 186.
- Musailima** (d. ca. 632), Arabian pseudo-prophet; revolts against Moslems, **8**, 147.
- Muses**, Greek divinities presiding over poetry and the arts; early cult of, among Thracians, **3**, 106, 107, 112; games in honour of, founded by King Archelæus at Dion (Dium) (ca. 450 B.C.), **4**, 213.
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- Mushke** (Meshech, Moschi, Mushkaya), Asiatic people and country; subdued by Scythians, **2**, 631; wars with Assyria, **1**, 377, 398, 400.
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Mykillati, Dan, "the Magnanimous" (d. 270 A.D.), king of Skåne; unites Danish provinces, **16**, 37.

Mylitta, Assyrian and Babylonian goddess; worship of, **1**, 478, 486; **2**, 350.

Myln or Mill, Walter (1476-1558), Scottish martyr; death, **21**, 250.

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Myron (ca. 500-440 B.C.), Greek sculptor; estimate, **3**, 490.

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Myrsus, king of Lydia (eighth century B.C.); reign, **2**, 421, 428.

Mysia (Mysians or Nasu), in ancient geography a province in northwest Asia Minor; main treatment, **2**, 419; legend of the wild boar in, **2**, 452; fights against Ramses II, **2**, 429; under Persian dominion, **2**, 618, 629, 649, 652; revolt against Persia, **2**, 620; **4**, 84; under Greek rule, **4**, 454.

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- Naram-Sin, king of Babylon ca. 3750 B.C., son of Sargon I of Agade; inscription, **1**, 343; date of, ascertained by researches of Nabonidus, **1**, 455.
- Narborough, Sir John (d. 1688), English sailor and navigator, **20**, 323.
- Narcissus (d. 54 A.D.), freedman of Claudius; influence on Claudius, **6**, 168; Messalina and, **6**, 172, 174-175; rewarded for murder of Messalina, **6**, 176; Agrippina and, **6**, 178.
- Narcissus, a wrestler; strangles Commodus (192 A.D.), **6**, 382.
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- Narishkins, political party in Russia; activity of, in favour of Peter the Great (1684), **17**, 250.
- Naromath, see Nimrod.
- Narragansets, Indian tribe of Rhode Island; friendship for Roger Williams, **23**, 96; war with Mohegans (1643), **23**, 115; defeated in King Philip's War, **23**, 147.
- Narses, king of Persia, see Arses.
- Narses (ca. 478-ca. 573 A.D.), Byzantine general; commands in Italy, **7**, 108, 112, 406-407, 418-424; character, **7**, 418-423, 435; death, **7**, 435, 436.
- Narva or Narova, town in Russia; defeat of Swedes at (1590), **17**, 217; victory of Charles XII at (1700), **16**, 372-376; **24**, 69; besieged by Peter the Great (1704), **17**, 272.
- Narvaez, Pámfilo (ca. 1478-1528), Spanish soldier; appointed to conquer Florida (1526), **22**, 475; campaign in Mexico, **23**, 517, 526, 527.
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- Nashville, capital of Tennessee; convention of southern delegates at (1850), **23**, 382; battle of (1864), **23**, 445-446.
- Nasir (ca. 1000 A.D.), Samanid ruler of Persia; encourages national poetry, **24**, 491.
- Nasir, caliph of Baghdad 1180-1225; fights against Muhammed of Khwarizm, **8**, 230.
- Nasir Abul-Jinz, king of Granada 1309-1313; usurps throne, **8**, 255.
- Nasir ad-Din Thusi (d. 1274), Arab mathematician; builds observatory, **8**, 232; composes Ilkhamiam tables (1260), **24**, 492.
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- Nasr or Nasir ad-din, shah of Persia 1848-1896; reign of, **24**, 495.
- Nasr (d. ca. 750 A.D.), Omayyad governor of Khorasan; defeated by Abbasids, **8**, 189.
- Nassau Hall (Princeton), founded (1738), **23**, 169.
- Nassau, Fort (on site of Gloucester, N. J.), built by Dutch (1623), **23**, 6; abandoned, **23**, 8; renewal of, **23**, 10.
- Nasu (Mysians), Lydian tribe; become allies of Hittites, **2**, 429.
- Natak, Hindu legends; secured by Sir W. Jones (1783), **2**, 502.
- Natal, British colony in South Africa; taken by Dutch Boers (1835), **22**, 267; taken by British (1842), **22**, 267; Sir George White in, **22**, 302; war in (1899), **22**, 305; general treatment of, **22**, 318-320.
- Natalie (1859-), queen of Milan I of Serbia; pro-Russian sympathies of, **24**, 203, 204.
- Natalis, Antonius, Roman knight; in Piso's conspiracy (66 A.D.), **6**, 203, 204.
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- Nathalie Alexeievna (d. 1776), princess of Hesse-Darmstadt; wife of Paul I of Russia, **17**, 413.
- Nathan (tenth century B.C.), Hebrew prophet; prevents David building the temple, **2**, 281; aids Solomon to succeed David, **2**, 99.
- National, The, French newspaper; edited by Thiers, **13**, 44.
- National Assembly (Constituent Assembly), the first of the Revolutionary assemblies in France 1789-1791; third estate assumes title of, **12**, 153; composition and description of, **12**, 154-156; meets king's resistance, **12**, 161-162; mistakes of, **12**, 192-194; Louis XVI conciliates, **12**, 210-211; draws up new constitution, **12**, 213-214; confiscates clerical property, **12**, 223-224; issues assignats, **12**, 225-226; relations of, with army, **12**, 228-229; prepares for hostilities, **12**, 245-246; end of, **12**, 247-248; estimate of, **12**, 207-208.
- National Bank Act, an act passed by the American congress (1863), **23**, 421.
- National Convention, see Convention, National.
- National Guard, The, French regiments; in Revolution of 1848, **13**, 81.
- National Party, The, or "the Venstre," in Norway, a political party formed (1871) to protect Norwegian national unity, **16**, 480.

Nebraska, a west central state of the United States; admitted to Union (1867), **23**, 463.

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Nebuchadrezzar or **Nebuchadnezzar**, king of Babylonia 605-562 B.C.; wars with Egypt, **1**, 183; **2**, 24, 118, 286-287; besieges Jerusalem, **1**, 319, 336; **2**, 119, 125, 216; wars with Syria, **1**, 329; builds public works, **1**, 339, 453, 465; Babylonia under, **1**, 447-451; invades Libya and Spain, **1**, 579; besieges Tyre, **2**, 256, 258, 283, 287, 311, 335; dream of, **2**, 135; marriage, **2**, 582.

Nebuchadrezzar III (**Nadintabaira**), claimant to the throne of Babylon 521-519 B.C.; defeated by Darius, **2**, 606; impersonated, **2**, 607.

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Nectanebo I (**Nekt-Hor-heb**), king of Egypt 378-364 B.C.; reign, **1**, 194; **2**, 622-624.

Nectanebo II (**Nekt-neb-ef**), king of Egypt 361-340 B.C.; reign, **2**, 625-628; rewards Agesilaus, **4**, 200; reputed father of Alexander, **4**, 259.

Neerwinden, village in Belgium; French victory at (1693), **11**, 606; **14**, 402; Austrians defeat French at (1793), **14**, 507.

Neferhotep, king of Egypt ca. 2250 B.C.; reign, **1**, 118.

Nefert-ari, Egyptian queen seventeenth century B.C.; parentage, **1**, 124-125; reign, **1**, 127-130; mummy, **1**, 156.

Nergal-ushezib or **Uzub**, king of Babylon 694-692 B.C.; identified with Regebelos, **1**, 412.

Negapatam, seaport in British India; siege of (1781), **22**, 101.

Négrier, François Marie Casimir (1788-1848), French soldier; death, **13**, 102.

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Nehavend, locality in Persia; Saracens defeat Persians at (ca. 641 A.D.), **8**, 98, 154; battle begins second period of Persian history, **24**, 488.

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Neisse, city in Prussia; meeting of Frederick the Great and Joseph II of Austria at (1768), **15**, 234.

Nejm ad-Din (thirteenth century), sultan of Egypt; refuses terms of crusaders (1249), **8**, 435.

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Neku I, king of Sais; rule of, in Egypt 671-664 B.C., **1**, 178-179, 185; joins Tirhaqa, **1**, 426-427.

Neku or **Necho II**, king of Egypt ca. 610-594 B.C.; wars, **1**, 183, 187-188, 443; sends sailors around Africa, **1**, 184; **2**, 288, 334; defeated by Nebuchadrezzar, **2**, 118; submission of Syria to, **2**, 286.

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Nelson, Catholic priest; executed for denying Queen Elizabeth's supremacy in religion, **19**, 355.

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Nelson, William (1825-1862), American soldier; at battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428, 429.

Nelson, Dr. Wolfred (1792-1863), Canadian revolutionary leader; defends St. Denis against Col. Gore, **22**, 336; banished to Bermuda, **22**, 338.

Nemanya Dynasty, Servian dynasty founded by Stephen (I) Nemanya, **24**, 189.

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Nemean Games, Greek festival; instituted, **3**, 174; Mycenæans claim direction of (462 B.C.), **3**, 415.

Nemedians, legendary colonists of Ireland, **21**, 332.

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Nemours, Count Jacques d'Armagnac, Duke de (ca. 1437-1478), French noble; receives government of Paris by Treaty of Confians, **11**, 253; execution, **11**, 269-270.

Nemours, Prince Louis Charles Philippe Raphael d'Orléans, Duke de (1814-1896), second son of Louis Philippe; Belgian crown offered to, **14**, 54; named as regent (1842), **13**, 75.

Nenephes, see **Ata**.

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Neocles, Theban ruler; captures Plataea (373 B.C.), **4**, 150.

Neolithic Age, division of the Stone Age; in the Ægean, **3**, 45; in England, **18**, 1.

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Netherlands, Austrian, name given to Spanish Netherlands after their cession to Austria (1713-1714), see **Belgium**.

Netherlands, Spanish, name given to provinces kept by Spain in Dutch War of Liberation and ceded to Austria in 1713-1714; they correspond nearly to present **Belgium**, *q. v.*

Neuchâtel or Neufchâtel, canton of Switzerland; early history, **16**, 615; under Prussian rule, **17**, 8 seq.; becomes canton of Swiss Confederation and principality under suzerainty of Prussia, **17**, 34; king of Prussia renounces rights of, **15**, 469.

Neuchâtel, Duke of, see **Berthier, Alexandre**.

Neufchâteau, Count François de (1750-1828), French statesman and poet; resignation of, from ministry, **12**, 472.

Neuhäusel, town near Budapest, Hungary; sieges of (1663), **24**, 385; (1684), **14**, 398.

Neuhof, Baron Theodor von (1686-1756), German adventurer; aids Corsicans to form kingdom, **9**, 541.

Neuilly sur Seine, suburb of Paris; demolition of château of (1848), **13**, 90.

Neures or Neuri, ancient tribe of Asia; legends of, **2**, 402, 442-444.

Neus Dionysus, see **Ptolemy XI**.

Neuss, town in the Rhine province, Prussia; sieges of (1474-1475), **13**, 360; (1586), **13**, 521.

Neustria, western portion of Frankish kingdom under Merovingian and Carolingian monarchs; boundaries of (sixth century A.D.), **7**, 479; seized by Rollo, duke of Normandy (ca. 911 A.D.), **11**, 15.

Nevada, state of the United States; admitted to the Union (1864), **23**, 463.

Nevers, Assembly of (1442); French nobles formulate grievances at, **11**, 233, 234.

Nevers, Count of, see **John "the Fearless," of Burgundy**.

Nevers, Dukes of, see **Gonzaga**.

Nevers, Louis of, see **Louis of Nevers**, count of Flanders.

Nevil or Neville, Anne, see **Anne Nevil**.

Nevil, George (1433-1476), English prelate, youngest brother of the great earl of Warwick; bishop of Exeter, **18**, 579, 584; harangues army and populace against Henry VI, **18**, 579; lord-chancellor and archbishop of York, **18**, 584; effects reconciliation between his brother and Edward IV, **18**, 586; Edward flees from manor of, **18**, 588; pledges faith to Edward, **18**, 590.

Nevil, John (d. 1471), marquis of Montague and earl of Northumberland, brother of the great earl of Warwick; defeats Scotch at Carlisle, **18**, 581; wins battles of Hedgeley and Hexham, **18**, 583; Edward IV

bestows titles and offices upon, **18**, 584; swears fealty to Edward, **18**, 590; betrays Warwick, **18**, 593; killed, **18**, 595.

Nevil, Hugh de (d. 1222), English baron; in Magna Charta, **18**, 627.

Nevil, Isabella, elder daughter of the great earl of Warwick; marries duke of Clarence (1469), **18**, 586; poisoned, **18**, 602.

Nevil, Richard, see **Warwick, Earl of**.

Nevil, Thomas, "the Bastard of Falconbridge" (Fauconberge), natural son of Lord Falconbridge and cousin of the great earl of Warwick; vice-admiral of Warwick, **18**, 598; attempts to rescue Henry VI (1471), **18**, 598.

Neville's Cross, town near Durham, England; battle of (1346), **18**, 464 seq.; **21**, 139.

Nevison, William (d. 1685), English highwayman; career and death, **20**, 343.

Nevitta (ca. 310-370 A.D.), Gallic chief; commands army under Julian, **6**, 494; defends pass of Succ, **6**, 496; at siege of Moagamolcha (363 A.D.), **6**, 502; in election of Jovian, **6**, 510.

New Albion, name given to lands in America granted to Sir Edmund Plowden and others (1634); object of the grant, **23**, 12.

New Amsterdam, the name of New York City under Dutch rule, see **New York**.

Newark, city of New Jersey; settlement of (1666), **23**, 27.

Newark-upon-Trent, town in England; besieged by parliamentary forces (1644), **20**, 22.

Newars, Hindu tribe, **2**, 490.

New Berne or Newbern, city in North Carolina, United States; Swiss found (ca. 1710), **23**, 194.

Newbury, town in England; battles of (1643), **20**, 16; (1644), **20**, 25.

New Carthage, see **Cartagena**.

Newcastle (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), city in England; founded by William the Conqueror (1079), **18**, 191; **21**, 33.

New Castle, city in Delaware; Fort Casimir built on site of, **23**, 17; duke of York levies customs at, **23**, 31; William Penn assumes control over, **23**, 38.

Newcastle, Dukes of, see **Cavendish, William**, and **Pelham, Thomas**.

Newcastle, John Hollis, Duke of (d. 1811), uncle of Thomas Pelham; lord privy seal, **20**, 480.

New-Chwang, treaty port in Manchuria, China; occupied by Japanese (1894), **24**, 558; occupied by Russia (1901), **17**, 622; **24**, 574; Russian evacuation of (1904), **17**, 624; occupied by Japan (1904), **24**, 658.

New England, name given collectively to northeastern section of the United States, consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; founding of, **22**, 609-651; embroilments with New Netherlands, **23**, 16; under the Commonwealth, **23**, 90-120; united colonies of, **23**, 114; after the restoration, **23**, 122, 130-151,

New York, a state of the United States, formerly called New Netherlands; settled by the Dutch, **23**, 4-6; early history, **23**, 10-20; embroilments with New England, **23**, 16-17; Massachusetts sends expedition against, **23**, 143; conquered by England, **23**, 24-25, 28-29; New Jersey separated from, **23**, 26; receives Charter of Liberties (1683), **23**, 154; under Edmund Andros, **23**, 151, 156-161; under Leisler, **23**, 162-164; King William's War, **23**, 184-190; legislation against Catholics, **23**, 82; Burgoyne's invasion of, **23**, 265.

New York, city in the state of New York; Manhattan Island bought of Indians by the Dutch, **23**, 6; early history, as New Amsterdam, **23**, 6, 18-20; fortified against New England, **23**, 17; cosmopolitan toleration in, **23**, 19; surrendered to the English by Governor Stuyvesant, **23**, 24; recaptured by the Dutch (1673), **23**, 28; ceded to England (1674), **23**, 29; incorporated, **23**, 28; Stamp Tax Congress meets in (1765), **23**, 233; opposes Stamp Act, **23**, 233-234; sends back tea ships, **23**, 238; the "Bloody Delusion" (1741), **23**, 167; British victory at, **23**, 256; evacuated by British (1783), **23**, 281; Washington inaugurated at (1789), **23**, 299; great fire in (1835), **23**, 364; "draft riots" (1863), **23**, 449.

New Zealand, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean; discovered by Tasman, **22**, 259; colonised by Great Britain, **22**, 260; gold discovered in, **22**, 260; wars with the natives, **22**, 260; social conditions, **22**, 261-264; politics, **21**, 672.

Ney, Michel (1769-1815), duke of Elchingen, prince de la Moskowa, French soldier; defeated at Mannheim, **12**, 475; at Hohenlinden, **12**, 507-508; gains victory of Elchingen, **12**, 544; at battle of Eylau, **12**, 556, 558; at battle of Friedland, **12**, 561; in Spain, **10**, 342; commands Prussian auxiliaries at Mainz, **12**, 584; at battle of Borodino, **12**, 588; retreat from Moscow, **12**, 591-597; defeated at Dennewitz, **17**, 485; at battle of Leipsic, **12**, 605; promises to arrest Napoleon, **12**, 622; at battles of Quatre Bras and Ligny, **12**, 625; at Waterloo, **12**, 627; execution, **13**, 16.

Nezahualcoyotl (d. 1440), Mexican ruler; reign, **23**, 506.

Niafaarut I, king of Egypt 399-393 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 194; alliance with Lacedæmonians, **2**, 620, 622.

Niafaarut II, king of Egypt ca. 380 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 194; **2**, 622.

Niagara, on Niagara River; La Salle establishes trading house at (1678), **23**, 75.

Niagara, battle of, see Lundy's Lane.

Niall "of the Nine Hostages," Irish king 379-405 A.D.; stem-father of important Irish clans, **21**, 342.

Nicæa, town in Asia Minor; council of (787 A.D.), **7**, 217-218; **8**, 552; siege of (1097), **8**, 344.

Nicæa, Empire of, Greek empire at Nicæa, during period of Latin empire at Constantinople 1206-1261; rulers of, **7**, 304-307.

Nicæa (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Antipater; projected marriage, **4**, 434, 475.

Nicanor (d. ca. 330 B.C.), son of Parmenion, and general of Alexander; achievements of, **4**, 279, 291, 324, 342.

Nicanor, Macedonian officer, governor of Media 316-312 B.C.; defeated by Seleucus, **4**, 554.

Nicanor (d. ca. 318 B.C.), general of Cassander; commands in Athens, **4**, 477, 480-486.

Nicanor (261-223 B.C.), a Syrian Greek; kills Seleucus Ceraunus, **4**, 557.

Nicanor (d. 161 B.C.), Syrian general; wars of, **2**, 148, 154.

Nicaragua, state of central America; discovery (1522), **23**, 639; origin of early inhabitants, **23**, 640; under control of Spaniards, **23**, 641; makes treaty with United States for canal (1867), **23**, 651.

Nicaragua Canal Association, formation of, in New York (1886), **23**, 604.

Nicator, see Demetrius II.

Nicator, see Seleucus I.

Niccoli, Niccolo (d. 1436), Florentine scholar; founds library in Florence, **9**, 354.

Niccolo of Este, lord of Florence; as arbitrator (1431), **14**, 212.

Nice, city in France; captured by Barbarossa (1543), **11**, 334; **24**, 353; ceded to France (1860), **9**, 607.

Nicephorus I, Byzantine emperor 802-811 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 210, 219-220; pays tribute to caliph of Baghdad, **2**, 376-377; **8**, 212; conquered by Bulgarians, **7**, 240; **24**, 160.

Nicephorus (II) Phocas, Byzantine emperor 963-969 A.D.; reign, **7**, 231-234, 242, 244; war against Moslems, **8**, 326; summons Russians against Bulgaria, **24**, 166.

Nicephorus (III) Botaniates, Byzantine emperor 1078-1081; reign, **7**, 257-258.

Nicephorus (758-828 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople; writings, **7**, 217; **24**, 159.

Nicephorus, despot of Epirus; excommunicated (ca. 1274), **7**, 316.

Nicephorus Bryennius (d. ca. 1137), Byzantine soldier; contests succession of Nicephorus III, **7**, 251, 257, 258.

Nicephorus Uranus, Byzantine general; defeats Bulgarians (996 A.D.), **7**, 245, 247.

Nicene Councils, see Councils.

Niceratus, son of Nicias, an Athenian; executed by "The Thirty" (404 B.C.), **4**, 6.

Nicetas Acominatus (d. ca. 1216), Byzantine historian, **7**, 4.

Nicholas I (1796-1855), czar of Russia 1825-1855; main treatment, **17**, 533-577; estimates, by Skrine, **17**, 533, 576; marriage to Charlotte of Prussia, **17**, 504; suppresses insurrection of 1825, **17**, 538 seq.; judiciary reforms, **17**, 541; dealings with peasants, **17**, 543; at war with

Niel, Adolphe (1802-1869), French marshal and minister; at battle of Solferino, **9**, 605; minister of war, **12**, 143.

Niels (Nicholas) I, king of Denmark 1105-1135, natural son of Svend II; sent as hostage to Flanders, **16**, 141; reign of, **16**, 146-147; extends legal immunities of clergy, **16**, 140; at battle of Fodevig, **16**, 147, 250.

Nieuport, town in Belgium; Prince Maurice wins battle at (1600), **13**, 535.

Nigel (d. 1169), bishop of Ely, nephew of Roger of Salisbury, English prelate; besieged by Stephen in castle of Devizes (1138), **18**, 246-247; raises insurrection against Stephen (1139), **18**, 248.

Niger, Caius Pescennius (d. 194 A.D.), Roman commander and governor; character and early career, **6**, 384; governor of Syria, **2**, 303; **6**, 384; troops of, destroy Tyre, **2**, 250, 303; conflict of, with Septimius Severus, for throne, **2**, 303; **6**, 384-387; defeated at Issus, **2**, 303; **6**, 386; slain, **2**, 303; **6**, 387.

Niger, Quintus Cæcilius, a Sicilian; quæstor under Verres, **5**, 463; Verres attempts to secure appointment of, as prosecutor, in place of Cicero (70 B.C.), **5**, 463.

Nika, watchword in, and name given to, seditious rising against Justinian (532 A.D.), **7**, 71-73.

Nikayas, collection of Buddhist sacred writings, **2**, 542.

Nikolsburg, town in Moravia, near Vienna; Prussia and Austria draw up preliminary treaty of peace at (1866), **15**, 29.

Nikopoli, see Nicopoli.

Nile, river in Africa; valley of, **1**, 57, 81-82, 274; origin of name, **1**, 84; floods, **1**, 90, 215; legends, **1**, 92; upper, **1**, 141; canal, **1**, 186, 194; ceremony at the "Bottle," **1**, 235; Diodorus, Herodotus on, **1**, 268-269, 273-278; possible origin of Semites in valley of, **2**, 30, 31; canals of, cleared by Cæsar, **6**, 46; extreme rises of, **6**, 46; exploration of, at time of Nero, **6**, 214; rise of, destroys crusaders' camp (1220), **8**, 428; irrigation, **21**, 674.

Nile, Battle of the (Abukir Bay); French fleet destroyed by Nelson at (1798), **12**, 465, 466; **21**, 459; **24**, 448.

Nileus, fabled Egyptian king, **1**, 283.

Nilometer, instrument at Elephantine, for measuring height of river Nile; ancient records of, **6**, 46.

Nilson, Magnus, Swedish miner; instigates insurrection against Gustavus Vasa (1533), **16**, 288.

Nimaquiché, traditional king of the Tultecas; leads his tribe out of Mexico, **23**, 644.

Nimeguen (Nimwegen), city in Holland; surrendered to French (1794), **14**, 17; conduct of English troops during retreat from, **14**, 17.

Nimeguen, Congress of (1676); conference preliminary to Peace of Nimeguen, **11**, 587; **13**, 639; **20**, 282.

Nimeguen, Peace of (1678-1679); series of treaties between France and Holland,

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Nimrod (Naromath) (ca. 775 B.C.), king of Hermopolis; contemporary of Ethiopian king Piankhi, **1**, 174; surrenders to Ethiopians (ca. 775 B.C.), **1**, 175.

Nimrud, capital of Assyria, see **Caian**.

Nimwegen, see **Nimeguen**.

Nina, early Babylonian god; temple erected to, at Lagast, **1**, 350.

Niña, one of the ships of Columbus (1492), commanded by Vicente Yanez Pinzon; voyage of, **22**, 428.

Nineveh (Ninua), capital of Assyria for some time; origin, **1**, 318; becomes royal residence of Ashur-bel-Kala, **1**, 371; embellished by Assyrian kings, **1**, 373, 382; destroyed by Medes (ca. 607 B.C.), **1**, 444-445; **2**, 575-576, 582; ruins of, **1**, 371, 372, 384, 385; **2**, 632-633; Hebrew prophecy against, **2**, 585; battle of (627 A.D.), **2**, 376.

Ningirsu, tutelary deity of Girsu-Shirpula (4500-4200 B.C.); influence in history of Shirpula, **1**, 352-356.

Ninib, Assyrian god; identified with Adar and Mahran, **1**, 316; protects Asshur-nazirpal (876 B.C.), **1**, 386.

Ninib-apal-esharra, king of Assyria 1240-1235 B.C.; defeated by Babylonians, **1**, 376.

Ninkharsag, early Babylonian god; sanctuaries erected to (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355.

Ninnius, Lucius, Roman tribune 58 B.C.; aids Cicero, **5**, 504, 506.

Niño, Andres (b. ca. 1475), Spanish navigator; discovers Nicaragua (1522), **23**, 639-640.

Niño, Pedro Alonso (ca. 1455-ca. 1505), Spanish navigator; voyage of, to Paria (1499), **22**, 467.

Ninua, see **Nineveh**.

Ninus, mythical king of Assyria; founder of Nineveh, **1**, 555, 580; classical account of, **1**, 580-584; invades Babylonia, **1**, 580; marries Semiramis, **1**, 581; invades Bactria, **1**, 582-584; burial, **1**, 580; not mentioned on tablets, **1**, 367; traditional founder of Lydian dynasty, **2**, 429, 447; allied with Armenia, **2**, 420; ends tribute to Scythia, **2**, 439.

Niobe, Greek goddess; statue of, at Mount Sipylus, identified with Cybele, **2**, 422-423, 424.

Nipmuc, general name for Indian tribes of Massachusetts; in King Philip's War, **23**, 147-148.

Nippon, one of the islands of Japan, **24**, 591.

Nippur, early Babylonian city; antiquity of, **1**, 338, 351, 626; home of god Bel, **1**, 342; excavation of, **1**, 349, 611.

Nish or **Nissa**, city of Servia; sieges of (1689), **24**, 395; (1690), **24**, 399.

Nishapur, city in Khorasan, Persia; foundation of, **8**, 80.

Nissa, see **Nish**.

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- Norodom, king of Cambodia; accession (1860), **24**, 520.
- Norris, Henry (d. 1536), English courtier; trial in connection with Anne Boleyn, **19**, 166, 167.
- Norris, Sir Henry (1525?-1601), English courtier and diplomat, son of the preceding; warns Elizabeth against Mary, **19**, 311; intrigues with Huguenots (1568), **19**, 335, 337.
- Norris, Sir John (1547-1597), English soldier, favourite of Queen Elizabeth; assists Dutch in war against Spain, **13**, 517, 523; **19**, 410; president of Munster, **21**, 411; prosecutes war in Ireland, **21**, 414; **19**, 423; death, **19**, 423.
- Norris, Sir John (1689-1749), English naval officer; in war of allies against Peter the Great, **17**, 303.
- North, Francis (1637-1685), Baron Guilford, English statesman, keeper of the great seal; character, **20**, 307.
- North, Frederick, Lord North (1732-1792), 2nd earl of Guilford, English politician; chancellor of exchequer, **20**, 611; at head of the treasury, **20**, 615; recommends lightening of taxation of American colonies, **20**, 616; proposes measures for coercion of American colonists, **20**, 621; fall of administration, **20**, 638; in coalition ministry of 1783, **20**, 641; dismissal from office, **20**, 643.
- Northallerton (Battle of the Standard), battle of (1138), **18**, 243-245.
- Northampton, Henry Howard, Earl of (ca. 1539-1614), English politician; efforts of, towards accession of James I, **19**, 428; as minister of James I, **19**, 483.
- Northampton, town in England; battle of (1460), **18**, 575.
- Northampton, Assize of, see Assize of Northampton.
- Northampton, Treaty of (1328), **21**, 116.
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- Northbrook, Baron, see Baring, Francis Thornhill.
- Northbrook, Thomas George Baring, 1st Earl of (1826-1905), English politician; viceroy of India (1872-1876), **22**, 205; sent to Egypt to examine financial situation, **24**, 462.
- North Carolina, a state of the United States; settlement of colony in (1630), **23**, 48; Cary's rebellion in (1710), **23**, 194; refuses obedience to parliament (1770), **23**, 236; ratifies United States Constitution (1789), **23**, 296; secedes (1861), **23**, 410; readmitted to Union (1868), **23**, 464.
- Northcote, Lord, British statesman; governor-general of Australia (1904), **21**, 672.

- Northcote, Sir Stafford Henry (1818-1887), 1st earl of Iddesleigh, English statesman; death, **21**, 648.
- North Dakota, a state of the United States; admitted to Union (1889), **23**, 483.
- Northern War (1700-1721), **16**, 371-398; **17**, 265-304.
- North Foreland, naval battle of (1666), **13**, 629; **20**, 247-248; see also Downs.
- North German Confederation, union of German states; birth of (1867), **15**, 498.
- Northmen, early Scandinavians; ravages of, in France, **7**, 575, 583; **9**, 65; **11**, 1-3, 8; devastations of, in Germany, **7**, 585-590; come to England, **18**, 660; origin and customs of, **18**, 67; continue invasions of England, **18**, 69; defeat Northumbrians and spread over England, **18**, 72; defeated at Æscesdune (871 A.D.), **18**, 73; invasions of, into Scotland, **21**, 13; invade Ireland, **21**, 345; see also Danes.
- Northumberland, Dukes and Earls of, see Dudley, Mowbray, Nevil, Percy.
- Northumbria, Kingdom of, a kingdom of Anglo-Saxon Britain; defeat of Scots, **18**, 46; supremacy of, **18**, 48-49; defeats Mercia (655 A.D.), **18**, 53; decline, **18**, 54; defeated by Picts (685 A.D.), **18**, 56; literature in, **18**, 165-167.
- North Virginia Company, see Plymouth Company.
- Northwest Boundary Dispute (Oregon Boundary) between United States and Great Britain, **23**, 371.
- Northwest Company ("Nor'westers"), a company for trading in the Canadian Northwest; organisation of (1787), **22**, 342; hostility to Hudson's Bay Company, **22**, 343; union with Hudson's Bay Company (1821), **22**, 343.
- Northwest Passage, a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific through or to the north of the American continent; search for: Sebastian Cabot (1517?), **22**, 456; Frobisher (1576-1578), **19**, 457; **22**, 493; Davis (1585-1587), **19**, 457; Barentz (1595-1596), **13**, 548-549; Hudson (1609), **22**, 498-499.
- Northwest Territory, in American history that part of the United States north of the Ohio River, east of the Mississippi, and west of Pennsylvania; organisation (prohibition of slavery) (1787), **23**, 289; district of Indiana organised (1800), **23**, 316; Michigan territory organised (1805), **23**, 319; Illinois territory organised (1809), **23**, 319.
- Norumbega, name given by early explorers to an indefinite region on the Atlantic coast of North America, **22**, 533 note.
- Norway, main treatment see History of Scandinavia, volume **16**; legendary history, **16**, 1-32; age of the Vikings (-1050), **16**, 49-101; to the Union of Kalmar (1050-1397), **16**, 102-120; Union of Kalmar (1397), **16**, 204; aftermath of Union (1397-1559), **16**, 205-270; in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (1559-1677), **16**, 345-369; in the eigh-

Numitoria, Roman matron, sister of Publius Numitorius, mother of Virginia (449 B.C.), **5**, 133-134, 136-137.
Numitorius, Publius (449 B.C.), uncle to Virginia, **5**, 133-135, 137-138.
Nuncomar, see Nandkumar.
Núñez, Rafael (1825-1891), Colombian statesman; president of Colombia 1880-1882, 1884-1894, **23**, 603.
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Nur ad-Din or **Noureddin** (ca. 1116-1173), sultan of Syria 1145-1173; invades Palestine, **8**, 228; reign of, **8**, 365; sends aid to Egypt against Christians, **8**, 369; death, **8**, 369.
Nuremberg, a city of Bavaria, Germany; diets of (1323), **14**, 172; (1357), **11**, 133; (1522), **14**, 259; (1524), **14**, 259; at height of prosperity, **14**, 277; sieges of (1632), **14**, 355-366; (1795), **15**, 281.
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Nyborg, a seaport of Denmark; Swedes defeated near (1659), **15**, 139.
Nymphenburg, Alliance of (1741), **15**, 168.
Nymphidius, Sabinus, Roman prefect 68 A.D.; leads revolt against Nero, **6**, 222; absolute ruler, **6**, 225; death, **6**, 225.
Nymphius, Samnite leader; betrays Neapolis to Romans (323 B.C.), **5**, 186.
Nymphodorus, native of Abdera; makes alliance with Athens (431 B.C.), **3**, 534.
Nyon, town in Switzerland on the lake of Geneva; Cæsar builds fortress at, **16**, 531; Roman colony founded at, **16**, 531.
Nysæus, tyrant of Syracuse 352 B.C., nephew of Dion, **4**, 206.
Nystad, Peace of (1721), a peace between Russia and Sweden, **16**, 397-398; **17**, 304.

- Oddo Arrighi**, head of Fifanti family in Florence; feud with Buondelmonte (1215) **9**, 88-89.
- Odenathus (Odhenat)** of Palmyra, Roman general; associate in empire with Gallienus (264 A.D.), **6**, 418-419; defeats Persians, **8**, 79; death, **6**, 422.
- Odin** (Anglo-Saxon Woden), in Scandinavian mythology, chief of the gods; leads Goths to Sweden, **16**, 1-4; hero of Asgard, **16**, 13-17; in history, **16**, 17-22; worship, **16**, 27-29; said to have introduced runic alphabet into Scandinavia, **16**, 131.
- Odinkar**, Hvide, preacher of Christianity in Denmark (974 A.D.), **16**, 45.
- Odo** (d. 958 A.D.), archbishop of Canterbury; revolts in Northumbria, **18**, 106.
- Odo**, count of Paris, see Eudes.
- Odo** (d. ca. 1097), Norman prelate, bishop of Bayeux, earl of Kent and Hereford; at Hastings, **18**, 153; regent in England, **18**, 174; as a warrior, **18**, 189, 193, 194, 213; pardoned by William I, **18**, 199.
- Odo de St. Amand**, grand master of the Templars; falls in battle with Saladin (1178), **8**, 371.
- Odoacer** (Odoacar, Ottokar) (ca. 434-493 A.D.), Italian chieftain; conquers Rome, **6**, 616-618; **13**, 276; rule in Italy, **7**, 377-385; Theodoric defeats, **7**, 384; renounces Roman provinces in Spain, **10**, 18.
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- O'Donnell**, an Irish clan, **21**, 342.
- O'Donnell, Henry Joseph**, (1769-1834) count of Abisbal, Spanish soldier of Irish extraction; arrests conspirators against Ferdinand VII (1819), **10**, 383; negotiations with French and flight from Madrid (1823), **10**, 391.
- O'Donnell, Hugh Roe** (1571?-1602), Irish soldier; at battle of Yellow Ford (1598), **21**, 415; victorious at Ballaghboy, **21**, 417; death, **21**, 417.
- O'Donnell, John**, Irish radical; expelled from parliament (1902), **21**, 660.
- O'Donnell, Count Joseph**, Austrian finance minister (1810), **14**, 565, 566.
- O'Donnell, Leopoldo** (1809-1867), duke of Tetuan, Spanish soldier, son of H. J. O'Donnell; defeats Moroccans at Tetuan (1860), **24**, 473; attitude toward Isabella's ministers, **10**, 401.
- O'Donnell, Rory or Roderick** (1575-1608), created earl of Tyrconnel (1603), Irish patriot; flees to Rome, **21**, 418.
- O'Donoju, Don Juan** (1755-1821), Spanish diplomatist; viceroy of Vera Cruz, **23**, 623.
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- Odoric, Saint** (ca. 1286-1331), Franciscan friar; in Tibet, fourteenth century, **24**, 504.
- Odoacar**, see Odoacer.
- Odrysiens**, ancient people of Thrace; origin, **3**, 112; alliance with Athens, **4**, 120; Philip destroys kingdom, **4**, 237; in Alexander's army, **4**, 277, 280; relations with Macedonia, **4**, 428, 441.
- Odsra ben Abdallah**, viceroy of Spain (722 A.D.), **8**, 198.
- Odyck**, Dutch plenipotentiary at Nimeguen (1678), **11**, 589.
- Odysseus**, Greek name for Ulysses, *q. v.*
- Odyssey**, Greek epic poem, celebrating Odysseus, ascribed to Homer; revised by commission of Pisistratus, **3**, 228; authorship, **3**, 76-77; **4**, 587; Thracian influence on, **4**, 17.
- Æcolampadius (Hausschein)** (1482-1531), German reformer at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267.
- Oeder, George L.** (1728-1791), German naturalist; lays out botanical garden near Copenhagen, **16**, 413; reform of public finances, **16**, 417.
- Ædipus**, legendary king of Thebes; celebrated in drama of Sophocles, **3**, 503.
- Æneis**, Attic tribe, **3**, 238, 274, 427.
- Ænomaus**, Greek gladiator; joins Spartacus (73 B.C.), **5**, 459.
- Ænophyta**, town in Boeotia; battle (456 B.C.), **3**, 428, 433.
- Ænotri**, Greek tribe; origin, **3**, 111.
- Æobazus**, Persian officer; in Thrace (479 B.C.), **3**, 378.
- Ætæans (Enianians)**, Greek tribe, **3**, 168.
- Ætosyrus**, Scythian deity; identified with Apollo, **2**, 406.
- Ofella**, Lucretius (d. 79 B.C.), Roman soldier, lieutenant of Sulla, **5**, 436, 446.
- Offa**, Anglo-Saxon king of Mercia 757-794 A.D.; reign, **18**, 59-61; establishes tax of "St. Peter's penny," **8**, 525.
- Offaly**, district in Ireland; English colonise (ca. 1550), **21**, 405.
- Og**, king of Bashan or Rephaim; conquered by Israelites, **2**, 67.
- Ogam**, early Celtic alphabet: in Irish mythology an invention of the god Ogham, **21**, 333.
- Ogdai** (d. 1241), khan of Mongols 1229-1241; reign, **24**, 285-288; war against Baghdad, **8**, 231.
- Oghuz**, tribe of Turks from which Ottomans are descended, **24**, 310.
- Ogier, Robert**, French martyr; victim of inquisition (1556), **13**, 393.
- Ogier le Danois**, see Holger Danske.
- Ogle, William**, guard of Edward II of England, **18**, 446.
- Oglethorpe, Sir James Edward** (1696-1785), English soldier and colonist; granted charter for colonisation of Georgia (1732), **23**, 61; founds settlement at Savannah (1733), **23**, 61; trouble of, with Spaniards, **23**, 62; besieges St. Augustine, **23**, 63; prevents Spanish attack on Georgia (1742), **23**, 63; returns to England, **23**, 64; later career and death of, **23**, 64.
- Ogul-Gaimish** (d. 1252), wife of Guyuk, Mongol khan, **24**, 289.
- Ogyges**, legendary king of Achaia, **3**, 182.
- O'Hara, Charles** (1740?-1802), English soldier in French war; taken prisoner by Napoleon (1793), **12**, 373.
- O'Higgins, Bernardo** (1776-1842), Chilean

Oleg (d. 977 A.D.), prince of the Drevlians; at war with Iaropolk, 17, 102.

Olga, Saint, regent of Russia 945-964; regency, 7, 237; 17, 99-101; accepts Christianity, 17, 99; visits Constantinople and is baptised, 7, 237; 17, 100; canonised, 17, 99.

Olgerd (fourteenth century), Lithuanian conqueror; extends Lithuanian power, 17, 151, 157.

Olgiato, Girolamo (fifteenth century), Italian nobleman; in conspiracy to assassinate Sforza, duke of Milan (1476), 9, 260, 364.

Oliaros or **Antiparos**, an island of the Cyclades; Phoenicians found colony at, 2, 274.

Olinda, Marquis of, see **Aranjo Lima**.

Oliphant, Sir William (d. 1329), Scottish patriot; defends Stirling Castle (1303-1304), 18, 421; 21, 79.

Oliva, town in West Prussia; Treaty of (1660), 16, 341; 24, 55.

Olivarez, Gasparo de Guzman, Count (1587-1645), Spanish statesman; becomes prime minister of Philip IV, 10, 266; treats with Richelieu for union of France and Spain against England, 19, 546; in conspiracy with Cinq-Mars, 10, 266; 11, 479; fall of, 10, 270-271.

Olivenza, town in Portugal; João of Portugal cedes to Spain, 10, 537.

Oliver, Andrew (1706-1774), American colonial official; house of, attacked by Stamp Act mob (1765), 23, 232; resigns office of Stamp agent, 23, 232.

Ollivier, Emile (1825-), French statesman; début as political orator, 13, 134; member of bench of "Five," 13, 135; ministry of, 13, 144-146; issues official memorial (1870), 15, 518.

Olmütz or **Olomouc**, city of Moravia; besieged by Frederick the Great, 15, 204; conference of (1850), 15, 10.

Olney, Richard (1835-), American lawyer and statesman; secretary of state under Cleveland (1895-1897), 23, 26; action in Venezuela boundary dispute (1895), 23, 599.

Olpæ, Greek town; battle of (426 B.C.), 3, 576.

Olympia, valley in Elis, containing sanctuary of Zeus; Pelops honoured at, 3, 107; as place of assembly for all Greece, 3, 174; temple at, 3, 479, 481; treasury at, 3, 184; statues, 3, 481, 484-488; 4, 66; treasures plundered, 4, 492; Mummius adorns temple, 4, 546; destroyed by Vandals, 4, 611; see also **Olympic Games**.

Olympias, wife of Philip II of Macedon and mother of Alexander the Great (d. 316 B.C.); Philip repudiates, 4, 251, 259; strife with Antipater, 4, 383, 433, 467; retirement in Epirus, 4, 434; intrigues of, 4, 475; allied with Eumenes, 4, 436, 478, 479; causes death of Arrhidæus, 4, 424, 440, 490; vengeance against supporters of Antipater, 4, 490; dominant in Macedonia, 4, 490; Cassander executes,

4, 441, 490; traditions concerning, 4, 219, 258, 259; character, 4, 219, 251, 263, 264, 345, 383, 424, 440.

Olympiads, origin of, 25, 667.

Olympias (third century B.C.), 4, 462.

Olympic Games, greatest ancient Greek festival; Lycurgus regulates, 3, 130, 137; quarrel concerning, 3, 150; Cylon visitor at, 3, 165; Myron contends in, 3, 184; origin and character, 3, 172-174; in honour of Hera, 3, 182; Orsippus contends in, 3, 185; Miltiades' success in, 3, 270; Peloponnesians celebrate, 3, 321, 337; Alcibiades competes at, 3, 585; 4, 31; Lacedæmonians excluded from, 3, 588; Arcadians claim jurisdiction of, 4, 189; influence of, on Greek life, 4, 591; ended, 4, 611.

Olympieum, temple at Athens, 3, 230.

Olympiodorus, Athenian captain (fifth century B.C.), 3, 360.

Olympiodorus, Athenian general; expels Macedonians (ca. 288 B.C.), 4, 504.

Olympius, Roman senator (408 A.D.); supersedes Honorius, 6, 549; administration of, 6, 555.

Olynthiacs, a series of orations delivered by Demosthenes, 4, 229.

Olynthian War, between Sparta and the Olyntho-Chalcidean league (383-379 B.C.), 4, 129-132.

Olyntho-Chalcidian League, league of cities in the Chalcidian peninsula; growing power of, 4, 129; Sparta attacks, 4, 129, 130; destroys Spartan army, 4, 131; dissolved (379 B.C.), 4, 132.

Olynthus, city in Chalcidice; heads Olyntho-Chalcidian league, *q. v.*, 4, 129; surrenders to Spartans (380 B.C.), 4, 132; resists Philip II of Macedon, 4, 221; destroyed by Philip (347 B.C.), 4, 229, 230.

O'Mahoney, John, an Irish conspirator; organises Fenian Brotherhood (1860), 21, 448.

Omar (I) ibn al-Khattab, second caliph 634-644; caliphate, 8, 150-167; conversion to Islam, 8, 116; decides succession to caliphate in favour of Abu Bekr, 8, 145; conquest of Persia, 8, 13-15, 151-155; conquest of Syria, 8, 156-159; receives submission of Jerusalem in person, 8, 157; conquest of Egypt, 8, 160-162; burning of library of Alexandria, 8, 163, 164; death, 8, 165; character and public works, 8, 165, 167; mosque of, in Jerusalem, 8, 166; institutions of, 8, 15, 167.

Omar (II) ibn Abdul-Aziz, Omayyad caliph 717-720; as governor of Medina, 8, 184; as caliph, 8, 186.

Omar (ninth century), bandit chief in Spain; in service of Navarrese, 8, 205.

Omar Khayyam, Persian poet, who wrote during reign of Malik Shah, 24, 492.

Omar Pacha (fifteenth century), Turkish soldier; in war with Venice (1477), 24, 331.

Omar Pasha (1806-1871), Turkish soldier; invades Rumania, 24, 149; in Montenegro, 24, 210, 211.

B.C.), **4**, 223, 239; consulted by Philip, **4**, 259; consulted by Romans, **5**, 85.

Oran, city of Algeria; Spanish garrison established at, **8**, 250; trade of, assisted by Charles V, **9**, 324; Ferdinand V of Castile storms (1509), **10**, 192.

Orange, Prince of, see William the Silent, prince of Orange, and William III, king of England.

Orange Free State, see Orange River Colony.

Orangemen, Irish Protestants; origin of (1789), **21**, 437.

Orange River Colony (formerly Orange Free State, a republic of South Africa); main treatment, **22**, 276-282; supremacy of English crown established in (1848), **22**, 267; abandoned to Dutch Boers (1854), **22**, 267; constituted as a republic (1854), **22**, 268, 277; Pretorius and Kruger raid, **22**, 277; diamonds discovered in, **22**, 279; administration of Reitz in, **22**, 279; relations with Kruger, **22**, 280-281; breaks with Great Britain, **22**, 281; annexed to British crown (1900), **22**, 313; constitution (1907), **21**, 670.

Oratory (Rhetoric):

American: Henry Clay, **23**, 359, 379; Patrick Henry, **23**, 232; Charles Sumner, **23**, 396-397; Daniel Webster, **23**, 360, 380; Webster-Hayne debate, **23**, 356-358.

English: Edmund Burke, **20**, 624; Chatham (1778), **20**, 630-631; Pitt, **20**, 640.

French: greatness of, in seventeenth century, **11**, 641, 642.

Greek: rhetors and sophists, **3**, 459-461; dominates civic life, **3**, 492; funeral orations, **3**, 494; becomes a fine art, **4**, 599; Pericles, **3**, 519-520, 535-538; conventional, **4**, 600; political power of, **4**, 601-603; see also Demosthenes.

Roman: Caius Gracchus, **5**, 373; Cicero's speech for Cornelius, **5**, 477; Cicero's Catiline oration, **5**, 486; Cicero on Roman orators, **5**, 643; Caesar, **5**, 460.

Orbilius, Pupillus (113-12 B.C.), Horace attends school of, **5**, 650.

Orcheni, Chaldean astronomers, **1**, 480.

Orchies, town in France; ceded to France (ca. 1304), **11**, 77.

Ord, Edward Otho Cresap (1818-1883), American soldier; blocks Lee's retreat from Richmond (1865), **23**, 451.

Ordaz, Diego de (ca. 1480-1533), Spanish soldier; relations of, with Cortes, **23**, 510.

Ordinance of 1784, act providing for the temporary government of the Northwest Territory, passed by American congress, **23**, 288.

Ordinance of 1787, the instrument providing for the government of the Northwest Territory, passed by American Congress, **23**, 289.

Ordinances of July, acts proclaimed by Charles X of France, during Polignac ministry, in July, 1830, **13**, 44.

Ordóñez, José, Uruguayan statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1903), **23**, 619.

Ordoño I (d. 866 A.D.), king of Leon 850-866; reign of, **10**, 42.

Ordoño II (d. 923 A.D.), king of Leon 914-923 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 44.

Ordoño III (d. 955 A.D.), king of Leon 950-955 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 44-45.

Ordoño IV, king of Leon ca. 960 A.D.; usurps the throne, **10**, 45.

Ore Thing, Norwegian assembly; elects monarchs, **16**, 92.

Oregon, western state of United States; Captain Gray discovers Columbia River in (1792), **23**, 18; John Jacob Astor establishes trading post in (1810), **23**, 18; boundary of, in dispute between England and United States (1846), **23**, 371-372; admitted as state (1859), **23**, 405; election of 1876 in, **23**, 475.

Oregon Boundary Dispute, see Northwest Boundary Dispute.

O'Reilly, Andrew (1742-1832), Irish soldier in service of Austria; defeated at Montebello (1800), **12**, 501; at Marengo, **12**, 502-503.

Orellana, Francisco de (ca. 1489-1546), Spanish voyager; accompanies Pizarro, **23**, 553; discovers river Amazon, **23**, 554.

Orestes (fifteenth century B.C.), legendary Greek hero; takes refuge in Athens, **3**, 82; in Æschylus' tragedy *Eumenides*, **3**, 422.

Orestes (fifth century A.D.), Illyrian general; Attila's ambassador to Constantinople (448 A.D.), **7**, 57-59; regency over Italy (475-476 A.D.), **6**, 615; death (476 A.D.), **6**, 616.

Orestes, king of Macedonia; death (ca. 399 B.C.), **4**, 213.

Orestes, C. Aurelius, Roman envoy to Corinth (ca. 146 B.C.), **4**, 542; **5**, 315.

Orestes, L. Aurelius, Roman consul 126 B.C.; campaign in Sardinia, **5**, 372.

Orford, Earls of, see Walpole and Russell.

Orgetorix, Helvetian general; death (ca. 62 B.C.), **16**, 530.

Oribe, Manuel (1802-1857), Uruguayan soldier and statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1835), **23**, 618.

Original Men, see Delawares, Tribe of.

Orik, see Ourique.

Oriskany, battle of (1777), **23**, 264.

Oritæ, ancient tribe of India; conquered by Alexander (325 B.C.), **4**, 369, 381.

Orithya, legendary queen of the Amazons; war with Athenians, **2**, 440.

Orkhan, first sultan of Turkey 1326-1359; lays foundations of empire, **7**, 312; reign of, **24**, 314-318.

Orléans, town in France; pillaged by Northmen (ninth century), **11**, 3; siege of (1428-1429), **11**, 190 seq.; **18**, 550 seq.; stronghold of Huguenots (1563), **11**, 359.

Orléans, Anne Marie-Louise d', see Montpensier.

Orléans, Antoine Marie Philippe d', see Montpensier.

Oroetes, Persian ruler (sixth century B.C.); death (519 B.C.), **2**, 607; becomes satrap of Phrygia and Lydia, **2**, 651.

Orontes, governor of Sardis; rebels against Cyrus (ca. 404 B.C.), **4**, 50.

Orontobates, satrap of Caria; defends Harlicanassus (384 B.C.), **4**, 292-293, 297.

O'Rourke, Tigernan, Irish chieftain twelfth century; avenges capture of wife, **18**, 279; **21**, 357, 366; defeats Dermot (1166), **18**, 280-281; **21**, 369; attacks Dublin, **21**, 374; submits to Henry II (1171), **21**, 375.

Orpheus, legendary Greek poet and musician; visits Egypt, **1**, 238, 285; grave of, at Dion, **4**, 213, 273.

Orpheus of Crotona, Greek writer; edits Homer (ca. 535 B.C.), **3**, 228.

Orsba, town in Russia; battle (ca. 1515), **17**, 187.

Orseolo, Pietro II, doge of Venice 991-1008 A.D.; administration, **9**, 29-32.

Orsini, a noble Guelph family of Rome; elevation of Pope Nicholas III, **9**, 114; rule, **9**, 151; expelled by Rienzi, **9**, 214.

Orsini, Bertoldo (d. 1353), Roman senator; appointed vicar at Rome by Clement VI, **9**, 213; killed by Roman populace, **9**, 226.

Orsini (Des Ursins), Princess Anna Maria (1643-1722); influence over Maria Louisa of Spain, **10**, 282; cabals and subsequent disgrace, **10**, 292.

Orsini, Felice (1819-1858), Italian patriot; attempt on life of Napoleon III, **13**, 132-133; **9**, 603; **21**, 620.

Orsini, Giacinto, see Celestine III.

Orsini, Giovanni Gaetano, see Nicholas III.

Orsini, Niccolò, see Pitigliano.

Orsova, Old, town in Hungary; battle (1788), **17**, 405.

Orthagoras or **Andreas**, tyrant of Sicily; founds dynasty (665 B.C.), **3**, 184.

Orthodoxy, Feast of, religious festival in the Eastern Church; established at Constantinople (842 A.D.), **7**, 210.

Ortoadistes, Armenian king; attacked by Mithridates (ca. middle of second century B.C.), **8**, 51.

Orus, Egyptian deity, **1**, 231, 284.

Orxines, satrap of Pasargada; executed by Alexander (325 B.C.), **4**, 372-373.

Osborne, Sir Thomas, see Danby, Earl of.

Oscans or **Opici**, tribe in Italy; position, **5**, 49; subjugated by Samnites (ca. 423 B.C.), **5**, 179; participate in Latin War (340 B.C.), **5**, 184; decrees issued in Oscan language, **5**, 412.

Oscar I (1799-1859), king of Norway and Sweden 1844-1859; proposes alliance to Frederick VII of Denmark, **16**, 446; introduces reforms, **16**, 478; reign and death, **16**, 479.

Oscar II (1829-), king of Norway and Sweden 1872-; accession, **16**, 482; reign, **16**, 482-493; celebrates jubilee (1897), **16**, 493.

Osceola, chief of Seminoles; leads revolt in Florida (1835), **23**, 361.

Osgood, Samuel (1748-1813) American statesman; appointed postmaster-general (1789), **23**, 300.

Oshima, Japanese soldier; victorious at Sung-hwan (1894), **24**, 576.

Osiander, Andreas (1498-1550), German theologian; at Conference of Marburg (1529), **14**, 267.

Osiris, Egyptian god; worship of, **1**, 229, 232, 234, 312; **2**, 206; legends of, **1**, 229, 230, 231, 280-286.

Osius (256-ca. 358 A.D.), bishop of Cordova; combats heresies, **10**, 14.

Osman I or **Othman** (d. 1326), founder of Ottoman empire; reign, **24**, 312-314; birth, **7**, 311; prophetic dream, **24**, 312-313; conquests, **7**, 319; **24**, 313; death, **24**, 313, 314; character, **24**, 314.

Osman II (d. 1622), sultan of Turkey 1618-1622; reign, **24**, 374, 375.

Osman III, sultan of Turkey 1754-1757; reign, **24**, 412.

Osman Digna (ca. 1836-), general of the Mahdi in Sudan; wars with Egyptians and English, **21**, 646; **24**, 461.

Osman Pacha (d. 1584), Turkish soldier; in Persian war, **24**, 371, 372.

Osman Pacha (Topal Osman) (d. 1733), Turkish soldier; in war with Persians, **24**, 408.

Osman Pacha (ca. 1835-1900), Turkish soldier; defends Plevna, **17**, 603.

Osman Yegen (seventeenth century), Turkish general; retreats from Belgrade (1688), **24**, 395.

Osmanli, a Turk subject of the sultan of Turkey; see Turkey.

Osnabrück, city in Germany; plenipotentiaries assembled at (1643-1648), **14**, 382; peace concluded with Sweden (1648), **14**, 383.

Ospak (eleventh century), Norse viking; allies himself with Brian Boruma, **21**, 353.

Osroes, king of Parthia, see Arsaces (XXV).

Ossory, Earl of, see Butler, Piers.

Osten, Prokesch von, see Prokesch-Osten.

Osten-Sacken, Dmitri, Count of (1790-1881), Russian general; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 584.

Ostend, city in Belgium; siege (1601-1604), **13**, 538-539; captured by French (1745), **12**, 42; (1794), **12**, 380.

Ostend Manifesto, a declaration drawn up at Ostend and intended to settle the Cuban question (1854), **23**, 393.

Ostermann, Count Andrei Ivanovitch (1686-1747), Russian diplomat; vice-chancellor to Catharine I, **17**, 328; appointed member of regency for Peter II, **17**, 328; tutor of Peter II, **17**, 328; made head of cabinet (1730), **17**, 333; policy and intrigues under regency of Anna Leopoldovna, **17**, 345-346; imprisoned, **17**, 349; banished, **17**, 351.

Ostermann-Tolstoy, Alexander Ivanovitch (1770-1857), Russian soldier; at battle of Kulm (1813), **14**, 575.

Otto, "With the Arrow" (d. 1309), knight and minnesinger, **14**, 168.

Ottocar II, king of Bohemia 1253-1278; competes for imperial crown, **14**, 150; makes peace with Rudolf, **14**, 153; renews wars with Rudolf, **14**, 154; slain at battle of Marshfeld, **14**, 155.

Ottocar, see **Odoacer**.

Ottoman Empire, see **Turkey**.

Oubril d', Russian envoy to Paris; concludes treaty with French plenipotentiary (1806), **17**, 451.

Oudenarde, a town in East Flanders, Belgium; besieged by Farnese (1592), **13**, 495; besieged by prince of Orange (1674), **11**, 584; victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene at (1708), **11**, 623; **14**, 414; **20**, 477; captured by the French (1745), **12**, 42.

Oudh, a province of British India; early history, **2**, 494, 499, 543; ceases to pay tribute to Delhi (1720), **22**, 39; buys Korah and Allahabad from Hastings, **22**, 85; Hastings' exactions in, **22**, 98; annexed to British dominions (1856), **22**, 161; Canning issues proclamation to people, **22**, 198; mutiny in, **22**, 20'.

Oudinot, Nicolas Charles, duke of Reggio (1767-1847), French soldier; at battle of Zurich, **12**, 476; at Friedland, **12**, 560; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594.

Oudinot, Nicolas Charles Victor (1791-1863), French soldier; captures Rome (1849), **9**, 597; **13**, 113.

Ourique, town in Portugal; battle of (1139), **10**, 430.

Outram, Sir James (1803-1863), British soldier; success in Persian War, **21**, 618; reinforces Havelock at Cawnpore, **22**, 190; aids in the relief of Lucknow, **21**, 619; **22**, 191; remonstrates against Canning's proclamation, **22**, 199.

Ouverture, Toussaint l', see **Toussaint**.

Ovando, Nicolás de (ca. 1460-1518), Spanish governor of Haiti; refuses shelter to Columbus, **22**, 450; administration of, **22**, 535; murders Queen Anacaona, **22**, 538.

Overbury, Sir Thomas (1581-1613), English writer; murdered in Tower, **19**, 496.

Ovid (P. Ovidius Naso) (43 B.C.-17 or 18 A.D.), Roman poet; character of writings, **6**, 104; exiled to banks of Danube, **6**, 462; **24**, 126.

Owen, Sir John (1600-1666), royalist leader; saved by Hutchinson (1649), **20**, 92.

Oxathres (d. 324 B.C.), a Persian; Alexander kills, **4**, 376.

Oxenstierna (Oxenstjerna, Oxenstiern), Count Axel (1583-1654), Swedish statesman; made chancellor (1611), **16**, 311, 322; promotes settlement in America, **23**, 9; made regent, **16**, 329; remonstrates with Christina, **16**, 330; unites Protestant states in Treaty of Heilbronn (1633), **14**, 362; cedes fortress of Philippsburg to France, **11**, 468; makes treaty with imperials (1638), **14**, 374; sends army against Denmark, **16**, 359.

Oxenstierna (fifteenth century), Swedish archbishop; animosity against Charles Knutsson, **16**, 211, 213; rules Sweden, **16**, 214-215; resignation and death, **16**, 215.

Oxford, town in England; siege of (1141), **18**, 252; "Mad Parliament" held at (1258), **18**, 376-378; parliament of (1681), **20**, 299-300.

Oxford, Earls of, see **Harley** and **Vere**.

Oxford, Provisions of, set of articles passed in England by "Mad Parliament" (1258), **18**, 378.

Oxford, University of, in England; burns political works of Buchanan, Milton, and Baxter (1683), **20**, 305; James II attacks (1687), **20**, 388.

Oxus, ancient name for Amu Daria or Zihun, river of Central Asia; becomes boundary between Turkish and Arab territory, **8**, 155.

Oxyartes (d. ca. 311 B.C.), Bactrian chief; father-in-law of Alexander, **4**, 351; becomes satrap of Paropamisus, **4**, 366.

Oxydracæ (Sudracæ), Hindu nation subdued by Alexander (326 B.C.), **4**, 362-366.

Oxylus (tenth century B.C.), mythical king of Elis; made guardian of Olympus, **3**, 172; worshipped as a hero, **3**, 100; ancestor of Ætolians, **3**, 121, 122, 182.

Oyama, Marshal, Japanese soldier; at battle of Liau-yang (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 659; at Shakhe River, **17**, 624; at Mukden, **24**, 661.

Ozines (d. 325 B.C.), Persian nobleman; executed by Craterus, **4**, 369, 371.

Ozolian Locrians, Greek tribe; lose Naupactus to Athenians (457 B.C.).

Paris; sacked by the populace of Paris (1848), **13**, 89.

Palatinate, a former German state; conquered by Spain (1621), **10**, 262; policy, **14**, 322-323; designs of Louis XIV of France on, **14**, 399; relations with James I of England, **19**, 504; rebellion in (1849), **15**, 456.

Paleography, see Writing and Inscriptions.

Palermo, city in Sicily; Hasdrubal besieges, **5**, 227; Normans besiege, **9**, 73; "Sicilian Vespers" at (1282), **9**, 113; Pedro III of Aragon crowned king of Sicily at, **9**, 113; **10**, 96; culture of, in twelfth century, **9**, 182; insurrection at, led by Guiseppe d'Alessi, **9**, 490; French defeat Dutch and Spanish off (1676), **9**, 491; **11**, 585; Philip V of Spain subdues (1718), **10**, 293; rises against Ferdinand II (1848), **9**, 592; Garibaldi takes (1860), **9**, 608.

Palestine ("Land of the Philistines") or Canaan, country in southern Syria; Assyrian invasion, **1**, 404; geography, **2**, 45-48; traditional Israelite invasion, **2**, 7-8, 66-71; extent of David's kingdom, **2**, 281; the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel, **2**, 106-107; Persian satrapy, **2**, 249; Greek kingdom of Syria, **2**, 135, 138, 146; Roman province of Judea, **2**, 165; Roman province extended, **2**, 172; Scythian invasion, **2**, 286; invaded by Tachus, king of Egypt, **2**, 292; desolated by the Romans (70 A.D.), **2**, 200; crusaders in, **2**, 304-306, 377; **8**, 328 seq., 351, 364, 383, 426, 448; use of silver and gold, **2**, 342; slavery, **2**, 343; total loss of Holy Land to Christians (ca. 1300), **8**, 454 seq.; subjugated by Selim I (1516), **24**, 339; see also Israel, Jews, Crusades.

Pali, ancient language of India; MS. extant, **2**, 542-543.

Palikao, Count of, see Cousin-Montauban, Antoine.

Palikao, town in China; battle of (1860), **13**, 138.

Palladius (ca. 367-ca. 431 A.D.), bishop of Helenopolis; missionary to Ireland, **21**, 338.

Palladius, Petrus, bishop of Zealand; presides at first Synod of Copenhagen (1537), **16**, 264.

Pallas, see Minerva.

Pallas (d. 63 A.D.), Roman freedman; favourite of Claudius, **6**, 168, 172, 176; saves Felix, governor of Judea, **2**, 174; Agrippina conspires with, **6**, 177, 184.

Pallas, mythical Greek prince, **3**, 157, 159.

Pallavicini della Priola, Emilio, Marquis of (1823-), Italian soldier; captures Garibaldi at Aspromonte, **9**, 613.

Palm, Johann Philip (1766-1806), bookseller of Nuremberg; shot by Napoleon's order, **14**, 539.

Palm, Ulrich von, German courtier; in conspiracy against King Albert I (1308), **14**, 163.

Palma, Cornelius, Roman governor of Syria (106 A.D.); conquers Arabia, **6**, 274.

Palmary Synod, Church convention at Rome in pontificate of Symmachus, **8**, 528.

Palmella, town in Portugal; battle of (1165), **10**, 431.

Palmer, Barbara, see Villiers.

Palmer, Roger, earl of Castlemain (1634-1705), English diplomatist; created earl, **20**, 243; minister to court of Rome, **20**, 386.

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Perdiccas II (d. ca. 413 B.C.), king of Macedonia; extends territory, **3**, 444; incites Chalcidians and Bottiaians to revolt from Athens, **3**, 445; makes peace with Athens, **3**, 534; forced to alliance with Athens, **3**, 581; persuaded by Nicias to ally with Athens, **3**, 582.

Perdiccas III (d. 359 B.C.), king of Macedonia, brother of Philip; causes assassination of Ptolemæus (364 B.C.), **4**, 214; joins Athens and resists Illyrians, **4**, 214, 215; advised by Plato, **4**, 215.

Perdiccas (d. 321 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; kills Pausanias (336 B.C.), **4**, 252; at assault on Thebes, **4**, 270–271; commands division of phalanx, **4**, 278–279; marriage, **4**, 377; addresses council at Babylon, **4**, 423; receives Alexander's signet, **4**, 423, 424; guards body of Alexander, **4**, 425; career after death of Alexander, **2**, 386; **4**, 425–436, 475–476, 553; invades Egypt, **4**, 435, 563–564; death, **4**, 435, 476; estimate, **4**, 433.

Peredeo, Lombard warrior; induced by Rosamund to murder Alboin (573 A.D.), **7**, 438.

Père Duchesne, Parisian revolutionary journal, edited by Hébert; attacks Moderates, **12**, 335.

Péréfixe, Hardouin de Beaumont de (1605–1671), tutor of Louis XIV, **11**, 494.

Perego, Leo da, Dominican monk; introduces inquisition at Milan, **9**, 91.

Pereiaslavl, city of Russia; stormed by Greeks (972 A.D.), **17**, 101; besieged (1521), **17**, 189.

Perennis, prætorian prefect 183–186 A.D.; conspires against Commodus and is murdered, **6**, 379.

Pereyra, French revolutionist; execution (1794), **12**, 336.

Perez, Antonio (1539–1611), Spanish politician; secretary of Philip II of Spain, **10**, 253; persecutions of, **10**, 253–254; De Castro's estimate of, **10**, 255–256.

Perez, José Joaquin (b. 1800), president of Chili 1861–1871; administration, **23**, 610.

Perez, Juan de Marchena (fifteenth century), Spanish monk; befriends Columbus, **22**, 425.

Perez, Santiago (1830–), Colombian politician, president of New Granada 1874–1876; begins civil war, **23**, 602.

Pergamus, kingdom of Asia Minor; rivalled by Pontus, **2**, 375; wars with Philip V, **5**, 297; becomes Roman province, **2**, 385, 419; **5**, 382.

Periander, tyrant of Corinth 625–585 B.C.; conquers Epidaurus, **3**, 183; administration at Corinth, **3**, 191; terminates feud between Athens and Mytilene, **3**, 225; as one of the "Seven Sages," **3**, 210; character, **3**, 191.

Pericanii, nomad tribe in Asia; follow army of Cyrus, **2**, 655.

Pericles (495–429 B.C.), Athenian orator and statesman; rules imperial Athens, **3**, 448–464; judicial and constitutional reforms, **3**, 454–459, 550–551; attacks the Areopagus, **3**, 245, 420–423; foreign policy, **3**, 426, 458, 527, 566; encourages colonisation, **3**, 450; ostracises Thucydides, **3**, 452; opposes Sparta, **3**, 517, 519–521, 524, 543; leads army to Megara, **3**, 531–532; charges against, **3**, 463, 464, 518, 529, 543–546, 549, 550; policy reversed by The Thirty, **4**, 3; revival of science under, **4**, 33; main principle of, **4**, 71; compared with Epaminondas, **4**,

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Pertinax, Helvius (d. 212 A.D.), son of Emperor Pertinax; killed by Caracalla, **6**, 392.

Peru, a country on coast of South America; conquered for Spain (1533-1534) by Pizarro, **23**, 536-561; empire of the Incas, **23**, 537; revolt against Spain (1780, 1814), **23**, 577, 585 seq.; Spaniards defeated at Ayacucho (1824), **23**, 587; republican government organised by Castilla (1845), **23**, 606; at war with Chili (1879), **23**, 607; political history (1880-1899), **23**, 607-609; relations with Bolivia, **23**, 613.

Perugia, ancient city of Etruria, capital of modern Italian province, Perugia; stormed by the Swiss guard of Pius IX (1859), **9**, 605.

Peruzzi, Florentine trading firm; lends money to Edward III of England, **9**, 159.

Pescadores, islands in Strait of Formosa; ceded to Japan (1895), **24**, 578.

Pescara, Ferdinand Francesco d' Avalos, Marquis of (ca. 1490-1525), Italian soldier, general of Charles V; conspires for crown of Two Sicilies, **9**, 449-450; captures Francis I at Pavia, **9**, 448; **11**, 317.

Pescennius Niger, see Niger.

Peschiera, town in northern Italy; siege of (1848), **14**, 642.

Pesmes, ballads of Servia, **17**, 89.

Pestel, Paul (1794-1826), Russian agitator; leads Southern Alliance, **17**, 512; author of *Russian Truth*, **17**, 512; condemned to death, **17**, 539.

Pestilence, see Plague.

Pestrucci, Achille, assassin in pay of Guise; murders Coligny (1572), **11**, 374.

Petalism, Syracusan system of banishment, **3**, 251; see also Ostracism.

Petasebast (820 B.C.), king of Egypt, **1**, 174.

Petadius, Tiberius, Roman soldier; usurps imperial title (729 A.D.), **7**, 206.

Petchenegs, nomadic Turkish people; encroach on Danube lands (ca. 800 A.D.), **24**, 130; invade Russia (ca. 900 A.D.), **17**, 97-98; in Bulgaria, **24**, 163, 167, 168.

Peter (969 A.D.), king of Bulgaria 927-969; reign, **24**, 164-167; refuses aid to Nicephorus, **7**, 233.

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Peter I, prince of Montenegro 1782-1830; reign of, **24**, 208.

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Peter (I) Alexeievitch, "the Great" (1672-1725), czar of Russia 1682-1725; main treatment, **17**, 249-327; childhood of, **17**, 251-253; asserts control, **17**, 253 seq., 254; military reforms of, **17**, 255; negotiations with Rumania, **24**, 144; takes Azov from Turks, **17**, 256-257; **24**, 402; repudiates Eudoxia, **17**, 257; schemes of conquest, **17**, 258; Strelitz

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Peter (II) Alexeievitch (1715-1730), czar of Russia 1727-1730; reign of, **17**, 328-331; involved in War of Quadruple Alliance, **17**, 329; death, **17**, 329.

Peter (III) Feodorovitch (Charles Peter Ulrich) (1728-1762), czar of Russia 1762; education of, **17**, 353-354; accession of, **16**, 402; **17**, 360; invests Catherine with domains, **17**, 360-361; seeks possession of Schleswig, **17**, 361; allies himself with Frederick the Great, **15**, 222; **17**, 361; abolishes secret chancery, **17**, 361-362; emancipates nobility, **17**, 362; military reforms, **17**, 362; claims theocratic authority, **17**, 362, 363; acts of imprudence, **17**, 363; plots against, **17**, 364-367; ousted by Catharine, **17**, 367-368; signs abdication, **17**, 368; death, **15**, 223; **17**, 369.

Peter Feodorovitch (The False Peter) (d. 1607), Russian impostor; becomes regent of Russia (1606), **17**, 231; execution of (1607), **17**, 232.

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Petronius, Caius, "Elegantiae Arbiter" (d. 66 A.D.), Roman courtier, author and consul; favourite of Nero, 6, 205; opens his veins, 6, 205; "Satires" (reputed) of, 6, 105, 106.

Petronius, Publius, Roman governor; legate of Syria, 6, 162; ordered to erect statue of Caligula (41 A.D.), 2, 171; 6, 162.

Petronius Maximus, Roman emperor (455 A.D.); birth and position, 6, 596, 599; Valentinian and, 6, 596, 597, 599, 600; becomes emperor and marries Eudoxia, 6, 600; flight and death, 6, 600.

Petropavlovsk, Russian warship; sinking of (1904), 24, 658.

Petrov, Anton, Russian peasant (d. 1861); heads revolt in Kazan, 17, 594; shot, 17, 595.

Petrus de Vineia, see Vineia, Petrus de.

Pettigrew, James Johnston (1828-1863), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Gettysburg, 23, 439.

Petty, Sir William (1623-1687), English scientist; creates science of political arithmetic, 20, 352; investigations into agricultural wages, 20, 354; founds Royal Society of Dublin (1683), 21, 437.

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Peucestas, officer of Alexander the Great; commands army in Egypt (331 B.C.), 4, 319.

Peucestas, somatophylax of Alexander the Great; Alexander's shield-bearer, 4, 363, 364; satrap of Persia (ca. 331 B.C.), 4, 436.

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Pevensay, town in Sussex, England; William II of England besieges Odo in, 18, 213, 214.

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Peyronnet, Charles Ignace, Count of (1778-1854), French politician; in Louis XVIII's cabinet, 13, 28; presents bill to destroy liberty of press, 13, 37; arrested, 13, 57, 58.

Pezet, Juan Antonio (1810-1879), Peruvian statesman; succeeds to presidency on death of Ramon (1863), 23, 606; retires to England (1865), 23, 606.

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Pflug, Julius (1499-1564), German ecclesiastic; in conference for union of Catholics and Protestants, 14, 305.

Phæax, Athenian naval commander; sent to aid of Leontini (422 B.C.), 3, 595.

Phædra, legendary daughter of Minos and wife of Theseus, 3, 108.

Phædras, one of the "Thirty Tyrants," 4, 2.

Phædrus (ca. 1-60 A.D.), Roman writer, 6, 106, 160.

Phæneas (second century B.C.), Ætolian envoy to Romans, 4, 532.

Phagita, Cornelius, Cæsar kidnapped by (82 B.C.), 5, 596-597.

Phagspa Lodoi Gyaltsan, Buddhist lama in Tibet (1270), 24, 509.

Phalæcus (d. ca. 338 B.C.), son of Onomarchus and leader of Phocians; continues war on Thebes, 4, 231; treason of, 4, 231, 232.

Phalain, Madame de (eighteenth century), mistress of Dubois, 12, 23.

Phalanx, Macedonian, formation of infantry devised by Philip of Macedon; formation, 4, 220; suggested by Epaminondas, 4, 154, 220, 254; superiority over Theban phalanx at Chæronea, 4, 245, 246; Alexander's use of, 4, 278, 321; compared with Roman legion, 4, 398.

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Phalces (d. ca. 1000 B.C.), Dorian leader; invades Sicyon, 3, 119.

Phaleus, a Corinthian; founds Epidamnus (627 B.C.), 3, 440.

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Phanomachus, Athenian general; takes Potidæa (430 B.C.), 3, 544.

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Pharamond, legendary king of Franks 420-428 A.D.; legend of, 7, 463-464.

Pharaoh of the Oppression, Egyptian king; identified with Ramses II, 1, 73.

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Pharax, proxenus for Thebes in Sparta, 4, 113.

Pharax, Lacedæmonian naval commander; coöperates with Dercyllidas against Persians (398 B.C.), 4, 85.

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Pharnabazus (d. ca. 370 B.C.), Persian satrap of Bithynia; policy with Dorians and Athenians, 2, 618; relations with Greeks, 4, 82-108, 115-117; treatment of Athenian envoys (408 B.C.), 4, 23; orders assassination of Alcibiades (404 B.C.), 4, 24; attacks Spartan fleet, 2, 291; aids rebuilding of Long Walls, 3, 426; 4, 117; favour of, courted by Spartans, 3, 618, 619, 630; defeated by Egyptians (394 B.C.), 2, 623, 628, 649.

Pharnabazus (d. 331 B.C.), Persian admiral; commands fleet against Alexander, 2, 295; 4, 305, 316-317.

Pharnaces I, king of Pontus 190-156 B.C.; captures Sinope (183 B.C.), 2, 388.

Philip II (382–336 B.C.), king of Macedon 359–336 B.C., father of Alexander the Great; main treatment, **4**, 208–255; as hostage at Thebes, **4**, 154, 181; rise of Macedonia under, **4**, 208 seq., 215 seq.; military organisations of, **4**, 216–217, 220, 245–246, 254; court of, **4**, 217–218; accession to throne, **4**, 227; conquers Illyrians and Thracians, **24**, 156; destroys Olynthus, **4**, 230; in Sacred War against Phocians, **4**, 227, 230–232; elected to Amphictyonic Council, **4**, 232; makes peace with Athenians, **4**, 232; besieges Perinthus and Byzantium, **4**, 238; war against Locrians, **4**, 239; defeats Athenian and Theban army at battle of Chæronea, **4**, 245; subdues Peloponnesians, **4**, 249; nominated leader of Greeks in expedition against Persia, **4**, 250; death, **4**, 251–253; character, **4**, 218, 253–255; wives and mistresses of, **4**, 255, 259, 434; compared with Alexander the Great, **4**, 257.

Philip (III) Arrhidæus (d. 317), king of Macedon, an imbecile, natural son of Philip II; birth, **4**, 424; tool of Meleager, **4**, 424, 426; proclaimed king (323 B.C.), **4**, 424, 425, 431; Perdiccas takes possession of, **4**, 427; marries Eurydice, **4**, 475; put to death by Olympias, **4**, 439, 440, 490.

Philip IV (d. 296 B.C.), king of Macedon (ca. 297 B.C.), son of Cassander; death, **4**, 452.

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Philip (I) "the Handsome" (1478–1506), king of Castile 1504–1506; marriage, **14**, 237; reign, **10**, 178–185; concludes alliance with Louis XII of France, **10**, 180; enters Spain, **10**, 181; rule in Netherlands, **13**, 366; death, **10**, 185; **13**, 366; characterisation, **10**, 185.

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Philip, king of Sweden (1080), **16**, 188.

Philip, son of Amyntas; commands under Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 278.

Philip (second century B.C.), a Phrygian; appointed governor of Judea, **2**, 143; regent for Antiochus Eupator, **2**, 151.

Philip, tyrant of Thebes; assassinated (379 B.C.), **4**, 136–138.

Philip (first century A.D.), a Jew; at siege of Jerusalem, **2**, 185.

Philip, son of Menelaus; commands Thessalian cavalry under Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 279, 324.

Philip of Alsace (d. 1195), count of Flanders 1168–1195; legislation, **13**, 314, 315; captures Floris III of Holland, **13**, 290; vice-regent of Jerusalem, **8**, 371.

Philip of Anjou, see **Philip V**, king of Spain.

Philip of Croton (fifth century B.C.), son of Butacides; venerated for his beauty, **8**, 484.

Philip (ca. 1177–1208), duke of Swabia and son of Frederick Barbarossa; strife for Holy Roman Empire, **14**, 112; murdered by Otto of Wittelsbach, **8**, 611.

Philip Augustus, see **Philip II**, of France.

Philip van Marnix, of Sainte Aldegonde, see **Sainte Aldegonde**.

Philip Herod, see **Herod, Philip**.

Phillip, Captain Arthur, governor of New South Wales 1788-1792; administration, **22**, 236.

Phillips, Lionel (1849-), South African financier and mine owner; chairman of Johannesburg reform committee (1895), **22**, 298; trial and condemnation of, **22**, 298.

Phillips, Wendell (1811-1884), American orator and abolitionist, **23**, 394.

Phillips, William (1731-1781), British soldier; sent against Maryland and Pennsylvania, **23**, 278.

Philo, Q. Publilius, Roman consul and dictator 339 B.C.; laws of, **5**, 185; war with Samnites (321 B.C.), **5**, 189, 190.

Philocharis, Tarentine orator; causes attack on Roman ships (282 B.C.), **4**, 584; **5**, 199.

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Philocles, Athenian general; in command at Munychia (324 B.C.), **4**, 418; exiled, **4**, 482.

Philocrates (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator; envoy from Athens to Philip, **4**, 231-234.

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Philætius, legendary slave of Ulysses; character, **3**, 96.

Philolaus (fifth century B.C.), Greek philosopher; law code of, **3**, 187; library of, **3**, 473.

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Philopœmen (ca. 252-183 B.C.), Greek general; efforts in Achæan League against Romans, **4**, 529, 533; political theories, **4**, 534; killed by Romans, **4**, 535.

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Philotas (d. 330 B.C.), Macedonian soldier; commands cavalry under Alexander the Great, **4**, 279, 297; commands royal guard, **4**, 324, 342; accused of conspiracy, death, **4**, 342-344; ability of, **4**, 404.

Philoxenus (fourth century B.C.), Macedonian tax-collector in Asia Minor; efforts against Greece, **4**, 418-419.

Philpot, John, London alderman; captures sea-rovers (1378), **18**, 486.

Phinehas, son of Eli, the high priest; slain, **2**, 75.

Phintias, Greek tyrant of Agrigentum 278 B.C., **4**, 510.

Phintys, woman disciple of Pythagoras, **3**, 476.

Phips, William (1651-1695), colonial governor of Massachusetts, **23**, 171; expedition against Quebec, **23**, 163; expedition against Port Royal, **23**, 187; summoned to England, **22**, 177.

Phlegyæ, mythical Greek people, **3**, 105, 113.

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Phocæans, Ionian people of Phocæa, Asia Minor; rivals of Phœnicians, **2**, 309, 311; colonise Spain, **10**, 5.

Phocas, emperor of the East 602-610 A.D.; in rebellion against Maurice, **7**, 151; reign, **7**, 155.

Phocion (ca. 402-317 B.C.), Athenian soldier and statesman; at siege of Salamis in Cyprus, **2**, 292-293; at Naxos, **4**, 143; in Eubœa, **4**, 229; at siege of Byzantium, **4**, 238; commands fleet in Hellespont, **4**, 245; urges peace with Macedonia, **4**, 230, 266, 273, 410-412, 414, 463, 474; aids Harpalus, **4**, 418; defeats Macedonians near Marathon, **4**, 468; execution, **4**, 483-485.

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Phœbidas, Spartan general; in Olynthian War (383 B.C.), **4**, 130-131, 247.

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Pompeius Rufus, Quintus, Roman consul 88 B.C.; joins Sulla, **5**, 423; massacred (87 B.C.), **5**, 427.

Pompeius Rufus, Quintus, Roman tribune of the plebs (52 B.C.); harangues mob over body of Clodius, **5**, 512; charged with burning senate house, **5**, 514.

Pompeius Strabo, Cneius (d. 87 B.C.), father of Pompey the Great, Roman consul and general; in Social War, **5**, 413, 414, 417; consul (89 B.C.), **5**, 417; receives triumph **5**, 417; instigates mutiny against Pompeius Rufus, **5**, 427; appealed to by senate for aid against Marius, **5**, 428; life saved by son, **5**, 428; death, **5**, 428.

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Pomponne, Simon Arnauld, Marquis de (1618-1699), French statesman; becomes minister of foreign affairs, **11**, 541; negotiates with England, **11**, 611.

Ponce de Leon, Juan (1460-1521), Spanish soldier; life, **22**, 469-471; governor of Porto Rico, **22**, 470; discovers Florida, **22**, 470; death, **22**, 470.

Porter, David (1780–1843), American naval officer; captures *Alert*, **23**, 335.

Porter, David Dixon (1813–1891), American admiral; at taking of New Orleans (1862), **23**, 429; in Red River expedition, **23**, 444; captures Fort Fisher, **23**, 446.

Porter, Fitz-John (1822–1901), American soldier; at battle of Gaines' Mill, **23**, 431; joins Pope's army in Northern Virginia (1862), **23**, 432; at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432.

Porteous Riots, in Edinburgh (Sept. 7th, 1736), **20**, 548–549.

Port Hamilton, harbour in Korea; temporarily occupied by England (1885), **24**, 557.

Portland, Dukes and Earls of, see *Bentinck*.

Portland Point, peninsula in Dorset, England; battles of (840 A.D.), **18**, 69; (1653), **13**, 618–619.

Porto Bello, port on the Isthmus of Panama; captured and destroyed by Admiral Ververen (1739), **10**, 299; **20**, 555.

Porto Cale, see *Terra Portucalensis*.

Portocarrero, Louis de (1629–1709), Spanish cardinal; favours Austria for Spanish Succession, **14**, 405.

Porto Rico, island of West Indies, belonging to the United States; Ponce de Leon made governor of (1509), **22**, 469; occupied by American troops (1898), **23**, 489; government provided for (1900), **23**, 490.

Port Royal, now Annapolis, town in Nova Scotia; settlement (1604), **22**, 555; captured by English (1624), **22**, 637; captured by Phips (1690), **23**, 187; retaken by French (1691), **23**, 188; recaptured by English and named Annapolis (Oct. 6th, 1710), **23**, 193.

Port Royal, locality in South Carolina; settlement by Ribault (1562), **22**, 547; English colony established (1670), **23**, 51, 53; captured by Union forces in American Civil War (1861), **23**, 423.

Port Royal des Champs, Cistercian abbey near Paris, headquarters of Jansenists; destruction of (1709), **11**, 548–549.

Portsmouth, Duchess of, see *Quérouaille*.

Portsmouth, Peace of, **17**, 650; **24**, 663.

Portugal, kingdom in Europe; main treatment, **10**, 425–561; early history to João I, **10**, 425–451; period of glory and discovery, **10**, 452–488; fall, captivity and the revolution, **10**, 489–513; João IV to João VI, **10**, 514–543; nineteenth century in, **10**, 544–561; chronology, **10**, 628–635; bibliography, **10**, 650–655.

Porus (d. 321 B.C.), king of India; wars with Alexander, **4**, 357–362; writes to the conqueror, **4**, 372.

Pory, John (ca. 1570–ca. 1635), English pioneer in America; establishes plantations on the York and James Rivers (1620), **22**, 585.

Posadas, Gervasio Antonio de (1757–1832), Argentine politician; elected dictator of Argentine Republic (1813), **23**, 591.

Poseidon, see *Neptune*.

Posen, province of Prussia; ruled by Mieczyslaw of Poland (1139), **24**, 27; annexed by Prussia (1793), **24**, 91; Napoleon enters (1806), **24**, 104.

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Posidonius, a Spartan; at Plataea (497 B.C.), **3**, 371–372.

Posidonius (ca. 135–50 B.C.), Greek Stoic; life, **4**, 608; describes Britain, **18**, 8.

Posnania, town in Poland; sacked by Premislav of Bohemia (ca. 1040), **24**, 14.

Posse, Count Arvid, Swedish premier 1880–1884; introduces army bill, **16**, 488.

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Postal Service; in England in seventeenth century, **20**, 345; penny postage established (1840), **21**, 597, 598; established in France by Louis XI, **11**, 275.

Postma, Dutch minister; founds sect of Doppers in Transvaal (1858), **22**, 284.

Postumia, wife of Servius Sulpicius; Caesar's intrigue with (ca. 60 B.C.), **5**, 590.

Postumius, Aulus, Roman dictator ca. 510 B.C.; commands at Lake Regillus, **5**, 93.

Postumius, Lucius, Roman proprætor; opposes Gauls (295 B.C.), **5**, 198; ambassador to Tarentines, **5**, 199, 200.

Postumius, Spurius, Roman consul 321 B.C.; captured by Samnites, **5**, 188, 190.

Postumius, legate of Caesar; sent to Italy (49 B.C.), **5**, 538.

Postumus, Marcus Cassianus Latinus (d. 267 A.D.); commands in Gaul, **6**, 415; proclaimed emperor (260 A.D.), **6**, 418–419.

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Potchefstroom, town in South Africa; siege of (1881), **22**, 291.

Potemkin, Prince Gregory Alexandrovitch (1736–1792), Russian statesman; conspires against Peter III, **17**, 364–365; destroys Zaparogian Republic, **17**, 387; rise to power (1775), **17**, 389–391; directs massacre of Tatars, **17**, 395; controls favourites of Catherine II, **17**, 393, 397, 398; schemes for a Greek empire, **17**, 396; employs Suvarov, **17**, 396, 406, 409; characterisation, **17**, 411–412.

Pothinus (d. 48 B.C.), Egyptian eunuch; procures Pompey's death, **5**, 542, 549.

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Potitus, Lucius Valerius, consul 449 B.C.; legislation of, **5**, 138–140.

Potocki, Ignatius (1751–1809), Polish statesman; seeks to free Poland from Russia, **17**, 418.

Potomac, Army of the, principal Federal army in American Civil War; organised by General McClellan (1862), **23**, 433.

Potosi, a department of Bolivia; silver discovered in (1545), **23**, 552.

Pottawattomie Massacre, organised by John Brown (1856), **23**, 398.

Pottawattamies, American Indian tribe; join Pontiac's conspiracy (1763), **23**, 224.

Potter, Louis de (1786–1859), Belgian writer and revolutionist; banishment of (1830), **14**, 50.

Prescott, William (1726-1795), American soldier; commands colonial forces at battle of Bunker Hill, **23**, 246-247.

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Prester John or Priest John, mythical emperor believed in the Middle Ages to have had

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Preston, William Campbell (1794-1860), United States senator and president of University of South Carolina; prominence in politics, **23**, 363.

Preston, town in Lancashire, England; Cromwell defeats Scottish Royalists at (1648), **20**, 65; **21**, 295; Jacobites defeated at (1715), **20**, 509.

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Prevesa, seaport in Albania, Turkey; battle of (1538), **24**, 353.

Prevost, Sir George (1767-1816), British soldier; defeated at battle of Plattsburg (1814), **23**, 334.

Prexaspes (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander; in Xerxes' expedition against Greece (480 B.C.), **3**, 304.

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Price, Sterling (1809-1867), American soldier; in Mexican War, **23**, 373; as Confederate general in opening campaign of Civil War, **23**, 421; in campaign of 1862, **23**, 434.

Pride, Thomas (d. 1658), English parliamentary officer; "purges" house of commons, **20**, 69-72.

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Providence, city in Rhode Island, U. S.; founded by Roger Williams (1636), **23**, 96.

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Proxenus, Theban noble (d. 401 B.C.); in service of Cyrus, **4**, 52; invites Xenophon to Cyrus' court, **4**, 52.

Proxenus, in Greek history, a representative of a state in another city or state, somewhat resembling in duty and office the modern consul, **3**, 518, **4**, 151.

Prusias I, king of Bithynia 237-192 B.C., **2**, 387.

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Psamtek I or Psammetichus, king of Egypt 666-611 B.C.; main treatment, **1**, 180-186; makes rule legitimate by his marriage, **1**, 181, 186; makes alliance with Ionians and Carians, **1**, 181; throws off Assyrian yoke, **1**, 186; encourages commerce, **1**, 182; Egyptian and Libyan soldiers desert to Ethiopia, **1**, 182; restores Thebes, **1**, 183, 187; besieges Ashdod, **1**, 183, 186.

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Psamthek III or Psammenitus, king of Egypt 528 B.C.; defeated by Cambyses, **1**, 191; **2**, 601.

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Pskov or Pskoff, capital of the province of Pskov, Russia; siege of (1502), **17**, 180.

- consul with Junius Brutus, **5**, 88-90; revives secular games, **6**, 100.
- Public Safety, Committee of**, a dictatorship of nine persons, appointed in Paris (1793); organised, **12**, 299, 333, 339; decree against Lyons, **12**, 369; reorganised, **12**, 389; in insurrection of the 1st Prairial, **12**, 394; suspended, **12**, 397.
- Public Weal, War of the**, a civil war between Louis XI of France and the Nobles (1465), **11**, 250-252.
- Publicani**, a name given to the Cathari, *q. v.*
- Publilia**, second wife of Cicero, **5**, 621.
- Publilian Laws**, in Roman history, (1) proposed by Publius Volero, increasing plebeian power, **5**, 131; (2) proposed by Publius Philo, regarding election of censors, plebiscites, and approval of proposed laws, **5**, 185.
- Publius Philo**, Roman consul and dictator (339? B.C.); proposes Publilian Laws, **5**, 185.
- Publius Volero**, Roman tribune (473 B.C.); increases plebeian power, **5**, 131.
- Pucelle, La**, see Joan of Arc.
- Pu Chun**, appointed heir-presumptive to Chinese throne (1900), **24**, 566.
- Pückler, Count Frederick** (d. 1867), Prussian minister, **15**, 474.
- Pudi-ilu**, king of Assyria ca. 1350 B.C., **1**, 374.
- Puebla**, town in Mexico; besieged by French (1863), **13**, 138.
- Pueyredon, Juan Martin** (ca. 1780-1845), Spanish-American soldier and politician; at Montevideo, **23**, 579.
- Pufendorf, Samuel von** (1632-1694), German jurist; advocates separation from Austria, **15**, 129.
- Pugatshev, Jemeljan** (1720-1775), Russian soldier; pretends to the crown, **17**, 386; executed, **17**, 387.
- Puisaye, Count Joseph** (1754-1827), French soldier; leader of royalists in Brittany, **12**, 404, 405, 406.
- Puisey or Pudsey, Hugh de** (1125-1195), English ecclesiastic; quarrel with William of Longchamp (1189), **18**, 314.
- Pul**, see Tiglathpileser III.
- Pulaski, Count Casimir** (1747-1779), Polish soldier in American service; defends Charleston, S. C., **23**, 271; killed in assault on Savannah, **23**, 271.
- Pulcheria** (399-453 A.D.), Byzantine empress 414-453 A.D.; regency with Theodosius, **7**, 42-60; proclaimed empress, **7**, 60.
- Pulista**, see Pursta.
- Pullus, Lucius Junius**, Roman consul 249 B.C.; loses fleet, **5**, 231.
- Pultava**, see Pultowa.
- Pulteney, William** (1684-1764), earl of Bath, English statesman; Whig leader, **20**, 493, 541; speech against Excise Bill, **20**, 542.
- Pultowa**, town in Russia; battle of (1709), **17**, 280.
- Pultusk**, town in Poland; battles of (1703), **16**, 377; (1806), **12**, 555; **17**, 451.
- Pu-lan-tien**, town in Manchuria; occupied by the Japanese (1904), **24**, 658.
- Pulu**, see Tiglathpileser III.
- Pungun-ila**, king of Babylon, **1**, 363.
- Punic Wars or Carthaginian Wars**, three wars waged between Rome and Carthage:
- (1) 264-241 B.C.: sea-fights at Mylæ and Ecnomus, invasion of Africa by Regulus, battle of the Ægatian Islands, **5**, 215-233.
 - (2) 218-201 B.C.: Hannibal in Spain, Hannibal's invasion of Italy, battle of Cannæ, Marcellus in Syracuse, Hasdrubal in Italy, Scipio in Spain and Africa, battle of Zama, **5**, 238-295.
 - (3) 149-146 B.C.: attack on Massinissa, destruction of Carthage by Scipio, **5**, 305-314.
- Punitz**, town in Posen, Prussia; battle of (1704), **24**, 71.
- Punjab or Panjab**, district in northwestern India; name and geography, **2**, 485, 486; early peoples, **2**, 481, 504; languages of, Aryan, **2**, 490; invaded by Persians (512 B.C.), **2**, 609; conquered by Alexander, **2**, 503; **4**, 360, 362; Sikh wars and annexation to British India (1849), **22**, 150, 151, 153, 158; mutiny (1857), **22**, 172.
- Punt**, legendary country, placed by some authorities on coast of Africa; legends concerning, **1**, 108-110; tributary to Egypt, **1**, 140, 141.
- Punta Arenas**, colony of Chili, on straits of Magellan; founded (1843), **23**, 610.
- Pupienus Maximus, Marcus Clodius** (d. 238 A.D.), Roman emperor 238 A.D.; wars with Maximin, **6**, 411.
- Puqudu**, Aramæan tribe, **1**, 400.
- Puranas**, collection of Hindu legends; as sources of history, **2**, 35, 496, 505.
- Puritans**, name given to the followers of Calvin's teaching in England, including Presbyterians and Independents; under Henry VIII, **19**, 186; increase in England, **19**, 343; persecuted under Elizabeth, **19**, 344, 451; **22**, 615; hearing before James I (Hampton Court Conference), **19**, 475; character and customs, **19**, 493; **20**, 228; under Charles I, **19**, 558, seq. 566; status under Cromwell, **20**, 226; at time of the Restoration, **20**, 227-230; in Holland, **13**, 569, 569 note; **22**, 621-622; **23**, 2; pilgrims to America, **22**, 622 seq.; effect on New England, **22**, 648-651; in Maryland, **22**, 607.
- Pursta or Pulista**, an Asiatic tribe; repulsed by Egypt, **2**, 273.
- Puru**, an Indian people, **2**, 490.
- Purukhumi**, tribe of Syria; subdued by Tiglathpileser I (ca. 1100 B.C.), **2**, 395.
- Pushkin, Alexander Sergeyevitch** (1799-1837), Russian poet; founds literary club, **17**, 516; recalled from exile by Nicholas I, **17**, 539.
- Putnam, Israel** (1718-1790), American soldier; at Bunker Hill, **23**, 246.

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Quadi, German tribe; wars with Rome, **6**, 290, 296-298; migrations of, **6**, 519, 547.

Quadratus, Caius Volusenus, military tribune in Cæsar's army in Gaul, **18**, 9.

Quadratus, Ummidius, Roman proconsul in Syria 51-60 A.D., administration of, **6**, 186.

Quadratus, Ummidius (d. 183 A.D.), Roman noble; conspires against Commodus, **6**, 379.

Quadrigarius, Quintus Claudius, Roman historian (b. ca. 100 B.C.), **5**, 644.

Quadruple Alliance, The, a league formed against Spain (1718) by Great Britain, France, Austria, and the Netherlands; origin of, **9**, 531; **10**, 293; Victor Amadeus assents to, **9**, 531; Philip V of Spain accedes to, **10**, 294.

Quadruple Treaty, The, a league formed (1834), against Dom Miguel of Portugal and Don Carlos of Spain; object of, **10**, 396.

Quadruple Treaty, The, concluded at London (1840); settles Egyptian affairs, **24**, 453-454.

Quakers, a religious sect; origin, **20**, 164; persecution in England, **20**, 164, 245; bill for the relief of, **20**, 530; banished from Virginia, **22**, 598; relation to Puritans, **23**, 3; persecution in New England, **23**, 117-119, 141, 145, 147; Virginia legislates against, **23**, 124; in North Carolina, **23**, 51; settle in West New Jersey, **23**, 30; in French and Indian War, **23**, 213.

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Quartering Act, an English parliamentary enactment requiring the American colonies to billet British soldiers; effect of, in America, **23**, 232, 234; expires, **23**, 237; introduced anew, **23**, 239.

Quatre-Bras, place in Belgium; battle of (1815), **12**, 625; **15**, 329.

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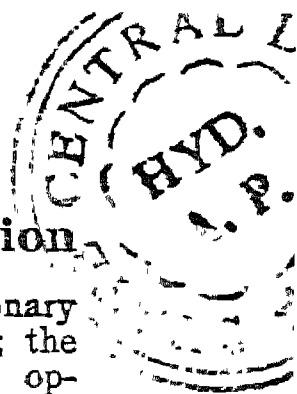
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- Sabinianus or Sabinian**, Roman general in reign of Constans; in war with Sapor (359 A.D.), **6**, 480–481.
- Sabinus, Cornelius**, prætorian tribune; slays Caligula (41 A.D.), **6**, 162.
- Sabinus, Flavius**, brother of Emperor Vespasian; assassination (69 A.D.), **6**, 229–230.
- Sabinus, Julius**, chief of Lingones; rebels against Rome (69 A.D.), **6**, 242.
- Sabinus, Ostorius**, Roman knight; accuses Soranus (66 A.D.), **6**, 205.
- Sabinus, Poppæus**, Roman consul 9 A.D.; appointed commander of Moesia, **6**, 138.
- Sabinus, Titius** (d. 28 A.D.), Roman knight; Sejanus plots against, **6**, 144, 147.
- Sabita**, ancient Libyan tribe, **1**, 168.
- Sabugal**, town in Portugal; battle of (1811), **10**, 541.
- Sabutai Bahadur**, Mongolian general of Jenghiz Khan; in China (1241), **24**, 279; invades Russia (1219), **17**, 135; conquers Kalka and defeats Bulgarians, **24**, 283; conquests in Europe, **24**, 287, 288; death, **24**, 289.
- Sacæ**, in ancient history, a nomadic people in Central Asia; subjugated by Persia, **2**, 591, 613, 629; **3**, 287; subjugated by Alexander the Great, **4**, 381.
- Sacchetti, Franco** (ca. 1335–ca. 1400), Italian author; criticism of, **9**, 202.
- Sacerdos, Carsidius**, Roman prætor 37 A.D.; banishment, **6**, 155.
- Sacheverell, Henry** (ca. 1672–1724), English churchman and Tory; brings about Marlborough's downfall, **11**, 625; trial (1710), **20**, 482–483.
- Sachs, Hans** (1494–1576), German poet; in Reformation, **14**, 278–279.
- Sackett's Harbor**, a lake port of New York, United States; battle of (1813), **23**, 333.
- Sackville, Sir Edward**, 4th Earl of Dorset (1590–1652); threatens Felton, Buckingham's assassin, **19**, 556.
- Sackville, George**, Viscount Sackville, known also as Lord George Germain (1716–1785), English general; traitorous conduct at battle of Minden (1759), **12**, 77; **15**, 213; dismissed from army, **20**, 589; suspected as author of Junius letters, **20**, 612.
- Sackville, Thomas**, Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset (1536–1608), English poet; announces result of trial to Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 368; ambassador to Netherlands, **13**, 523, 524; characterisation of, as dramatist, **19**, 463.
- Saco**, city in Maine; inhabitants acknowledge jurisdiction of the proprietary (1636), **22**, 636; first general court meets at (1640), **22**, 637.
- Sacred Band**, band of 300 Thebans organised against Sparta; commanded by Pelopidas, **4**, 142, 144, 156; at battle of Chæroneia (338 B.C.), **4**, 243, 245.
- Sacred Wars**, wars waged by members of Amphictyonic League in defense of shrine of Delphi; against Crissa (ca. 590 B.C.), **3**, 169–170; Sparta expels Phocians from Delphi (ca. 448 B.C.), **4**, 432; Philip against the Phocians (358–346 B.C.), **4**, 227–232; against Amphissa (339–338 B.C.), **4**, 240.
- Sacriportus**, ancient locality in Italy; battle of (82 B.C.), **5**, 435.

Sainte-Aulaire, Louis Clair de Beaupoil, Count of (b. 1778), French writer and diplomatist; member of "*Chambre In-trouvable*," 13, 19.

Sainte-Chapelle (Holy Chapel), chapel in Palais de Justice, Paris; built by Louis IX for reception of relics (1248), 7, 300-301.

Sainte-Geneviève, church in Paris; school of, in twelfth century, 11, 45.

Ste. Ménehould, town in France; Treaty of (1614), 11, 436.

Saint Eric's Lag, code of laws compiled by Saint Eric, king of Sweden (twelfth century), 16, 189.

Saintes, town in France; sacked by Hastings, 11, 4; battle of (1242), 11, 59; 18, 373.

St. Eustatius, island in the West Indies; captured by English (1781), 14, 11.

Saint-Fargeau, Louis Michel Lepelletier de, see Lepelletier.

St. Gall, city in Switzerland; commerce in middle ages, 16, 581, 582; in strife with Appenzell (1405), 16, 581-584.

St. Gall, abbey and monastery of; ancient literature preserved by, 16, 536; secularised (1529), 16, 632.

St. Gall, Prince-Abbots of, jurisdiction and titles of, 16, 615, 658; strife with subjects, 16, 581-583; allied with Swiss Confederation (ca. 1500), 16, 615.

St. George, Bank or Company of, a Genoese financial institution; foundation and administration (1402), 9, 265; acquires Sarzana, 9, 383.

St. George, Company of, Italian military organisation (fourteenth century), 9, 251.

St. George, Knights of, see Teutonic Order.

Saint-Germain, Claude Louis, Count of (1707-1778), French soldier and statesman; reorganises army, 12, 129.

St. Germain-en-Laye, town near Paris; Treaties of: (1570), 11, 365; (1654), 23, 180; (1679), 15, 142.

St. Gotthard, town in Hungary; battle of (1664), 11, 566; 24, 386.

St. Gotthard, Pass of the, pass over the St. Gotthard Alps; Suvarov's retreat over (1799), 12, 476; seized by men of Uri (1847), 17, 41.

St. Helena, island in the South Atlantic; discovery of, 10, 486; Napoleon's exile in, 12, 644-646.

Saint Hilaire, Barthélemy, see Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire.

Saint-Hilaire, Joseph (1766-1809), French soldier; at Austerlitz, 12, 546; killed, 12, 573.

St. James, Order of, established in Castile (twelfth century), 8, 465.

St. Jean d'Angely, town near La Rochelle, France; siege of (1621), 11, 446.

St. Jean-de-Luz, town in France; battle of (1794), 10, 315; Peace of, 10, 268.

St. John, Henry, see Bolingbroke, Viscount.

St. John, Knights of, see Hospitalers.

St. John, Oliver (1598-1673), English judge and politician, member of Cromwell's house of lords; in Short Parliament. 19,

578; draws up bill for abolition of episcopate, 19, 600.

St. Julien, Treaty of (1533), treaty of peace between Geneva and the Savoyard nobles, 16, 637.

Saint-Just, Antoine (1767-1794), French revolutionist; denounces Danton, 12, 336 and note; member of committee of public safety, 12, 338; at battle of the Lines of Weissenburg, 12, 358; mission to Rhine, 12, 366, 378, 380; fall, 12, 341-344.

St. Leger, Colonel, in mutiny of English officers in Madras (1807), 22, 124.

St. Leger, Sir Anthony (1496?-1559), English soldier; lord deputy in Ireland under Elizabeth and Edward VI, 21, 400, 402.

St. Leger, Barry (1737-1789), British soldier; defeated by Americans at battle of Oriskany (1777), 23, 264.

Saint Lusson, Simon François Daumont, Sieur de, French commander in Canada (1671), 23, 66, 72.

Saint-Mahé, battle of (1293), 18, 405.

St. Maixent, town in France; siege of (1440), 11, 231-232.

St. Malo, seaport in France; siege of (1377), 18, 486.

Saint-Marc Girardin (1801-1873), French journalist; attacks Polignac and his colleagues, 13, 41.

St. Mark, Church (Basilica) of, Venetian cathedral; construction, 8, 476; rebuilt, 9, 32.

St. Mary, Knights of, see Teutonic Order.

St. Mary's, city in Maryland, U. S. A.; established (1634), 22, 600.

St. Mary's Falls, see Sault Saint Marie.

St. Michael, Order of; Louis XI of France founds (1469), 11, 263; duke of Brittany refuses, 11, 263.

St. Nicholas, Fort of, in the Caucasus; siege of (1839), 17, 554.

St. Ouen, Declaration of (May 2nd, 1814), issued by Louis XVIII, promising a constitution to the French people, 12, 619.

St. Petersburg, capital of Russia; founded (1702), 17, 269-271; growth, 17, 286, 287; inundations, 17, 525, 526.

St. Petersburg Protocol (1826), agreement between England and Russia, 14, 588.

St. Petersburg, Treaties of; (1772), 17, 379; (1805), 17, 445.

St. Philip, Castle of, fortress in Minorca; siege of (1756), 20, 579-580.

St. Pierre, island off the south coast of Newfoundland; ceded to France (1748), 23, 199.

Saint Pierre, Eustache de, French hero; devotion at Calais (1347), 18, 466, 467.

St. Pierre le Moûtier, city in France, Joan of Arc takes (1429), 11, 204.

Saint Pol, Louis de Luxembourg, Count of (1418-1475); punished by Charles VII, 11, 233; made constable by Louis XI, 11, 253.

Saint-Pol, Waleran de Luxembourg-Ligny, Count of (1355-1440), governor of Paris, 11, 168.

Salic Laws, a collection of Frankish laws, **7**, 463-464.

Salinator, Marcus Livius, Roman consul 219 B.C. and 207 B.C.; first consulship, **5**, 274; defeats Hasdrubal at the Metaurus, **5**, 274-277; triumph of, **5**, 278; imposes tax on salt, **5**, 339.

Salins, town in France; surrenders to royal troops (1668), **11**, 570.

Salisbury, James Cecil, 3rd Earl of (d. 1683), English statesman; committed to tower, **20**, 284.

Salisbury, Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of (d. 1541); imprisonment and execution, **19**, 186-187.

Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, 3rd Marquis of, Viscount Cranborne, (1830-1903), English statesman; leaves Derby ministry on question of reform, **21**, 633; British representative to Conference of Constantinople, **21**, 640; secretary of state for foreign affairs, **21**, 641; plenipotentiary to Congress of Berlin, **21**, 641; leader of conservative party, **21**, 647; becomes premier (1885), **21**, 647; resigns (Jan. 1886), **21**, 648; second premiership (July 1886-1892), **21**, 648-649; resists Home Rule question, **21**, 648; elementary education made free, **21**, 648; third ministry (1895-1902), **21**, 651-660.

Salisbury, Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of, see Cecil, Sir Robert.

Salisbury, Thomas de Montague or Montacute, 4th Earl of, see Montague, Thomas de.

Salivahana, legendary Hindu prince of southern Behar (Bahar) (1st century B.C.), **2**, 498.

Salle, La, see La Salle.

Salles, Jean Baptiste (d. 1794), French revolutionist; favours decree of inviolability, **12**, 246; spokesman for Gironde, **12**, 291; execution, **12**, 391.

Sallust (Caius Sallustius Crispus) (86-34 B.C.), Roman historian; tribune (52 B.C.), **5**, 513; proconsul of Numidia, **5**, 561; estimate, **5**, 644.

Sallust, praetorian prefect of Julian (ca. 360 A.D.); counsels Julian, **6**, 503; declines emperorship, **6**, 510, 516; ambassador to Persian king, **6**, 512.

Salluvians, Gallic tribe; at war with Rome, **5**, 373.

Salmon Falls, town in New Hampshire; attacked by French and Indians in King William's War (1690), **23**, 186.

Salome, see Alexandra.

Salomon, bishop of Constance (ca. 917 A.D.), **7**, 597-598.

Salter, William, English Lollard clergyman; first victim burned under the *Statute de Heretico Comburendo* (1401), **18**, 521.

Saltonstall, Sir Richard (1586-1658), English-American colonist; becomes interested in Massachusetts Bay Colony, **22**, 640.

Salutati or **Salutato**, Coluccio de (1330-1406), Italian humanist; estimate, **9**, 202.

Salvador, often called San Salvador, Central American state; resists Iturbide (1823), **23**, 648; revolts (1827), **23**, 649; joins

Central American republic (1895), **23**, 651.

Salvia or **Salvius**, Johann Adler, Swedish envoy; at Peace of Westphalia (1648), **14**, 383.

Salviati, Francesco (fifteenth century), Italian prelate; in Pazzi conspiracy (1478), **9**, 366-369.

Salvidienus, Q. Rufus (first century B.C.), Roman soldier; companion of Octavius, **5**, 613; conspires against Augustus, **6**, 121.

Salvius (Tryphon), heads slave revolt in Sicily (102 B.C.), **5**, 399-400.

Salza, Hermann von (ca. 1170-1239), German knight; aids Duke Henry of Breslau, **14**, 119.

Salzburg, Austro-Hungarian town; captured by Wrede (1809), **14**, 563.

Saman, Asad ben, sons of, found Samanid dynasty (819 A.D.), **8**, 217.

Samanids, Persian dynasty, reigning in Transoxania at end of ninth and during tenth century; claim descent from Sassanids, **24**, 490; foundation of authority, **8**, 217-218; overthrow Saffarids, **8**, 218; rule over Khorasan, Tabarestan, and Sidjistan, **8**, 219, 222; fall, **8**, 223.

Samaria, ancient division of Palestine; colonised by Esarhaddon, **2**, 128; assists Alexander, **2**, 134; becomes independent (ca. 63 B.C.), **2**, 163; allotted to Archelaus, **2**, 167; **6**, 139; annexed to Rome (17 A.D.), **6**, 140; middle province of Palestine under Romans, **2**, 46; under Agrippa (41-44 A.D.), **6**, 30.

Samaria, ancient city of Palestine; built by Omri (tenth century B.C.), **2**, 107; worship of Baal at, **2**, 107; besieged by Ben-Hadad, **2**, 108; besieged by Shalmaneser IV and taken by Sargon (722 B.C.), **1**, 397; **2**, 114-115; fortifications of, destroyed by Ptolemy I (ca. 312 B.C.), **2**, 301; restored by Herod, **2**, 166.

Samaritans, people of mixed descent, living in Samaria after fall of kingdom of Israel; religion, **2**, 115, 128, 173; relations to Jews, **2**, 128, 130, 173.

Samarkand or **Samarand**, city in Turkestan; conquers Jenghiz Khan (1220), **24**, 282.

Samdan, Assyrian prototype of Hercules; original of Samson legend, **2**, 74.

Sameas, Jewish elder; urges punishment of Herod (ca. 41 B.C.), **2**, 164; favoured by Herod, **2**, 166.

Samgunu (d. ca. 664 B.C.), Aramæan prince; death, **1**, 430.

Sammuramat, see Semiramis.

Sammonicus, Q. Serenus (d. 212 A.D.), Roman author and bibliophile; library, **6**, 347.

Samnites, Italian tribe; origin and migrations, **5**, 49, 144, 178-180; alliance with Pyrrhus, **4**, 510; **5**, 203-208; aid Hannibal, **5**, 258; renew Roman allegiance, **5**, 272; treatment by Romans, **5**, 412, 428; in Social War, **5**, 412-428; in second civil war, **5**, 434-438; see also Samnite Wars.

- land; battle of (1444), 11, 236; 16, 591-592.
- Sankt Jacob on the Sihl**, battle of, see Sihl.
- Sankt Gallen**, see St. Gall.
- San Marino**, state in Italy; independence recognised, 9, 471; Alberoni seizes, 9, 541; the last Italian republic, 9, 579.
- San Martin, José de** (1778-1850), Spanish-American soldier; in war for independence in South America, 23, 582, 585-586, 610.
- San Pedro de Gormaz**, town in Spain; battle of (919 A.D.), 10, 44.
- San Roman, Miquel**, president of Peru (1860), 23, 606.
- San Salvador**, name given first West Indian island discovered by Columbus; discovery, 22, 432.
- San Salvador, Republic of**, see Salvador.
- Sanskrit Literature**, see Literature, Indo-Aryan.
- Sans Souci**, palace at Potsdam, Prussia; life of Frederick the Great at, 15, 247-249.
- San Stefano, Treaty of** (1878) proclaims independence of Slav countries, 15, 49; 17, 606; 21, 641; 24, 178.
- Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de** (1795-1876), president of Mexico; breaks Spanish influence in Mexico, 23, 624; defeated and captured at battle of San Jacinto, 23, 366; elected president, 23, 624; defends Vera Cruz against French, 23, 624; deposed and exiled, 23, 625; return and reappointment as president, 23, 625; defeated by General Taylor at Buena Vista, 23, 372, 625; defeated at pass of Cerro Gordo, 23, 374, 625; loses city of Mexico, 23, 375; last dictatorship (1853-1855), 23, 628; resigns and leaves country, 23, 628; character, 23, 626-627.
- Santa Cruz**, Spanish town on island of Tenerife; Nelson attacks, 10, 318.
- Santa Cruz, Andres** (1794-1865), South American soldier and statesman; in wars of revolution, 23, 584, 587; elected president of Peru (1831), 23, 612; work and influence in Peru, 23, 612.
- Santa Fé**, capital of New Mexico; founded, 22, 552.
- Santals**, East Indian tribe, 2, 488.
- Santa Lucia**, locality in Italy; battle of (1848), 9, 599; 14, 643.
- Santa Maria**, ship in fleet of Columbus; voyage of, 22, 428.
- Santa Maria a Monte**, fortress in Tuscany; taken by Guelfs under Novello, 9, 148.
- Santander, Francisco de Paula** (1792-1840), New Granadan soldier and politician, 23, 590.
- Santarem**, town in Portugal; taken by Alfonso VI (1093), 10, 428; battle of (1184), 8, 465.
- Santa Sophia**, cathedral of, at Constantinople; building of, 7, 79, 80; description of former splendours, 7, 80, 81.
- Santerre, Antoine Joseph** (1752-1809), French revolutionist and soldier; leads rabble bearing petition to king, 12, 253-254; directs attack on Tuileries, 12, 260; opposes assembly, 12, 272; conducts Louis XVI to execution, 12, 294; opposes Directory, 12, 421; rallies opposition to Napoleon (1799), 12, 485.
- Santiago de Chile**, capital of Chile; foundation of (1541), 23, 552.
- Santiago de Cuba**, city in Cuba; captured by Americans (1898), 23, 489.
- Santo Domingo**, island of, see Haiti.
- Santo Domingo**, capital of Dominican Republic; founded (1496), 22, 448.
- Santos, Maximo**, president of Uruguay (1882); misgovernment of, 23, 618.
- Saphedin or Saifad-Din** (d. 1218), brother of Saladin and leader of Saracens; negotiates with Richard, 8, 394; sends horses to Richard during battle, 8, 400; establishes empire in Syria, 8, 410; heads forces of Syria and Egypt, 8, 411; concludes peace for six years with Christians, 8, 422; offers to renew peace, 8, 423; death, 8, 426.
- Sapieha Rozynckil**, Polish soldier; assists Dmitri (1608), 17, 233; besieges monastery of the Trinity, 17, 234.
- Sapienza**, island in Greece; battle of (1354), 9, 266.
- Sapor I or Shapur**, king of Persia ca. 240-ca. 273 A.D.; invades Mesopotamia, 6, 412; conquests, 6, 417-418; 8, 78-79.
- Sapor II**, king of Persia 310-ca. 381 A.D.; pre-natal coronation, 6, 467; character, 8, 80; persecutes Christians, 8, 81; defeats Constantius, 6, 467-468; invades Mesopotamia, 6, 479-481; Julian's campaigns against, 6, 499-508; defeats Romans, 6, 511-514.
- Sapor III**, king of Persia ca. 384-389 A.D.; reign and death, 8, 83.
- Sapor** (seventh century A.D.), commander of Armenians; assumes title of emperor (665 A.D.), 7, 186.
- Saracco, Guiseppe** (1821-), Italian statesman; ministry of, 9, 633.
- Saracens**, name given by mediæval Christians to Arab followers of Mohammed and later to Mohammedans in general; origin of name, 8, 4; conquer Syria, 8, 146-149, 156-159; in Phœnicia, 2, 303 seq.; conquer Persia, 8, 151-155; conquer Egypt, 8, 160-162; in North Africa, 2, 325-328; 8, 191 seq.; invade Spain, 7, 493-494; 8, 192 seq.; 10, 36 seq.; overrun Gaul, 7, 495; 8, 198 seq.; defeated at Tours, by Charles Martel (732 A.D.), 7, 496; 8, 199; 10, 37; defeated in Burgundy (737 A.D.), 7, 498; wars with Charlemagne, 7, 542, 553; conquer Portugal, 10, 427; decline of power in Spain, 8, 233 seq., 463-465; kingdoms of Ghassan and Hira, 7, 121; wars with Eastern Empire: (under Heraclius), 7, 169, 179-182; (under Constans), 7, 184-186; (under Constantine), 7, 187-189; (under Justinian), 7, 190-194; (under Anastasius II), 7, 194; (under Constantine V), 7, 211-212, 213; (under Nicephorus), 7, 231-232; (under Joannes Zimisces), 7, 241-242; sieges of Constantinople (672 A.D.), 7, 187-188;

Saturnius, Lucius Appuleius, Roman tribune (102 B.C.), in alliance with the Roman consul Marius, **5**, 402; obtains renewal of tribunate, **5**, 403; conspiracy of, **5**, 404.

Saturnius II, soldier of Gaul; proclaimed emperor of Alexandria (ca. 278 B.C.), **6**, 430; death, **6**, 430.

Satyrus, commander of insurgents in Sicily (101 B.C.); defeated by Romans, **5**, 400.

Sauchieburn, locality in Scotland; battle of (1488), **21**, 197.

Saucourt, village in France; battle of (881 A.D.), **7**, 586.

Saul (eleventh century B.C.), first king of the Hebrews 1055–1033 B.C.; elected king, **2**, 77; reign, **2**, 78–79; relations with David, **2**, 79–83; death, **2**, 83.

Saulcy, Louis Félicien Joseph Caignart de (1807–1880), French archæologist, **1**, 609.

Sault Sainte Marie or Saint Mary's Falls, rapids in St. Mary's River, between Lakes Superior and Huron; French establish settlements on, **23**, 66, 72.

Saulx-Javannes, see Javannes.

Saumarez, James, 1st Baron de (1757–1836), British admiral of French extraction; attacks French at Algeciras, **12**, 513.

Saumur, town in France; plot, **13**, 26–27.

Sauran, Franz, Count (1760–1830), Austrian statesman; finance minister, **14**, 565.

Sauria, town in Acarnania, **4**, 492.

Saurometæ or Sauromatians, see Sarmatians.

Sauvage, Jean, French merchant; reconnoiters White Sea (ca. 1586), **17**, 227.

Sava, Saint (Rastko) (d. 1237), father of Serbian national church, **24**, 190.

Savage, John (d. 1586), English conspirator; in Babington conspiracy, **19**, 361–362; trial and execution, **19**, 363.

Savage's Station, place in Virginia; battle of (1862), **23**, 432.

Savannah, city of United States; founded (1733), **23**, 61; taken by British, **23**, 271; unsuccessful attempt to regain, **23**, 271.

Savaron, Jean (1550–1622), French soldier; speech in states general of 1614, **11**, 437.

Savary, Anne Jean Marie René, duke of Rovigo (1774–1833), French soldier; watches for Duke de Berri, **12**, 534; has Duke d'Enghien executed, **12**, 535; mission to Russia, **17**, 450; commands corps in campaign of Eylau and Friedland, **17**, 452; as minister in St. Petersburg, **17**, 462, 463.

Savile or Saville, George, marquis of Halifax (1630–1695), English statesman; ambassador of Charles II to Louis XIV, **20**, 276; joins Temple's ministry, **20**, 293; character, **20**, 293–294; opposes violence of Shaftesbury, **20**, 297; oratory in Exclusion Bill debate, **20**, 299; lord privy seal, **20**, 306, 420; urges liberal treatment of colonies, **20**, 306 seq.; rivalry with Rochester, **20**, 307–309; president of the council, **20**, 360; dis-

missed from council, **20**, 382; opposition to James II, **20**, 382, 385, 411, 412; offers crown to William and Mary, **20**, 415; retires from office, **20**, 428; death, **20**, 458.

Savile, Sir George, English politician; moves for repeal of obsolete anti-Catholic penalties (1778), **20**, 635; presents petition against unconstitutional power of the crown (1780), **20**, 633; motion in regard to royal pensions, **20**, 634; house of, attacked during Gordon riots (1780), **20**, 635.

Savoie-Carignan, see Lamballe, Princesse de.
Savona, city in Italy; fortified by French (ca. 1529), **11**, 325; enforced residence of Pius VII (1809–1812), **12**, 575.

Savonarola, Girolamo (1452–1498), Italian reformer; at death-bed of Lorenzo de' Medici, **9**, 388; arouses Florentines against Medici, **9**, 412; career at Florence, **9**, 421–424; death, **9**, 424.

Savoy, Dukes of, see Humbert.

Savoy, House of, reigning house of Italy; main treatment, **9**, 502–511; relations with dukes of Mantua and Gonzaga, **9**, 499; continual progress, **9**, 580.

Savoy, former duchy of Italy, **9**, 502–511; treaty with France (1562), **11**, 348 note; alliance with Venice (ca. 1616), **9**, 515; in War of Spanish Succession, **9**, 528–530; internal changes during latter half of eighteenth century, **9**, 540–541; restored to king of Sardinia (1815), **9**, 579; ceded to France (1860), **9**, 607.

Savoy, Charles Emmanuel, see Charles Emmanuel.

Savoy, Eugène, Prince of, see Eugène.

Sawyer, Sir Robert (d. 1692), English lawyer; acts with Somers as counsel for the seven bishops (1688), **20**, 398.

Saxe, Count Maurice de or Maurice of Saxony (1696–1750), marshal of France; attempts to secure Courland, **17**, 329–330; in First Silesian War, **12**, 37; takes command of army in war of Austrian Succession, **12**, 39; engagement to Anna Ivanovna, **17**, 329; in Second Silesian War, **12**, 40 note, 40–45; **14**, 434; **20**, 562; private life, **12**, 56–57.

Saxe-Hildburghausen, Ernst Friedrich Karl, Duke of (1748–1780); in Seven Years' War, **15**, 200, 202.

Saxo Grammaticus (thirteenth century), Danish historian, **16**, 4, 158.

Saxons, people formerly inhabiting northern part of Germany; learn shipbuilding from Romans, **6**, 434; invade Britain, **6**, 526; invade Gaul, **6**, 547; join Lombards in invasion of Italy, **7**, 435; abandon Italy for Gaul, **7**, 439, 441; their influence on language of Britain, **7**, 441; aggregation of tribes, **7**, 458; hatred of Franks, **7**, 459, 491, 505; defeated by Charles Martel, **7**, 491, 499; defeated by Pepin the Short, **7**, 505, 509, 516, 518; the Saxon War (772–804 A.D.), **7**, 524–525, 540–541, 543–544; institutions and character, **7**, 540; **18**, 33–35; religion.

- Schele von Schelenburg, George Victor Friedrich Dietrich, Baron** (1771-1844), Hanoverian statesman; efforts at accession of Ernest Augustus, **15**, 405.
- Schelling, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von** (1775-1854), German philosopher; influence, **15**, 353.
- Schemiophris**, see **Sebek-neferu-Ra**.
- Schenectady**, city in New York; French and Indians massacre inhabitants (1690), **23**, 162.
- Schenk, Martin** (d. 1590), Dutch soldier; exploits and death, **13**, 526.
- Schérer, Barthélemy Louis Joseph** (1747-1804), French soldier; replaces Kellerman (1795), **12**, 409; appointed to command, **12**, 470; defeated at Magnano (1799), **12**, 471; resigns from Directory, **12**, 472.
- Schertlin, Sebastian** (sixteenth century), German soldier; campaign in Bavaria (1546), **14**, 293; commands at Augsburg, **14**, 298.
- Scheveningen, battle of**, see **Texel**.
- Schill, Ferdinand von** (1776-1809), Prussian soldier; efforts against Napoleon (1807), **12**, 567; seeks to aid Austria, **15**, 306; death, **12**, 575; **15**, 306.
- Schiller, Johann Christoph Friedrich von** (1759-1805), German poet; career and influence, **15**, 347 seq.
- Schism, The Great**, division between Latin and Greek churches; started by strife between Ignatius and Photius (857 A.D.), **8**, 568; development, **8**, 569 seq.
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- Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1st Earl of (1621-1683), also known as Lord Ashley, English statesman and politician; created Baron Ashley, **20**, 234; commissioner at trial of the regicides, **20**, 236; member of Cabal ministry, **20**, 264; created earl of Shaftesbury, **20**, 275 note; lord-chancellor, **20**, 277; secret leader of opposition to Charles II, **20**, 280; committed to Tower, **20**, 284; becomes lord-president of the council, **20**, 293; resignation, **20**, 297; charged with treason, **20**, 302; lord proprietary

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- Shelby, Isaac (1750-1826), American soldier; at battle of King's Mountain (1780), **23**, 277.
- Shem, see Semites.
- Shemiaka, Dmitri (d. 1453), prince of Galicia; seizes grand principedom, **17**, 158-160; death, **17**, 160.
- Shenandoah Valley, valley in Virginia; scene of Jackson's campaign of 1862, **23**, 430-431; Sheridan's campaign in (1864), **23**, 449.
- Sheol, the Hebrew Hades, **2**, 100.
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- Shepstone, Sir Theophilus (1817-1893), British soldier and colonial official; sent into Transvaal, **22**, 288; proclaims annexation of Transvaal by British crown (1877), **21**, 642; **22**, 288.
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- Sher Ali Khan, sirdar of Kandahar; resigns his rule (1881), **22**, 209.
- Sheremetrev or Scheremetjev, Count Boris Petrovitch (1652-1719), Russian soldier; at siege of Azov (1695), **17**, 256; battle of Narva (1700), **16**, 373; wins battle of Dorpat, **17**, 268; victorious at Humolova and Marienburg, **17**, 268; takes Gaditch (1709), **17**, 279; in battle of Pultowa, **16**, 384.
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- Sheridan, Richard Brinsley (1751-1816), English dramatist and statesman; joins parliamentary attack on North ministry (1781), **20**, 638; under-secretary of state in Rockingham coalition ministry (1782), **20**, 638; joins in attack on Pitt ministry (1783), **20**, 643; as one of the managers of Warren Hastings' impeachment trial, **20**, 650; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806), **21**, 470.
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- Sherifs, dynasty in Morocco; origin of (sixteenth century), **8**, 252.
- Sherman, John (1823-1900), American statesman; as secretary of treasury labours for resumption of specie payment (1879), **23**, 477; author of Sherman Silver Act of 1890, **23**, 482.
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- Shikoku, one of islands of Japan, **24**, 591.
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- Shimonoseki or Simonoseki, Treaty of (1895), treaty between China and Japan; negotiated, **24**, 559, 578; provisions of, **24**, 655.
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- Shins (Rom), a Hindu tribe; origin, **2**, 490.
- Shintoism, **24**, 579, 581.
- Shipka Pass, a pass in the Balkans; Turks attack Russians at (1877), **17**, 604.
- Ship-money, a tax levied in England originally on seaports and trading towns, later extended to entire kingdom; first levy (1630), **19**, 568-570; second levy (1639), **19**, 577; (1640), **19**, 580; its abandonment promised by Charles I, **19**, 578; king breaks his promise regarding, **19**, 580; judges declaring it lawful, punished, **19**, 584; declared contrary to laws and statutes of realm, **19**, 598.
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- Siaoush Pasha (d. 1687), vizir under Suliman II; killed by janissaries, **24**, 391.
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- Siberia, Russian possession in Asia; discovery (1533) and annexation, **17**, 197-198.
- Siberian Railway, railway built by Russia, crossing Siberia from west to east—as a stimulus to Russian expansion, **17**, 619; China agrees to protect, **17**, 621-622.
- Sibittibili, king of Byblus; pays tribute to Tiglathpileser III of Assyria (ca. 738 B.C.), **2**, 284.
- Siburtius or Sibyrtius, Macedonian officer under Alexander the Great; appointed governor of Gedrosia, **4**, 369.
- Sibylline Oracles, supposed prophecies of the Sibyls; resemblance to teaching of Heraclitus, **3**, 493.
- Sibylline Books, in Roman mythology, nine books offered by the Sibyl to Tarquin the Proud; legend, **5**, 84, 98; law respecting their keepers, **5**, 171; controlled by chief pontiff, **5**, 402; their orders, **5**, 257, 284, 301; burned (83 B.C.), **5**, 435; apocryphal books condemned and burned, **6**, 293, 307.
- Sicambri, see Sugambri.
- Sicani, Italic tribe; settle western Sicily, **2**, 316; **3**, 200, 591; supposedly related to Iberians, **10**, 2.
- Sicanus, Syracusan general; assists in defense against Athenians (415 B.C.), **3**, 603.
- Sicard, Roch-Ambroise Cucurron, Abbé (1742-1822), French philanthropist; escapes execution, **12**, 271.
- Sicarii, Jewish assassins; cause disorders in Jerusalem (ca. 60 A.D.), **2**, 174.
- Sicels, or Siceliotas, or Siculi, Sicilian tribe, **2**, 316, 320; **3**, 220, 591; **10**, 2.
- Sicharbas (Sichæus), Tyrian high priest; slain by Pygmalion (ca. 800 B.C.), **2**, 259, 308-309.
- Sicilian Vespers, name applied to the massacre of the French in Sicily by the Sicilians (1282), **7**, 314; **9**, 112-114; **10**, 96; **11**, 74; **14**, 130.
- Sicilies, Kingdom of the Two, see Two Sicilies.
- Sicily, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, at several periods an independent kingdom; Phœnician colonisation in, **2**, 277, 312-313, 322, 331; Greek colonisation in, **3**, 192, 200-201; at war with Athens, **3**, 591-616; Roman successes in, against Carthaginians, **2**, 319-321; the tyrants in (410-337 B.C.), **4**, 202-207; under Agathocles (317-289 B.C.), **4**, 578-583; Pyrrhus invades (277 B.C.), **4**, 510; **5**, 208; events of the First Punic War in (264-241 B.C.), **5**, 215-221, 224-226, 230, 231, 232, 233; annexed to Rome (241 B.C.), **4**, 530; fall of Syracuse (212 B.C.), **5**, 264-265; Servile wars in, **5**, 322-326, 399-400, 460-461; Alaric conquers (ca. 410 A.D.), **6**, 564; conquered by Eastern empire, **7**, 107, 418, 440; captured by Saracens, **7**, 222 note, 249 note; conquered by Normans (1061-1090), **9**, 63, 64, 72-73; conquered by Henry VI (1194), **8**, 412; **9**, 82; conquered by Charles of Anjou (1266), **9**, 109; at war with Pedro III of Spain (ca. 1276), **10**, 95-96; separated as kingdom of Sicily from kingdom of Naples (1282), **9**, 113; as a separate kingdom (1282-1435), **9**, 232; reunited with Naples (1435), **9**, 237; Juan of Navarre inherits (1458), **9**, 237; again united with Naples (1503), **9**, 428; Spanish rule in, **9**, 490-491; made a separate kingdom by Treaty of Utrecht (1713), **9**, 529; reunited with Naples under Austrian rule (1720), **9**, 532; as a separate kingdom under English protection (1806-1815), **9**, 570, 572-574; Congress of Vienna reunites with Naples (1815), **9**, 579; rebels against Naples (1848), **9**, 594; see also Two Sicilies, Kingdom of the.
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- Sickles, Daniel Edgar (1825-) American soldier and politician; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438-439.
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- Sidi Ali (sixteenth century), Turkish admiral; defeated by Portuguese (1553), **24**, 346; conquers Aden, **24**, 354; literary works of, **24**, 354.
- Sidi Muhammed (d. 1859), bey of Tunis 1858-1859; attempted reforms of, **24**, 485.
- Sidi Muhammed (d. 1873), sultan of Morocco 1859-1873; reign, **24**, 273.
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- Sidicines, Italian tribe; war with Samnites, **5**, 180-183.
- Sidmouth, Henry Addington, 1st Viscount (1757-1844), English statesman; becomes premier and chancellor of exchequer (1801), **21**, 460; arranges Peace of Amiens with France (1802), **21**, 461; failure of his policy of retrenchment (1802), **21**, 462; prepares for renewal of hostilities with France, **21**, 462-463; retires from premiership in favour of Pitt (1804), **21**, 465; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806-1807), **21**,

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- Sigurd Ring**, king of Denmark 736-750 A.D.; at battle of Bravalla, **16**, 38 seq.; reign, **16**, 39.
- Sigurd Snogoje**, "Snake eye," king of Denmark 794-803 A.D.; reign, **16**, 40.
- Sigurd I**, joint ruler of Norway 1103-1130, son of Magnus III; accession, **16**, 105; becomes sole ruler (1122), **16**, 106; pilgrimage to Jerusalem, **16**, 106 seq.; spreads Christianity, **16**, 106; death, **16**, 107.
- Sigurd II**, king of Norway 1136-1155; reign, **16**, 108-109.
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- Silanus**, Ambracian soothsayer; summoned by Cyrus the Younger (401 B.C.), **4**, 55.
- Silanus**, D. Junius, Roman consul 62 B.C., stepfather of Brutus; at trial of Catiline, **5**, 489, 493.
- Silanus**, Lucius Junius, a Roman; Agrippina drives to suicide (49 A.D.), **6**, 176.
- Silanus**, M. Junius (d. 196 B.C.), Roman soldier; legate of Scipio in Spain, **5**, 281.
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- Silesian Wars**, three wars prosecuted by Frederick the Great against Austria for the possession of Silesia; (1.) (1740-1742), **12**, 36-37; **14**, 427-430; **15**, 161-174 (battles of Mollwitz and Chotusitz); (2.) (1744-1745), **12**, 40-42; **14**, 432-434; **15**, 178-182 (battles of Hohenfriedberg, Sorr, and Kesselsdorf); 3. (1756-1763), see Seven Years' War.
- Silesia**, region of central Europe; surrendered to Casimir I of Poland (eleventh century), **24**, 15; ravaged by Bohemians, **24**, 22; ruled by Duke Wladislaw II of Poland, **24**, 27; effect on, of Mongolian incursions, **14**, 118; incorporated with Bohemia (1355), **24**, 36; Casimir III of Poland triumphs over, **24**, 36; ceded to Frederick the Great (1742), **12**, 37; **14**, 432; **15**, 174; reforms in, under Frederick the Great, **15**, 243-244.
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- Silistria**, town in Bulgaria; Russians defeated at (1773), **24**, 418; taken by the Russians (1810), **17**, 466; siege of (1854), **17**, 564.
- Silius**, Caius, Roman consul 13 A.D.; invades land of Chatti, **6**, 75; suicide, **6**, 144-145.
- Silius**, son of the consul Silius; paramour of Messallina ca. 48 A.D., **6**, 171, 173-174.
- Silo**, Q. Pompædus (d. 88 B.C.), chief of Marsians in Social War; advances upon Rome, **5**, 411; defeats Cæpio, **5**, 415; slain, **5**, 417.
- Silures**, a British tribe; conquests of, **18**, 3; conquered by the Romans, **6**, 169, 189; **18**, 13-14.
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- Silvester II** (Gerbert) pope 999-1003; introduces use of Arabic figures, **8**, 278; pontificate of, **8**, 590; **11**, 40.
- Silvester III** (John, bishop of Sabina), anti-pope 1044-1046; disputes with two others, **8**, 591.
- Silvius Postumus**, mythical ancestor of the Alban Silvii; legend of, **5**, 61, 99.
- Simancas**, town in Spain; battle of (934 A.D.), **10**, 44.
- Simcoe**, John Graves (1752-1806), British soldier and colonial governor; administration of, in Upper Canada, **22**, 330-331.
- Simeon**, tribe of Israel, **2**, 70, 106.
- Simeon**, first emperor of Bulgaria 893-927; education, **24**, 162; wars with Byzantines, **24**, 163, 164; extent of dominion, **24**, 164; death, **24**, 164.
- Simeon the Proud**, grand-prince of Russia 1341-1353; reign, **17**, 147.
- Simeon**, Saint, see Stephen I of Servia.
- Simeon**, patriarch of Jerusalem; rouses interest in crusades (1095), **8**, 330.

Sisinius, pope 708 A.D.; successor of John VII, **8**, 543.

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Sistine or Sixtine Chapel, papal private chapel in the Vatican; decorations by Michelangelo, **9**, 401.

Sisymbria, mother of Darius Codomannus; captured at Issus (333 B.C.), **4**, 303.

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Sitalces (d. 424 B.C.), king of the Thracian tribe of the Odrysians; aids Athens, **3**, 534, 544, 561; extent of empire, **3**, 581; **24**, 156.

Sitalces, Thracian general of Alexander; murders Parmenion (326 B.C.), **4**, 370; in Ecbatana, **4**, 383.

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Sittius, Publius, Roman commander; aids Caesar in Africa (46 B.C.), **5**, 561.

Siva (Shiva), the third god of the Hindu triad; worship of, **2**, 529, 545-546, 547.

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Siward (d. 1055), earl of Northumberland 1041-1055; rule, **18**, 139.

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Skiold or Skjold, in Norse mythology, the son of Odin and a mythical king of Denmark; marries Gefion, **16**, 15; colonises Zealand, **16**, 21; conquers Saxons, **16**, 37.

Skioldungs, descendants of Skiold, who ruled in Denmark and Sweden, **16**, 21, 34, 35, 37.

Skobelev, Mikhail (1844-1882), Russian soldier; at siege of Plevna, **17**, 603-604; at battle of Kezanlik, **17**, 605; in campaign against Turcomans, **17**, 615.

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Skule (d. 1241), Norwegian noble, half-brother of Inge II; conflict with Hakon V, **16**, 115.

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Smith, Edmund Kirby (1824-1893), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Bull Run, **23**, 423; in campaign of 1862 in Kentucky and Tennessee, **23**, 434; surrender, **23**, 451.

Smith, George (1840-1876), English Assyriologist; explorations of, **1**, 610, 621.

Smith, Sir Harry George Wakelyn (1788-1860) governor of Cape Colony 1848-1850; defeats Boers of Orange River sovereignty (1848), **22**, 267, 277.

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Smith, John (1579-1631), English explorer and historian; settlement of Jamestown (1607), **19**, 489; **22**, 568-571; adventures among the Indians (rescue by Pocahontas), **22**, 573-575, 576; explorations, **22**, 573, 576, 611-612; as president of London Company, **22**, 575-577; return to England, **22**, 578, 578 note.

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Sogdianus (d. 423 B.C.), king of Persia; de-throned, **2**, 618.

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Soleure, French name of Solothurn (*q. v.*).

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Solferino, village of Italy; battle of (1859), **9**, 605; **13**, 136; **15**, 16.

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Solis, Juan Diaz de (ca. 1-70-1513), Spanish navigator; discovers Yucatan (1508), **22**, 468.

Solomon or **Soleyman**, king of Israel ca. 970-ca. 930 B.C.; reign, **2**, 99-105; marries daughter of Pharaoh, **2**, 102; subjugates Canaanites, **2**, 69, 102-103; builds temple, **2**, 210; alliance with Hiram, **2**, 104, 279, 282, 283; expedition to Ophir and India, **2**, 104, 489; legends concerning, **2**, 78, 283.

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Solway Moss, district in England on the Scottish border; battle of (1542), **21**, 239; **19**, 195.

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Sosibius (third century B.C.), Egyptian statesman; instigates murder of Magas, **4**, 572.

Sosicles, citizen of Corinth; sent as deputy to Sparta (ca. 494 B.C.), **3**, 256–257.

Sosigenes, Greek or Egyptian astronomer; aids in preparation of the Julian calendar (46 B.C.), **5**, 574.

Sosistratus or Sosistratos (d. 314 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse; expelled by a revolution, **4**, 578–579.

Sosthenes (d. 279 B.C.), Macedonian officer; obtains supreme direction of affairs in Macedonia, **4**, 458, 506; death, **4**, 458, 506.

Sostratus (d. 327 B.C.), Macedonian of noble birth, page to Alexander the Great; joins conspiracy against Alexander, **4**, 353–354.

Sotades (ca. 280 B.C.), Greek poet; death, **4**, 569.

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Sothel, Sothell or Southwell, Seth, colonial governor of North Carolina 1683–1689, of South Carolina 1690–1691; governor of North Carolina, **23**, 52; governor of South Carolina, **23**, 58.

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Soto, Hernando or Fernando de (ca. 1500–1542), Spanish soldier and explorer; career in Peru, **22**, 476; **23**, 544; explorations in North America, **22**, 477–481; death and burial, **22**, 481–484.

Soubise, Benjamin de Rohan, Seigneur de (1583–1642), French Protestant general; commands garrison at Soubise, **11**, 446; attacks Blavet, **11**, 450.

Soubise, Charles de Rohan, Prince de (1715–1787), French general; commands second French army in Germany, **12**, 73; **15**, 200; at battle of Rossbach, **12**, 74; **15**, 202; at battle of Landwehrhagen, **12**, 76.

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Souham, Joseph (1760–1837), French general; at Dunkirk, **12**, 364.

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- Spartacus** (d. 71 B.C.), Thracian slave and gladiator at Rome; heads insurrection, **5**, 460-461.
- Speedwell**, ship which sailed with the *Mayflower* from England (1615); abandons voyage, **22**, 625-626.
- Speicher**, mountain pass in Switzerland; battle (May 14th, 1403), **16**, 582.
- Speier** (Speyer, Spire, Spires), Bavarian town; first diet (1526), **14**, 266; new diet (1529), **14**, 266; third diet of (1543), **14**, 277; burned (1689), **11**, 603; battle (1703), **11**, 617.
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- Spencer**, John Charles, 3rd Earl Spencer, Lord Althorpe (1782-1845), English statesman; becomes chancellor of exchequer (1830), **21**, 549; announces ministerial plan of reforms to commons, **21**, 550.
- Spencer**, John Poyntz, 5th Earl Spencer (1835-), English statesman; inaugurated viceroy of Ireland (1882), **21**, 645.
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- Spendius**, Campanian slave; leads revolt in Carthage (241 B.C.), **5**, 233-234.
- Spenser**, Edmund (1552-1599), English poet; friend of Raleigh, **19**, 412; estimate of literary work, **19**, 465; attempt to vindicate Lord Grey's conduct at massacre of Dunanore, **21**, 411; property of, destroyed, **21**, 416.
- Speransky** or **Speranski**, Count Mikhail (1772-1839), Russian statesman; administration, **17**, 501-502; banishment, **17**, 502; prepares manifesto of Nicholas I, **17**, 537; death, **17**, 557.
- Spermos**, legendary king of Lydia; death, **2**, 427.
- Sperthies** (fifth century B.C.), Spartan hostage; released by Xerxes, **3**, 318-319.
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- Sphinx**, Egyptian colossal statue at Ghizeh; erected (ca. 3800 B.C.), **1**, 95.
- Spicheren**, village in German Lorraine; battle (Aug. 6th, 1870), **13**, 152.
- Spielmann**, Baron, Austrian statesman; negotiates treaty with Prussia (1790), **14**, 496.
- Spinelli**, Matteo (1230-1263), Italian chronicler; journal of, **9**, 196-198.
- Spinola**, a noble family of Genoa (fourteenth century); Ghibelline partisans, **9**, 126, 129.
- Spinola**, Marquis Ambrogio di (1570-1630), Italian soldier in service of Spain; captures Ostend, **13**, 538; at battle of Ruhrort, **13**, 540-541; campaign in Netherlands, **13**, 542-547; besieges Bergen-op-Zoom, **13**, 570; invests Breda, **13**, 572-573; commands Spanish troops in Italy, **13**, 578; in French war with Spain, **11**, 461.
- Spinola**, Federigo (d. 1603), Italian sailor, brother of Ambrogio; at siege of Ostend, **13**, 538.
- Spinoza**, Baruch or Benedict (1632-1677), Dutch philosopher; estimate, **13**, 591-592.
- Spion Kop**, hill in the Transvaal; battle of (1900), **22**, 310.
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- Spitames**, Bactrian general; defeats Alexander (327 B.C.), **4**, 348, 351.
- Spithridates**, Persian leader; aids Agesilaus in Paphlagonia (ca. 400 B.C.), **4**, 93, 101-102.
- Spithridates**, Persian satrap of Lydia; at battle of the Granicus (334 B.C.), **4**, 285-288.
- Spoleto**, Italian city; burned by Frederick Barbarossa (1155), **9**, 47.
- Spooner**, John Coit (1843-), American statesman; author of act providing for construction of Panama Canal (1902), **23**, 605.
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- Spotswood**, Alexander (1676-1740), colonial governor of Virginia 1710-1722; administration, **23**, 135.

- diet of Grodno (1793), **24**, 88; persecutions of, **24**, 92; signs act of abdication (1795), **24**, 100; death, **24**, 100; characterisation of, **24**, 100-101.
- Stanley, Edward Geoffrey Smith**, 14th earl of Derby (1799-1869), English statesman; conservatives rally to, after Peel's death, **21**, 611; first ministry (1852), **21**, 613; accepts compromise admitting Baron Rothschild to house of lords, **21**, 621; defeated on Reform Bill, **21**, 622; second ministry (1858-1859), **21**, 621, 622; third ministry (1866-1868), **21**, 632-634.
- Stanley, Edward Henry Smith**, 15th earl of Derby (1826-1893), English statesman; resigns office in the Disraeli ministry (1878) on Turkish question, **21**, 640-641; as colonial secretary treats with Kruger (1884), **21**, 644; **22**, 293.
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- Stanley, James**, (1600-1651) 7th earl of Derby, English nobleman; taken prisoner by Cromwell at battle of Worcester, **20**, 109; executed, **20**, 109.
- Stanley, Thomas**, 1st earl of Derby (1435?-1504), English soldier and statesman; personal relations with Edward IV, **18**, 605; arrested by order of Richard of Gloucester (1483), **18**, 609; excuses himself for not joining Richard (1485), **18**, 623; at battle of Bosworth Field, **18**, 624; crowns Henry VII on field of battle, **18**, 624; created earl of Derby, **19**, 15.
- Stanley, Sir William** (d. 1495), English soldier, brother of Thomas Stanley, first earl of Derby; holds conference with Henry (VII) of Richmond (1685), **18**, 624; executed for implication in Perkin Warbeck's conspiracy, **19**, 29.
- Stanton, Edwin McMasters** (1814-1869), American statesman; attorney-general, **23**, 412; President Johnson demands resignation of, as secretary of war, **23**, 465-466.
- Stanz**, town in Switzerland; Compact of (1481), **16**, 609, 610.
- Staouéli**, village in Algeria; battle of (1830), **13**, 43.
- Stapfer of Zürich**, Swiss mercenary leader; in service of Emperor Maximilian I, **14**, 243.
- Staples, Edward** (1490?-1560) English ecclesiastic; made bishop of Meath, **21**, 402; attempts to introduce Protestantism into Ireland (1551), **21**, 402, 403.
- Staps, Frederick** (1792-1809), German fanatic; attempts life of Napoleon I, **12**, 576.
- Star, Order of the**, John of France founds, **11**, 125.
- Star Chamber, Court of**, an arbitrary English tribunal, abolished in 1640; origin, **19**, 24; under Elizabeth, **19**, 278; royal proclamations enforced by means of, **19**, 528; James I's employment of, **19**, 528-531; jurisdiction enlarged by Charles I, **19**, 566, 568; judges of, pronounce ship-money legal, **19**, 568; dissolved, **19**, 598.
- Starcewitch**, Croat politician; advocates separation from Hungary (1885), **15**, 56.
- Starhemberg, Count Ernst Rüdiger** (1638-1701), Austrian field-marshal; at battle of Philippsburg, **11**, 600; defends Vienna against Turks (1683), **14**, 396; **24**, 389-390.
- Starhemberg or Stahremberg, Count Guido** (1654-1737), Austrian field-marshal, cousin of preceding; campaign in Spain, **14**, 415.
- Stark, John** (1728-1822), American soldier; at battle of Bunker Hill, **23**, 247; defeats British at battle of Bennington (1777), **23**, 264.
- Star of the West**, United States steamship; attempts to relieve Fort Sumter (1861), **23**, 413.
- Stasanor**, officer of Alexander the Great; accepts kingdom of Parthians (ca. 323 B.C.), **8**, 49.
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- States General**, name given to the general assemblies of France up to 1789; origin and early meetings, **11**, 88 and note; (twelfth and thirteenth centuries), **11**, 97; (1302), **11**, 88; (1355), **11**, 128; (1356-1357), **11**, 132; (1420), **11**, 181; (1439), **11**, 229; (1484), **11**, 281-284; (1506), **11**, 300; (1560), **11**, 355; (1588), **11**, 388 seq.; (1593), **11**, 401; (1614), **11**, 436-437; (1789), **12**, 149-153.
- States General of the Netherlands**; William of Orange convenes at Dort (1572), **13**, 431; declare independence of Holland and Zealand (1575), **13**, 457; adopt Union of Utrecht (1579), **13**, 473; issue Act of Abjuration (1581), **13**, 487; regulations regarding, in constitution of 1582, **13**, 494.
- States of the Church (Papal States)**, former temporal dominions of the popes of Rome; exarchate of Ravenna granted by Pepin to Stephen II (755), **8**, 557; enlarged by will of Countess Matilda of Tuscany (1115), **7**, 657; Innocent III renders independent of empire and extends limits, **8**, 610, 611; under the Borgia, **9**, 429; under Emperor Charles V, **9**, 446; in the eighteenth century, **9**, 538 seq.; seized by Napoleon (1809), **9**, 571; in Sardinian War (1859), **9**, 604; Umbria and the Marches taken from (1860), **9**, 609; incorporated into Italian kingdom (1860 and 1870), **9**, 623; see also Papacy.
- Statilius, Lucius**, Roman knight; in Catiline conspiracy (63 B.C.), **5**, 488-490.
- Statira (Arsinoë, Barsine)**, (d. 323 B.C.) wife of Alexander the Great and daughter of Darius; marries Alexander (324 B.C.), **4**, 376, 377; assassinated, **4**, 431.
- Statira** (d. ca. 400 B.C.), wife of Artaxerxes II, king of Persia, **2**, 626, 643.
- Statira** (d. 331 B.C.), sister and wife of Darius Codomanus; captured at Issus (333 B.C.), **4**, 303; beauty of, **4**, 304.

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Stephanie, princess of Hohenzollern; marries Pedro V of Portugal (1857), 10, 557.

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Stephen of Blois (1105-1154), king of England 1135-1154; ancestry, 18, 239; swears to maintain succession of Matilda, 18, 239; Henry I's bounty towards, 18, 241; coronation, 18, 241; grants excessive privileges to barons, 18, 242; in wars against partisans of Matilda, 18, 243-255; war with David of Scotland, 18, 243-245; 21, 37; Roger of Salisbury and, 18, 245-247; war with Matilda and Robert of Gloucester, 18, 247-253; taken prisoner, 18, 248; exchanged for Gloucester, 18, 251; besieges Oxford, 18, 252; quarrels with clergy, 18, 253; compromises with Henry Plantagenet, 18, 255; death, 18, 255; anarchy in England under, 18, 255, 256; contemporary view of reign, 18, 255, 256; character, 18, 241, 248, 255.

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Stephen VII, pope 929-931 A.D., 8, 581.

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Stephen "the Great," prince of Moldavia 1457-1504; warlike enterprises of, 24, 132, 133; defeats Tatars at Rakova, 24, 133; given title of "Athlete of Christ" by Sixtus IV, 24, 134; driven from dominions by Turks, 24, 134; regains throne, 24, 135; aids Alexander of Lithuania against Ivan the Great, 17, 180; destroys Polish army, 24, 135; death, 24, 135; memory of, honoured by Moldavians, 24, 136.

Stephen "the Young," prince of Moldavia 1517-1527, grandson of Stephen the Great, 24, 137.

Stephen "the Little" (d. 1774), regent of Montenegro; claims to be Peter III of Russia, 24, 197, 208; reign, 24, 197, 208.

Stephen (I) Nemanya (Saint Simeon) (d. 1200), prince of Servia 1159-1195; reign, 24, 189, 190; canonisation, 24, 190.

Stephen II, prince of Servia (d. 1224), 24, 190.

Stephen III (Radoslav), prince of Servia (thirteenth century), 24, 190.

Stephen (1817-1867), archduke of Austria; nominated palatine of Hungary, 14, 616.

Stephen, count of Chartres, Blois and Troyes; power and wealth, 8, 840; president of the council of chiefs of first crusade (1096), 8, 340; desertion of, 8, 348.

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Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames (1829-1894), English jurist and legal author; introduces reforms in British Indian law codes, 22, 211.

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Stephen Dushan, czar of Servia 1336-1355; reign, 24, 191-193; dethrones father, 24, 191; assumes title of czar, 24, 192; promulgates "Code of Dushan," 24, 192; death, 24, 193.

Stephen Lazarevich, prince of Servia; becomes vassal of Turkey (1389), 24, 194.

Stephen Voyislav (eleventh century), Servian chief; insurrection of, 24, 189.

Stephens, Alexander Hamilton (1812-1883), American statesman; chosen vice-president of Confederate states, 23, 409.

Stephens, James (1824-1901), Irish agitator; directs conspiracy in Ireland, 21, 448; arrested, 21, 448.

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Sterling, Sir James (1791-1865), British colo-

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- Stout, Sir Robert** (1844-), British colonial statesman; premier of New Zealand, **22**, 261.
- Stowe, Harriet Elizabeth Beecher** (1811-1896), American novelist, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; arouses anti-slavery sentiment, **23**, 386.
- Strabo, Caius Fannius**, Roman historian; at Carthage with Tiberius Gracchus (146 B.C.), **5**, 644.
- Strabo, Caius Fannius**, Roman consul 122 B.C.; proposed for election by C. Gracchus, **5**, 376; opposes Gracchus, **5**, 377.
- Strabo, Seius**, prætorian prefect under Augustus and father of Sejanus, **6**, 143.
- Strabrobates-Sthavarapatis**, Indian king; battle with Semiramis, **2**, 526.
- Strachan, John** (1778-1867), Scotch-Canadian Anglican bishop and politician; leader of "Family Compact" party in Upper Canada (1828-1838), **22**, 334.
- Strachey, William** (fl. 1609-1618), English colonist; secretary of Virginia (ca. 1610-1612), **22**, 579.
- Strada, Zanobi di** (14th century), Italian poet; crowned by Emperor Charles IV, **9**, 202.
- Strafford, Earl of**, see Wentworth.
- Stralsund**, seaport in province of Pomerania, Prussia; sieges of (1628), **14**, 342 seq.; (1715), **16**, 390; becomes Prussian possession (1718), **15**, 148.
- Stralsund, Peace of** (1370), **14**, 187; **16**, 185.
- Strasburg**, capital of Alsace-Lorraine; battle of (357 A.D.), **6**, 483; tower of, built (1096), **8**, 476, becomes French possession, **11**, 594, 609; **14**, 394; siege of (1870), **13**, 151.
- Strategopulus**, see Alexius Strategopulus.
- Stratford, John** (d. 1348), archbishop of Canterbury; charge of, against Edward II of England (1327), **18**, 444; proceedings of Edward III against (1344), **18**, 457.
- Stratford de Redcliffe**, see Canning, Stratford.
- Strathclyde**, district in Scotland, **21**, 10.
- Strathnairn, Baron of**, see Rose.
- Stratius**, Achæan captive in Rome (167-146 B.C.), released; **5**, 314.
- Strato**, Greek rhetorician; friend of M. Brutus (42 B.C.), **5**, 623.
- Stratocles**, Athenian orator and general; at battle of Chæronea (338 B.C.), **4**, 243; subservience to Demetrius, **4**, 495, 498.
- Straton**, prince of Aradus; yields to Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), **4**, 307.
- Stratonice** (ca. 300 B.C.), daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes; becomes wife of Antiochus I, **4**, 450, 462, 555.
- Strauss, David Friedrich** (1808-1874), German theologian and philosopher; appointment to University of Zürich (1839); causes fall of liberal government in Zürich, **17**, 38.
- Strattis**, tyrant of Chios; plot against (479 B.C.), **3**, 353.
- Straw, Jack** (d. 1381), assumed name of priest-leader of peasants in the Wat Tyler rebellion; chosen by peasants as their leader, **18**, 489; death, **18**, 493.
- Strelitz, Streltsi, or Streltzi**, body-guard instituted by Ivan the Terrible (1560); established under name of the Opritshnina, **17**, 202; atrocities of, under Ivan the Terrible, **17**, 203; vassals of Sophia against Peter the Great, **17**, 250; insurrection of (1698), **17**, 265.
- Stremayr, Karl von** (1823-), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of justice (1879), **15**, 52.
- Strigonia**, town in Hungary, battle of (1683), **24**, 64.
- Strikes**, see Labour.
- Stroganov or Stroganoff, Count Alexander** (1734-1811), Russian nobleman; president of Academy of Fine Arts, **17**, 503.
- Strolbovna, Peace of** (1617); terminates war of Russia with Sweden, **17**, 239.
- Stromboli**, island north of Sicily; battle of (1676), **11**, 585.
- Strongbow**, see Pembroke.
- Strossmayer, Joseph George**, Croatian bishop; exiled (1867), **15**, 43.
- Strozzi, Filippo** (1488-1538), Florentine statesman and soldier; attempts to expel the Medici family, **9**, 465.
- Strozzi, Pietro** (1500-1558), Italian soldier; defeated at defence of Siena, **9**, 465; **11**, 346.
- Strozzi, Tommaso** (d. 1383), popular leader in Florence; in opposition to the Guelfs, **9**, 334-343.
- Struensee, Count Johann Friedrich von** (1737-1772), German-Danish politician; administration, **16**, 415 seq.; death, **16**, 418.
- Struensee, Karl August von** (1735-1804), brother of Johann Friedrich von Struensee; becomes councillor of justice, **16**, 417.
- Struss, Colonel Nicholas** (seventeenth century), Polish general; defends Kremlin (1612), **17**, 237.
- Struthas**, Persian satrap; succeeds Tiribazus (392 B.C.), **4**, 120.
- Strutzki**, attendant of Frederick the Great; present at death of Frederick (1786), **15**, 255.
- Struve, Gustav von** (1805-1870), German republican agitator; petitions for governmental reforms, **15**, 432; leads insurrection in Baden, **15**, 452.
- Stuart, or Stewart, or Steuart**, royal house of Scotland and England; in Scotland 1371-1603; in England and Scotland jointly 1603-1714; for lists of rulers see England and Scotland.
- Stuart, Arabella** (ca. 1575-1615), daughter of Charles Stuart and cousin of James I; Raleigh accused of conspiring in favour of, **19**, 472; **22**, 567; marriage to William Seymour, **19**, 495; imprisonment and death, **19**, 495.
- Stuart, Charles Edward**, the "Young Pretender," see Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir.

governor of New York; administration, **23**, 15.

Sua (ninth century B.C.), king of Gozan; sends presents to Shalmaneser, **1**, 388, 389.

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Sublime Porte, name frequently applied to Turkish government, see **Turkey**.

Subrius Flavius (d. 66 A.D.), Roman tribune; conspires against Nero, **6**, 204.

Subuktigin, Mohammedan ruler (995 A.D.); invades India, **8**, 223.

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Suchet, Louis Gabriel (1770-1826), French soldier; aids Napoleon, **12**, 617.

Suckling, Sir John (d. ca. 1642), English poet and courtier; in army plot, **19**, 589.

Sucre, Antonio José de (1793-1830), Spanish-American soldier; gains victory of Pichincha (1822), **23**, 584; wins battle of Ayacucho (1824), **23**, 582; made president of Bolivia, **23**, 587; forced to leave Bolivia, **23**, 589.

Sudan or Soudan, a vast region in Northern Africa; English in, **24**, 459-461; internal reorganisation, **24**, 461-463; Italy joins in pacification of, **9**, 632; international problems, **24**, 463-464; progress of reforms in, **24**, 464-465; Anglo-Egyptian administration of, **24**, 466; **21**, 674; conquest of, by Abul-Abbas, **24**, 471-472.

Sudely, Lord, see **Seymour**, Thomas.

Sudracæ, see **Oxydracæ**.

Sudras, Indian caste; rule India, **2**, 494; duties and condition, **2**, 511-514.

Suenske Sound, battles of (1790), **17**, 494; (1789), see **Högfors**.

Suessa, Thaddeus of, ambassador of Frederick II of Germany (1245), **14**, 117.

Suessiones, a tribe of the Belgæ; subjugated by Julius Cæsar, **5**, 515.

Suetonius Paulinus, see **Paulinus**.

Suevi, a Germanic people; Cæsar attacks, **5**, 515; invade Gaul, **6**, 547; invade Spain, **6**, 603, 610; **10**, 15, 17; adopt Christianity, **10**, 20.

Suez Canal, a ship-canal connecting the Mediterranean and the Red Sea; projected by Mustapha III, **24**, 419; building of, promoted by Said Pasha, **24**, 456; begun, **13**, 137; English government purchases shares in (1875), **21**, 639; **24**, 458.

Suffets, name given the council of Elders at Carthage, **2**, 317.

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Suffren de Saint-Tropez, Pierre André de (1726-1788), French naval officer; saves

Sulpicianus, Flavius (d. 197 A.D.), Roman prefect; bids for the empire, **6**, 383-384; put to death by Severus, **6**, 388.

Sulpicius Galba, Publius, Roman consul 200 B.C.; invades Greece, **5**, 297.

Sulpicius Lemonia Rufus, Servius (ca. 106-43 B.C.); Roman jurist; prosecutes Murena, **5**, 493.

Sulpicius Longus, Caius, Roman consul 314 B.C.; defeats Samnites, **5**, 191.

Sulpicius Peticus, Caius, Roman consul 355 B.C., **5**, 174.

Sulpicius, Quintus, Roman military tribune (390 B.C.); treaty with Gauls, **5**, 163-164.

Sulpicius Rufus, Publius (124-88 B.C.), Roman general in Marsian War, **5**, 413; slain, **5**, 424; laws of, **5**, 424, 427.

Sulpicius Rufus, Servius, Roman consular tribune (388 B.C.), **5**, 170.

Sulpicius Saverrio, Publius, Roman patrician consul 279 B.C.; Pyrrhus defeats, **5**, 207.

Sumarokov, Alexander Petrovitch (1718-1777), Russian poet; influence on Russian stage, **17**, 357.

Sumatra, island in Malay archipelago; discovered by Diogo Lopes de Sequeira (1509), **10**, 486.

Sumer (Shinar), country of southern Babylonia; under Semitic rule, **1**, 360; conquered by Larsa, **1**, 327; identified with Makan, **1**, 341; separated from Accad, **1**, 389.

Sumerians, people inhabiting Sumer; origin, **1**, 310, 318, 342-344; civilisation compared with Egyptian, **1**, 59; influence on Babylonia, **1**, 337, 460-461; language, **1**, 323, 342; develop cuneiform writing, **1**, 337, 461; tablet records, **1**, 494-495.

Summerhill Creek, in New South Wales; discovery of gold at (1851), **22**, 238.

Sumner, Charles (1811-1874), American statesman; opposes passage of Kansas-Nebraska Bill in United States senate (1854), **23**, 392; delivers his great speech on "The Crime against Kansas" (1855), **23**, 396-397; assaulted by Preston Brooks in senate chamber, **23**, 397; opposes Lincoln's reconstruction plans, **23**, 455; resolutions concerning secession, **23**, 455; supports Liberal Republican movement (1872), **23**, 469.

Sumner, Edwin Vose (1797-1863), American soldier; disperses free-state legislature in Kansas (1856), **23**, 398; in McClellan's peninsular campaign (1862), **23**, 430-431; at battle of Fredericksburg (1862), **23**, 436.

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Sumter, Thomas (1734-1832), American soldier; campaigns in South Carolina (1780), **23**, 274.

Sumu-abi, king of Babylonia 2450 B.C.; accession, **1**, 363.

Sunderland Bridge, town in England; battle of (1346), **18**, 465.

Sunderland, Charles Spencer, 3rd Earl of (1674-1722); made secretary of ministry,

20, 481; Anne dismisses, **20**, 484; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 507; chief advisor of George I, **20**, 518; resignation, **20**, 529; death, **20**, 531.

Sunderland, Robert Spencer, 2nd Earl of (1640-1702); becomes member of Temple's ministry (1679), **20**, 293; appointed member of court of ecclesiastical commissioners (1685), **20**, 384; president of council (1685), **20**, 385; embraces Catholic faith, **20**, 405; confidential advisor of William III, **20**, 445; created lord-chamberlain, **20**, 456; resigns, **20**, 458.

Sungaria, province in Chinese empire; origin and meaning of name, **24**, 259.

Sung-hwan, town in Korea; battle of (1894), **24**, 576.

Sungs, mediæval dynasty in southern China; fight with Manchus, **24**, 272, 279.

Sunna, traditional law of Islam; elaborated by Al Buchari, **8**, 138; disputed by Shiites, **8**, 173; significance, **8**, 294 seq.

Sunnites, Mohammedan sect; distinguished from Shiites, **8**, 173.

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Suomi, Finnish tribe, **17**, 86.

Suplicac (d. 1848), Servian voivode, **14**, 651.

Supremacy, Act of, (1) (1534), Act proclaiming Henry VIII of England supreme head of the church, **19**, 144; (2) (1558-1559), Act vesting all spiritual authority in the crown of England, **19**, 275.

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Sureda, Pedro de, see Romana, Marquis de la.

Surenas, Parthian soldier; defeats Crassus at Carrhæ (53 B.C.), **5**, 510; **8**, 63-67.

Surinam, English colony in Guiana; ceded to Dutch (1667), **23**, 25 note; captured by English (1781), **14**, 11.

Surmar, king of Alamanni; subdued by Julian (359 A.D.), **6**, 485.

Surprise Plot, see Bye Plot.

Surrey, Earls of, see Howard.

Surrey, see Warrenne, John de.

Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of (ca. 1517-1547), English poet; trial and execution of (1547), **19**, 200-201.

Surs, Hindu sect, **2**, 521.

Surya, Hindu deity, the sun, **2**, 530.

Susa, ancient capital of Elam; Alexander's nuptial festival at (324 B.C.), **4**, 376-377; restored by Sapor II, **8**, 80.

Susa, Treaty of, peace between France and England (1629), **19**, 567.

Susarion of Megara, early Greek comic poet (ca. 575 B.C.), **3**, 504.

Susiana, Persian province, **1**, 480, 483.

Susio-Amardians, Aramæan tribe, **1**, 311.

Suspects, Law of, see Law of Suspects.

Susquehannas, tribe of North American Indians; at war with Senecas (1676), **23**, 127.

Sussex, Anglo-Saxon kingdom in England, **18**, 39.

Sussex, Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of (1526-1583), English statesman and soldier; puts down Dacre's uprising (1570), **19**, 340, 341.

Swerker I (d. 1155), king of Sweden 1129–1155; reign, **16**, 189.

Swerker II, king of Sweden 1195–1210; reign, **16**, 189–190.

Swieten, van, Dutch general; forces Achin to submit to Dutch supremacy (1873–1874), **14**, 64 note.

Sweyn Splitbeard or Sveand (d. 1014), king of Denmark 991–1014; reign, **16**, 45–46, 67; English invasions, **18**, 112, 115, 116, 117.

Swift, Jonathan (1667–1745), English satirist and author; publishes his Drapier letters (1724), **20**, 533–534.

Switzerland, main treatment, **16**, 519–662; **17**, 1–47; to the founding of the Confederation, **16**, 519–543; rise of Swiss Confederation, **16**, 544–580; the Confederation at the height of its power, **16**, 581–622; sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, **16**, 623–662; eighteenth century, **17**, 1–25; since 1798, **17**, 26–47.

Sword, Scythian worship of, **3**, 403.

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Sybilla, queen of Jerusalem, sister of Baldwin IV; marries Longaspada (1176), **8**, 371; marries Guy de Lusignan, **8**, 373; death, **8**, 385; defends Jerusalem, **14**, 107.

Sybota, Greek island; battle of, **3**, 442–444.

Sycophants, Athenian informers; origin of term, **3**, 218; aid tyranny, **4**, 4–5.

Sydenham, Charles Poulett Thompson, Lord (1799–1841), first governor-general of Canada; effects Canadian union, **22**, 339–340.

Sydenham, Thomas (1624–1689), English physician; attacks parliament, **20**, 140.

Sydney, capital of New South Wales, founded 1778; convention of 1891, **22**, 241, 255; convention of 1897, **22**, 256.

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Symmachus, Lucius Aurelius Avianus (d. ca. 404 A.D.), celebrates Roman triumphs, **6**, 519.

Symonds, Sir William Penn (1843–1899), British soldier; killed at Talona, Natal, **22**, 305.

Syncellus, George (d. 800 A.D.), Greek historian; borrows from Eusebius, **1**, 572.

Syndercomb, Miles (d. 1657), Cromwellian soldier; treason, **20**, 166.

Synod of Dort, see **Dort**, **Synod of**.

Syphax, Numidian prince (d. ca. 201 B.C.), alliance with Romans, **5**, 268, 282; aids Carthaginians, **5**, 285; defeated by Scipio, **5**, 286; in Scipio's triumph, **5**, 294.

Syracuse, city in Sicily; founded (735 B.C.), **3**, 201; rule of Gelo, **3**, 591–593; rule of Dionysius (410–367 B.C.), **4**, 203–205; reign of tyrants, **4**, 203–206; rule of Agathocles, **5**, 217; ally of Sparta, **3**, 593–594; siege by Athenians (415–413 B.C.), **3**, 600–616; capital of Sicily, **4**, 202; taken by Rome (212 B.C.), **5**, 264–265; plundered by Arabs, **8**, 184.

Syria, country of Western Asia; people and language, **1**, 105, 345; **2**, 412; Egyptian invasions (1632–1600 B.C.), **1**, 128; (1520 B.C.), **1**, 137; revolts, **1**, 146–147; Assyrian invasions, **1**, 387–391; vassalage to Babylon, **1**, 312; Macedonian dynasty (301–163 B.C.), **2**, 138; **4**, 553–561; dominion in Palestine (300–166 B.C.), **2**, 138–146; war with Jews (144–122 B.C.), **2**, 147–158; wars with Rome, **5**, 296–299; becomes Roman province (63 B.C.), **5**, 474; Arabic conquest (636 B.C.), **8**, 156–159; seat of Omayyads, **8**, 159; conquered by Selim I (1516), **24**, 338–339; occupied by Mehemet Ali (1831–1840), **24**, 451–454; see also **Coele-Syria** and **Hittites**.

Syrus, Publilius, Roman freedman and actor; wins prize (45 B.C.), **5**, 646.

Szczekociny, town in Poland; battle of (1794), **15**, 274; **24**, 95.

Szecheny, Hungarian statesman; in Bath-yanyi's ministry (1848), **14**, 636.

Szegedin, royal free city of Hungary; capture of (ca. 1687), **24**, 391.

Szegedin, Peace of, concluded between Turkey and Hungary (1444), **24**, 195, 321.

Sziget, town in Hungary; siege of (1566), **14**, 320; **24**, 358.

Szistowa, Peace of, concluded between the Emperor Leopold and Turks (1791), **15**, 268.

Szlávy, Joseph, Hungarian premier (1872–1874), **15**, 44–45.

- unfavourably on Columbus, **22**, 425; advises King Ferdinand regarding Moors, **10**, 161.
- Talbot, Charles**, 12th earl and 1st duke of Shrewsbury (1660-1718), English statesman; aids William of Orange in invasion of England (1688), **20**, 405, 407; named secretary of state (1689), **20**, 420; created duke, **20**, 440; appointed lord-treasurer by Queen Anne, **20**, 495-496; recalled by William III, **20**, 445; resigns, **20**, 458; lord-chamberlain **20**, 483-484; lord-chamberlain and groom of the stole under George I, **20**, 507.
- Talbot, Francis**, 5th earl of Shrewsbury (1560-1560), English nobleman; defends Doncaster from northern insurgents (1536), **19**, 179.
- Talbot, George**, 6th earl of Shrewsbury (1528?-1590), English nobleman; takes charge of Mary Queen of Scots (1569), **19**, 322.
- Talbot, John**, 1st earl of Shrewsbury (ca. 1373-1453), English soldier; viceroy of Ireland, **21**, 391; at siege of Orleans, **11**, 191-199; **18**, 551; defied by Joan of Arc, **18**, 552; retreats to Meung, **11**, 200; taken prisoner by Joan of Arc, **11**, 201; **18**, 554; killed at battle of Castillon, **11**, 240-241; character, **21**, 391.
- Talbot, Richard** (1302?-1356) English nobleman; in Edward III's Scottish War (1334), **21**, 134.
- Talbot, Richard**, see Tyrconnel, Earl of.
- Talha** (d. 656 A.D.), companion of Mohammed; joins Aisha against Ali, **8**, 170; death, **8**, 171.
- Ta-lien-wan**, town and naval station on the Liaotung peninsula, now called Dalny; opened to foreign trade, **24**, 562; Japan obtains (1894), **24**, 577, 651, 655; obtained by Russia (1898), **24**, 561, 567; ceded to Japan, **24**, 664; see also Dalny.
- Talikota**, town in British India; battle (1565), **22**, 34.
- Tallard, Camille de la Baume**, Duke of Hostun, Count of (1652-1728), French general; envoy to London (ca. 1698), **11**, 611; in War of Spanish Succession, **11**, 618-619; taken prisoner at Blenheim, **20**, 474.
- Talleyrand-Périgord, Charles Maurice de**, prince of Benevento (1754-1838), French diplomat; character, and rôle in Constituent Assembly, **12**, 224; officiates at the Federation ceremony, **12**, 227; appointed foreign minister at recommendation of Mme. de Staël, **12**, 446; at triumph of Napoleon, **12**, 454; leaves ministry, **12**, 472; on the 18th Brumaire, **12**, 484; made foreign minister (1799), **12**, 494; secularised at Bonaparte's desire, **12**, 512; averse to war, **12**, 530; at congress of Rastadt, **15**, 283; negotiates with Coblenz about imperial title, **14**, 533, 534, 535; at Napoleon's court, **12**, 539; realisation of his prophecy, **12**, 571; accepts conditions of peace with allied powers, **12**, 619; at capitulation of Paris, **17**, 487 seq.; interested in moderate policy of Louis XVIII, **13**, 11; resigns (1815), **13**, 14.
- Tallien, Jean Lambert** (1767-1820), French revolutionist; protests against ceremonial, **12**, 282; swells execution list, **12**, 327; Carlyle on, **12**, 329; joins opposition, **12**, 340; at assembly of 9th Thermidor (July 27th, 1794), **12**, 341-342; pro-consul to Bordeaux, **12**, 390; becomes "Thermidorian," **12**, 389; attempted assassination of, **12**, 391; at Quiberon, **12**, 406.
- Tallien, Mme. de**, see Chimay.
- Tallmadge, James** (1778-1853), American lawyer; moves in United States Congress to limit slavery in Missouri, **23**, 347.
- Talmud**, collection of traditional laws of Hebrews and commentaries on Pentateuch, **2**, 201.
- Talon, Jean Baptiste** (1625-1691), French administrator; intendant in Canada, **23**, 71.
- Tamahu**, Libyan tribe, **1**, 163, 167.
- Tamai**, Nubia; battle of (1884), **24**, 461.
- Taman**, island of southern Russia; annexed to Russia (1783), **17**, 395.
- Tamar**, Hebrew princess, daughter of David, **2**, 93.
- Tamasp** (d. 1576), shah of Persia; wars with Suleiman I, **24**, 345.
- Tamasp**, shah of Persia; dethroned by Nadir (1732), **24**, 408.
- Tamatave**, seaport of Madagascar; siege of (1883), **13**, 198.
- Tamerlane**, see Timur.
- Tamil**, tribe of India, **2**, 488.
- Tamin**, tribe of Mustareb Arabs, **8**, 107.
- Tamut Amen**, see Tanut-Amen.
- Tammaritu**, prince of Elam, **1**, 429, 430, 435.
- Tammuz or Du'uzu**, Babylonian god; identified with Adon, Adonim, Adonis, **1**, 313, 529, 530, 531, 532; **2**, 424.
- Tamsapor**, Persian satrap (355 A.D.), **6**, 479.
- Tana**, Italian colony, in the middle ages, on site of the present town Azov at the mouth of the Don; as slave mart, **9**, 320, 323.
- Tanaquil**, wife of legendary Tarquinius Priscus, **5**, 80-81.
- Tanchelin** (d. ca. 1126), religious reformer; doctrine and martyrdom, **14**, 92.
- Tanagra**, in ancient geography, town of Boeotia; battle (457 B.C.), **3**, 427, 428.
- Tancred** (d. 1112), leader in first crusade; character, **8**, 341; in battle of Dorylaeum, **8**, 345; quarrels with Baldwin, **8**, 346; at siege of Antioch, **8**, 348; at conquest of Jerusalem (1099), **8**, 352; retained by Godfrey, **8**, 353.
- Tancred** (d. 1194), king of Sicily; visited by Richard I of England, **8**, 386; opposes Henry VI of Germany in Sicily, **9**, 61, 82; **14**, 111; relations with Richard I of England, **18**, 309-310.
- Tandamani**, see Tanut-Amen.
- Taney, Roger Brooke** (1777-1864), American jurist; becomes secretary of treasury, **23**, 360; as chief justice of the United States

toms duties in New York (1683), **23**, 154; the tea duties as a cause of the American Revolution, **23**, 234-235; power of imposing customs duties delegated to congress by the Federal Constitution (1787), **23**, 295; first federal tariff act passed by congress (1789), **23**, 300; the tariff of 1816, **23**, 346, 352; tariff act of 1824, **23**, 352; Harrisburg convention (1827) and the growth of the protective system, **23**, 352; tariff of 1828 ("tariff of abominations"), **23**, 352; tariff of 1832, **23**, 357; nullification in South Carolina (1832-1833), **23**, 357-359; Clay's compromise tariff act of 1833, **23**, 359; tariff of 1846, **23**, 369; protective tariffs prohibited by constitution of the Confederacy (1861), **23**, 411; the Morrill tariff of 1862, **23**, 421; tariff commission and tariff of 1882, **23**, 480; Cleveland's tariff message of 1887, **23**, 480; the Mills bill, **23**, 480; the tariff campaign of 1888, **23**, 481; the McKinley tariff act (1890), **23**, 481; protection and reciprocity in the campaign of 1892, **23**, 483; the Wilson tariff of 1894, **23**, 485; Dingley tariff act (1897), **23**, 487.

Tarik, Saracen general; invades and conquers part of Spain (710 A.D.), **7**, 493, 494; **8**, 192, 193, 194, 195.

Tarkhulara, king of Gurgum; brings presents to Tiglathpileser (740 B.C.), **1**, 393.

Tarleton, Sir Banastre (1754-1833), English general; defeated by Morgan, **20**, 637; **23**, 277-278; surprises Sumter, **23**, 275.

Tarnovo, see **Tirnova**.

Tarpeian Rock, Roman place of execution, **5**, 130, 169, 424, 434.

Tarquinius, ancient city in Etruria, **5**, 80.

Tarquinius or **Tarquins**, Roman royal family; origin, **5**, 80; banished from Rome (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 87; war with Rome, **5**, 89-95; critical estimate of story of, **5**, 100.

Tarquinius Priscus, Lucius (ca. 615-576 B.C.), Roman king; reign, **5**, 80-82; enlarges constitution, **5**, 108.

Tarquinius Sextus (d. ca. 510 B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; betrays Gabii, **5**, 84; rape of Lucretia, **5**, 86-87; death, **5**, 88.

Tarquinius Superbus, Lucius, Roman king ca. 534-510 B.C.; reign, **5**, 83-87, 114-115; banishment, **5**, 88; war against Rome, **5**, 89-95.

Tarquinius, Titus (d. ca. 510 B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; sent to Delphi, **5**, 85; slain at Lake Regillus, **5**, 94.

Tarragona (**Tarraco**), Spanish city, capital of province of same name; taken by Goths (583 A.D.), **10**, 22; siezed by King Pedro (1386), **10**, 103; taken by French (1811), **10**, 358.

Tarruntenus Paternus (d. 183 A.D.), Roman jurist and general; defeats Germans, **6**, 304; prefect of Rome, **6**, 379.

Tarsus, capital of Cilicia, Asia Minor; reduced by the Arabs, **8**, 159.

Tartars, see **Tatars**.

Tartessus, see **Tarifa**.

Tarvis, town in Austria; battle of (1797), **14**, 520.

Tarvisium, see **Treviso**.

Tashichiao, town in Manchuria; Russians occupy (1904), **24**, 658; Japanese capture (1904), **17**, 624.

Tashkend, capital of Turkestan, Asiatic Russia; siege of (1865), **17**, 600.

Tashufin ben Ali, Almoravid king of Cordova 1144-1147; reign, **8**, 244-245.

Tasman, Abel Janssen (ca. 1602-1659), Dutch navigator; discovers Van Dieman's Land (1642), **22**, 234; discovers New Zealand (1642), **22**, 259.

Tasmania (formerly **Van Dieman's Land**), island and British colony in Australasia; discovery (1642), **22**, 234; colonised as penal settlement, **22**, 236; settlement, **22**, 241; convict system in, **22**, 242-244.

Tasmites, Arab tribe; legendary origin, **8**, 102.

Tassilo (d. 794), duke of Bavaria 748-788; deprived of power by Grifo, **7**, 505; reinstated by Pepin the Short, **7**, 506; accompanies Pepin to Italy, **7**, 514; defection of, from Pepin, **7**, 517; at war with Charlemagne, **7**, 526-527.

Tasso, Torquato (1544-1595), Italian poet; estimate of, **9**, 483.

Tatars or **Tartars**, Tungusic tribes originally in Chinese Tataria and now represented by the Fishshin Tatars in Manchuria, the Solons and Daurians in Mongolia and by the Manchus; under rule of Tamerlane, **2**, 378; invade Palestine (ca. 1244), **8**, 433-444; dynasty of, in China, **24**, 306, 544; destroy Moscow (1382), **17**, 153; plunder Russian villages, **17**, 235; massacre of, **17**, 394-395; subdued by Casimir III of Poland, **24**, 36; defeated by General Zolkiewski, **24**, 52; defeated at Zloczow, **24**, 62; conquer the Kumani (1239), **24**, 130; settle in Bulgaria (1861), **24**, 178.

Tatf-Ra (**Dadef-Ra**), king of Egypt ca. 3660 B.C.; place in IVth dynasty, **1**, 96, 98.

Tatius, Titus (d. ca. 750 B.C.), legendary king of the Sabines; reigns with Romulus, **5**, 62, 64-65; legend of, **5**, 98, 100.

Tat-ka-Ra (d. ca. 3336 B.C.), king of Egypt; reign, **1**, 99, 101.

Tato (d. ca. 548 A.D.), Lombard king; wars with Heruli, **7**, 429-430; deposed, **7**, 432.

Tattischeff, Dmitri Pavlovitch (1769-1845), Russian diplomat; while ambassador to Spain, contrives the "camarilla," **10**, 381, 381 note.

Tattnall, Josiah (1795-1871), American naval officer; enters Confederate service, **23**, 417.

Tauromenium (**Taormina**), city in Sicily; siege of (133 B.C.), **5**, 324; naval conflict off (36 B.C.), **5**, 627-628.

Tauropoli, Amazonian festivals; origins, **2**, 445.

Taurus, Statilius, Roman consul 26 B.C.;

- New Zealand: taxation reforms in, **22**, 262.
- Papacy: first imposition of *Annates*, **8**, 624; *Annates* abolished by Council of Bâle, **8**, 638; taxation in fifteenth century, **8**, 648-649; *focalico* tax, **9**, 585.
- Persia: taxation of subject nations, **2**, 133, 608-609.
- Rome: taxation in Roman Empire, **5**, 338-340.
- Russia: fines and tribute take place of taxes under Iaroslav, **17**, 114; taxes imposed by Tatars, **17**, 137, 141-142; Ivan the Great improves system of taxation, **17**, 183; under Ivan the Terrible, **17**, 207; Boris Godunov releases peasants from tax, **17**, 218; under Peter the Great, **17**, 305-308, 318; imposition of poll tax (1721), **17**, 306, 320; excessive taxation under Paul I, **17**, 428; Alexander I reduces taxes, **17**, 443.
- Scotland: capitation tax imposed by Richard Cœur de Lion, **21**, 49; severe taxation under Cromwell, **21**, 296.
- Spanish colonies: ripartimento system, **22**, 539.
- Sweden: capitation tax (*scatt*) paid to Odin, **16**, 17; under Gustavus Adolphus, **16**, 317 seq.
- Switzerland: taxes introduced by Romans, **16**, 531; in seventeenth century, **16**, 653, 654.
- Turkey: imposts on subject Christians, **24**, 175, 228, 329, 360; tribute of children for janissary corps, **24**, 175, 196, 225, 228, 315-316; system of taxation under Suleiman I, **24**, 360; levy of children abolished (1675), **24**, 392; reforms under Köprili Mustapha, **24**, 371-372; in nineteenth century, **24**, 430.
- United States: in colonial New York (ca. 1665-1670), **23**, 28; tax-gatherers unknown in colonial Pennsylvania, **23**, 42; first royal custom-houses established in America, **23**, 145; Virginia's early opposition to, **23**, 135; taxation of American colonies by Andros, **23**, 152; Massachusetts objects to revenue for general government in French and Indian War, **23**, 203; Massachusetts towns object to Andros' levy of poll tax, **23**, 157; in New York under Lovelace, **23**, 28; parliament creates revenue commissioners for America (1767), **23**, 234; tax on criminal immigrants in Pennsylvania, **22**, 583; taxation during civil war, **23**, 421.
- Taxiles, king of India; aids Alexander (327 B.C.), **4**, 355, 357, 360, 372.
- Tayar Muhammed Pasha (d. 1638), grand vizir of Murad IV of Turkey; at siege of Baghdad, **24**, 380.
- Taylor, Sir Herbert (1775-1839), English soldier; private secretary of William IV, **21**, 563; negotiates with Lords Grey and Brougham on behalf of William IV in regard to the Reform Bill (1832), **21**, 563.
- Taylor, Jeremy (1613-1667), English bishop and writer; Charles II's treatment of, **20**, 316; preaches in Ireland after Restoration, **21**, 423.
- Taylor, John W. (1748-1854), American politician; moves in Congress prohibition of slavery in Missouri territory, **23**, 347.
- Taylor, Rowland (d. 1555), English divine; trial of, **19**, 246; characterisation, **19**, 247; imprisonment and degradation, **19**, 248; death, **19**, 248-250.
- Taylor, Zachary (1784-1850), American soldier and statesman, twelfth president of the United States; campaign in Mexican War, **23**, 370, 372; nominated as choice of the Whig convention, **23**, 377; election of, **23**, 378; policy in regard to admission of new states, **23**, 379; death, **23**, 382.
- Tcherkesses, see Circassians.
- Tchermaiev, Mikhail Grigorievitch (1828-1898), Russian general; captures Auliet and Tashkend, **17**, 600; in Russo-Turkish War, **17**, 602.
- Tchernigov, Principality of, mediæval principality in Central Russia; situation and early importance, **17**, 118.
- Tchernigov, capital of the government of Tchernigov, Russia; battle of (1078), **17**, 123; (1097), **17**, 125.
- Tchernitchev or Tchernysheff, Alexander Ivanovitch, Prince (1786-1857), Russian general; intrigues against Napoleon, **17**, 464.
- Tchesme or Chesme, port on coast of Asia Minor; Turkish fleet burned at (1770), **24**, 227, 417.
- Tchet, see Zacharias.
- Tchitschakoff, or Tchitchakov or Tchitchagoff, Paul Vassilievitch (1765-1849), Russian admiral; joins conspiracy against Paul I, **17**, 442; drives Austrians out of Volhinia, **17**, 473; seizes Minsk, **12**, 591; attacks French at passage of the Beresina, **12**, 595; **17**, 482.
- Tchitschakoff, Vasili Yakovlevitch (1726-1809), Russian admiral; in war with Sweden, **17**, 402.
- Tchoki-Khan, Tatar chieftain; leads Tatars into Bulgaria (ca. 1260), **24**, 174.
- Tchudic, old Turkish writing, **24**, 259.
- Te, pre-dynastic king of Egypt, **1**, 89.
- Tea Act, an act of the British parliament, imposing upon the colonies a tax on tea and other imports (1767), **23**, 254.
- Tea Party, Boston, see Boston Tea Party.
- Tearless Battle, a battle between the Spartans and the allied Arcadians, Messenians, and Argives (367 B.C.), **4**, 180.
- Teash, Robert, see Thatch.
- Tebeste (Tibesh), town in Algeria; battle of (588 A.D.), **7**, 126-127.
- Tecumseh, Tecumthe or Tecumtha (ca. 1775-1813), Indian chief; leads Indian war against United States, **23**, 325-326; death, **23**, 333.
- T'efa or Tosorthros, king of Egypt ca. 3972-ca. 3943 B.C., **1**, 92, 93, 100.
- Tefa-ba, prince of Assiut, **1**, 105.
- Tefnekht (Tnephachthus), prince of Sais ca. 775-ca. 750 B.C., **1**, 175, 179.

Donelson, **23**, 425-426; battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428-429; campaign of 1862 in, **23**, 434; campaigns of 1863 in, **23**, 441-443; final campaigns in (1864), **23**, 445-446; early attempts at reconstruction in, **23**, 457; election of 1864 in, **23**, 458.

Tenochtitlan, capital of the Aztecs, on site of modern city of Mexico, **23**, 506.

Ten Thousand, Retreat of the, retreat of Greeks after battle at Cunaxa, **4**, 59-65.

Tenure of Office Act, an act providing that any officer appointed by and with the consent of the senate, should not be dismissed without its approval; passed (1867), **23**, 463; attempt to limit President Johnson by, **23**, 465; repealed (1881), **23**, 481.

Teobaldo of Piacenza, see Gregory X.

T'er, see T'er-sa.

Terbelis, see Tervel.

Terence (Publius Terentius Afer) (ca. 185-ca. 159 B.C.), Roman poet; works, **5**, 358.

Terentia, first wife of Cicero; jealousy of, **5**, 497; divorced (46 B.C.), **5**, 577, 620.

Terentilius, Caius Terentius Harsa, tribune of the plebs (462 B.C.); legislation concerning consuls, **5**, 131.

Terentius, Marcus, Roman knight (32 A.D.), accused of being friend of Sejanus, **6**, 153.

Teres, Thracian prince; unites tribes (450 A.D.), **24**, 156.

Teresa, see Theresa.

Terillus, tyrant of Himera, in Sicily; appeals to Carthage (480 B.C.), **3**, 352, 591-592.

Termilians, inhabitants of Lycia; Herodotus' account of, **2**, 417-418.

Terminus, Roman divinity presiding over boundaries and frontiers, **5**, 83.

Térouanne, battle of, see Théroutanne.

Terpander (7th century B.C.), Greek poet and musician, **3**, 150.

Terpnus, Roman harper (ca. 60-79 A.D.); Vespasian's gift to, **6**, 245.

Terra Australis, name applied to Australia, **22**, 233.

Terra Firma, name formerly given to a region on northern coast of South America, now included in Republic of Colombia; it gave rise to the term "Spanish Main," **23**, 563.

Terrail, Pierre du, see Bayard.

Terray, Joseph-Marie, Abbé (1715-1778), French financier; becomes minister of finance, **12**, 94; influence on politics, **12**, 105; displaced, **12**, 128.

Terror, The, see Reign of Terror.

Terry, Alfred Howe (1827-1890), American soldier; at capture of Fort Fisher (1865), **23**, 446.

T'er-sa (T'er, Zeser or Soliphis), king of Egypt ca. 3866 B.C.; builder of the Step Pyramid, **1**, 68, 92, 93, 100.

T'er-teta, see Tosertasis.

Tertullus, prefect of Rome (361 A.D.); summons assembly, **6**, 496.

Tervel or Terbelis, king of Bulgaria 700-720 A.D.; alliance with Byzantines, **7**, 193; **24**, 160.

Tesau, ancient king of Lower Egypt, **1**, 89.

Teschen, Peace of, treaty concluded between Austria and Prussia, which terminated the War of the Bavarian Succession (1779), **14**, 460; **15**, 245.

Tessé, René de Froulai, Count of (1651-1725), French soldier. at defence of Mantua, **11**, 615.

Test Act, bill designed by English parliament (1673) to exclude Catholics from office; passage of, **20**, 278; 279; bill for abolition of, rejected (1789), **20**, 651.

Tetricus, Caius Pivesus (third century A.D.), Roman senator, pretender to throne; proclaimed emperor (267 A.D.) **6**, 419, 422; defeated by Aurelian at battle of Châlons, **6**, 426; made governor in Italy, **6**, 427.

Tettenborn, Baron Frederick Karl von (1778-1845), German soldier; leads raid against Hamburg, **15**, 311; in campaign in Holstein, **16**, 430; at battle of Sehested, **16**, 431.

Tetuan, town in Morocco; battle of (1860), **24**, 473.

Tetuan, Duke of, see O'Donnel, Leopoldo.

Tetzel (Tezel, Deze or Diez), Johan (1455-1519), German Dominican monk and inquisitor; sells indulgences, **14**, 252 seq.

Teucris (Teucris), mythical race; found Troy, **3**, 112, 292, 298.

Teumman, king of Elam 664 B.C.; reign, **1**, 429.

Teushpa or Teuspa or Teispes, king of Cimmerians (ca. 673 B.C.); expedition of Esarhaddon against, **1**, 422; **2**, 585.

Teuta, queen of Illyria (ca. 230 B.C.); at war with Romans, **5**, 235.

Teutobodus or Teutobod, king of the Teutons; defeated by Marius at battle of Aquæ Sextiæ (102 B.C.), **5**, 396-397.

Teutoburg Forest, battle of (9 A.D.), **6**, 64-69.

Teutonic Knights, see Teutonic Order.

Teutonic Order, Teutonic knights of the hospital of St. Mary, in Jerusalem, earlier known as Knights of St. George and Knights of St. Mary, military order founded by German crusaders; founded (1190), **8**, 383, 391, 460; **15**, 107; **24**, 31; follow Frederick II, **8**, 429; in Prussia and Pomerania, **8**, 456, 460; **14**, 119; **15**, 107-108; **24**, 31; defeated by Casimir IV at Grunewald, **24**, 42-43; subjugated by Sigismund I of Poland, **24**, 45; defeated by Wladislaw I, king of Poland, **24**, 31.

Teutons, see Germans.

Teviotdale, locality in Scotland; battle of (1542), **19**, 194.

Tewfik Pasha, Mohammed (1852-1892), viceroy of Egypt 1879-1892; accession, **24**, 459; opposed by Arabi Pasha, **24**, 459-460; loses upper Nile in Mahdist revolt, **24**, 461; death, **24**, 465.

Tewkesbury, town in England; battle of (1471), won by Edward IV over Lancastrian forces, **18**, 596-597.

Texas, state of the United States; first settlement by La Salle (1685), **23**, 78;

Theobald, duke of Swabia; revolt against Franks (ca. 742 A.D.), **7**, 503, 504.
Theobald (d. 1161), archbishop of Canterbury 1139-1161; quarrel with Stephen, **18**, 253, 254; crowns Henry II and Eleanor, **18**, 259.
Theobald de Bri, patron saint of the Carbonari, **9**, 582.
Theocritus, Roman prefect; defeated by Armenians (216 A.D.), **6**, 392.
Theodatus (Theodahad), Gothic king of Italy 534-536 A.D.; reign, **7**, 395-397; abdication and death, **7**, 398.
Theodemir (d. ca. 474 A.D.), king of Ostrogoths, father of Theodoric; main treatment, **7**, 380-381; at battle of Châlons, **6**, 588.
Theodo I (d. ca. 722 A.D.), duke of Bavaria, **7**, 447.
Theodo, Bavarian prince; hostage to Charlemagne (788 A.D.), **7**, 527.
Theodobald (d. ca. 716 A.D.), Bavarian prince, **7**, 447.
Theodomir (d. 743 A.D.), king of Goths in Spain, **10**, 38; conquered by Arabs, **8**, 195.
Theodomir (sixth century), king of Suevi in Spain; renounces Arianism, **10**, 21.
Theodora (d. 547 or 548 A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Justinian and co-ruler; main treatment, **7**, 66-105; parentage and character, **7**, 66; marriage, **7**, 67; bravery, **7**, 72-73; causes ruin of Joannes of Cappadocia, **7**, 77-78.
Theodora, Byzantine empress, wife of Theophilus; becomes regent (842 A.D.), **7**, 223; restores image-worship, **8**, 553-554; decline of influence, **7**, 224.
Theodora (daughter of Constantine IX), Byzantine empress with Zoë (ca. 1042), **7**, 248, 249; sole ruler, **7**, 251.
Theodora (twelfth century), niece of Manuel I, **7**, 265, 266.
Theodora, "the Elder" (early tenth century), usurping ruler of Italy, **7**, 592; corruption of the papacy under, **8**, 579-580.
Theodore (I) Lascaris, emperor of Nicæa 1204-1222 A.D.; at siege of Constantinople, **7**, 275; wars with crusaders, **7**, 290, 294; marries sister of Robert of Namur, **7**, 298; founds empire at Nicæa, **7**, 288, 304.
Theodore (II) Lascaris, emperor of Nicæa 1254-1258 A.D., **7**, 305-306.
Theodore I, pope 642-649 A.D.; excommunicates Paul, patriarch of Constantinople, **7**, 183; pontificate, **8**, 540.
Theodore II, pope 897 A.D., **8**, 578.
Theodore Svetslav, Bulgarian czar 1295-1322; restores order, **24**, 174.
Theodore, prince of Hospitalers; on seventh crusade (1240), **8**, 432.
Theodore, brother of Emperor Heraclius; in command of Roman armies (ca. 625-634 A.D.), **7**, 163, 165, 180.
Theodore, despot of Epirus; conquers Thessalonica (1222), **7**, 298.
Theodore (d. 1407), despot of Peloponnesus;

vassal of the Ottomans, **7**, 331, 332; attempts to sell his province, **7**, 335.
Theodore, Saint, Roman soldier, converted to Christianity (307 A.D.); miraculous appearance at siege of Dorystolon, **7**, 239.
Theodore Studita (753-826 A.D.), abbot of Constantinople; opposes iconoclasm, **7**, 210.
Theodore, count of Holland, see Dirk.
Theodore, count of Cleves (1235); avenges Floris IV, **13**, 292.
Theodoric, king of the Franks, see Thierry.
Theodoric "the Great" (ca. 454-526 A.D.), king of the East Goths 474-526 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 380-393; ignorance of letters, **7**, 63; adopts Roman systems, **7**, 87, 106-107; protects green faction in Rome, **7**, 69; conquers Italy, **7**, 384-385; attitude toward church, **7**, 389-390; persecution of Boethius, **7**, 392; mediator between Clovis and Visigoths, **7**, 472; **10**, 18; **16**, 534; death, **7**, 393.
Theodoric I, son of Alaric; king of the Visigoths in Spain 420-451 A.D.; reign, **6**, 581-582; **10**, 16, 17; aids Rome against Attila, **6**, 586 seq.; **7**, 465; death at Châlons, **6**, 589-590; **10**, 17.
Theodoric II, king of Visigoths 452-466 A.D.; reign, **10**, 17; at battle of Châlons, **6**, 586; makes Avitus emperor, **6**, 602; conquests for Rome, **6**, 603-605; conquered by Majorian, **6**, 608.
Theodoric (d. ca. 480 A.D.), Gothic prince, rival of Theodoric the Great, **7**, 382, 382 note.
Theodoric, a Saxon leader (745 A.D.); captured by Franks, **7**, 503, 505.
Theodosius (I) "the Great" (346-395 A.D.), Roman emperor; character and reign, **6**, 525-534; conquers Maximus, **6**, 526; **18**, 27; religious zeal, **6**, 527; **8**, 523; virtues, **6**, 528-529; clemency to Antioch, **6**, 529-531; transports Olympian Jupiter to Constantinople, **3**, 486; punishes sedition of Thessalonica, **6**, 532; humbles himself before St. Ambrose, **6**, 533; elevates Rufinus, **6**, 536.
Theodosius (II) "the Younger" (401-450 A.D.), Byzantine emperor; reign, **7**, 42-60; marries Eudocia, **7**, 43; fortifies Constantinople, **6**, 451; publishes Theodosian code, **7**, 45; empire invaded by Huns, **7**, 45-59; character, **7**, 44, 45.
Theodosius III, Byzantine emperor 716-717 A.D.; reign, **7**, 194-195.
Theodosius (d. 376 A.D.), Roman soldier, father of Theodosius the Younger; reconquers Britain, **6**, 519; **18**, 26; defeats Picts and Scots, **18**, 26; restores peace in Africa, **6**, 520; beheaded at Carthage, **6**, 520.
Theodosius (d. ca. 610 A.D.), eldest son of Emperor Maurice; political intrigues of, **7**, 151, 152, 154.
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of Austrasia 511-534; campaign against the Goths, **7**, 473; at war in Thuringia, **7**, 477.

Thierry II (587-613 A.D.), king of Burgundy and later of Austrasia; kills his brother, **7**, 480.

Thierry III (d. 691 A.D.), king of the Franks; reign, **7**, 482-486.

Thierry IV (d. 737 A.D.), king of the Franks 720-737; reign, **7**, 491.

Thierry (Theodoric of Alsace) (d. 1168), count of Flanders; rule, **13**, 311, 314; in second crusade, **8**, 363; **13**, 311.

Thiers, Louis Adolphe (1797-1877), French statesman and historian; edits the *National* (1830), **13**, 44; appointed home-secretary (1832), **13**, 62; becomes premier (1840), **13**, 66; ministry, **13**, 66-67, 69, 70; resignation, **13**, 73; exiled (1851), **13**, 124; opposes German unity (1868), **15**, 499-500; refuses presidency of "government of national defence" (1870), **13**, 162; tours Europe to find assistance for France (1870), **13**, 172; conducts negotiations for peace with Germany (1871), **13**, 180-182; relation to Paris Commune, **13**, 183; administration as president of France, **13**, 186-188.

Thietberga, wife of Lothair II (ca. 860 A.D.); Lothair divorces, **7**, 578; **8**, 568; **11**, 13; appeals to pope, **7**, 579.

Thietgand, archbishop of Treves; grants divorce to Lothair II, **7**, 578; deposed by Nicholas II (863 A.D.), **7**, 579.

Thimbron (d. 390 B.C.), Spartan general; commands in Asia, **4**, 83, 120.

Thionville (German Didenhofen), town in France; diet at (806 A.D.), **8**, 565; siege of (1463), **11**, 491.

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Thirlby, Thomas (1506?-1570), bishop of Ely; embassy to Rome (1555), **19**, 252; judge of Cranmer, **19**, 254; degraded (1559), **19**, 278.

Thirty Tyrants, The, 1. (called also "The Thirty.") Body which usurped government in Athens 404-403 B.C., **4**, 2-19. 2. Body of pretenders to Roman empire 260-268 A.D., **6**, 408, 417-420.

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Tissaphernes (d. ca. 395 B.C.), Persian satrap; bribes mercenaries to desert Pissuthnes, **2**, 618; counsellor of Cyrus the Younger, **4**, 49; treachery to Cyrus, **2**, 619; **4**, 50-53; at battle of Cunaxa, **4**, 58; trickery toward Ten Thousand, **4**, 59, 60; invested with satrapies of Cyrus in Asia Minor, **2**, 651; **4**, 82; Ionians ask aid of Sparta against, **4**, 82; deserts Pharnabazus, **4**, 83, 86; campaign of Agesilaus against, **4**, 92, 93; executed, **4**, 94.

Tisza von Borosjeno, Koloman (1830-1902), Hungarian statesman; becomes minister of the interior (1875), **15**, 45; administration as premier (1875-1890), **15**, 78-80.

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Tithraustes, satrap of Lydia ca. 395 B.C.; succeeds Tissaphernes, **4**, 95-96.

Titian "the Divine" (1477-1576), Venetian painter, **9**, 405.

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Titus (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus) (40-81 A.D.), Roman emperor; person and character, **6**, 247-250, 254; Vespasian leaves to continue Jewish War, **6**, 234; campaign against the Jews, **2**, 28, 180, 188; besieges and captures Jerusalem, **2**, 192, 194-197, 199-200; **6**, 235-236; triumph of, **6**, 236-239; Vespasian divides power with, **6**, 240; sent against Alani, **6**, 243; accession to

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Titus Æbutius, legendary Roman hero; at battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 496 B.C.), **5**, 93, 94.

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Tlaxcalans or **Tlaxcaltecs**, tribe of Mexican Indians; oppose Cortes, **23**, 512; ally themselves with Cortes, **23**, 513; at taking of Iztapalapan, **23**, 524; aid Cortes at siege of Mexico, **23**, 529 seq. Prescott on their share in conquest of Mexico, **23**, 534.

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Todleben, Gottlieb Heinrich (1710-1773), Russian soldier; in Russo-Turkish War (1768-1774), **24**, 416.

Todleben or **Totleben**, Count Eduard Ivanovitch (1818-1884), Russian general and engineer; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 574; **21**, 616.

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Toghril or **Toghrul Beg** (d. 1063), founder of Seljuk dynasty in Persia; conquests, **8**, 224, 225; death, **8**, 226.

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- Torquatus**, Titus Manlius Imperiosus, Roman dictator 353 B.C.; combat with a Gaul, **5**, 165; war with Sabines, **5**, 183; military discipline, **6**, 111, 112.
- Torquatus**, Titus Manlius, Roman dictator 208 B.C.; closes temple of Janus (235 B.C.), **5**, 234; opposes ransom of Roman prisoners, **5**, 257; conquers Sardinia, **5**, 263; declines consulate, **5**, 269.
- Torquemada**, Tomas de (ca. 1420-1498), Spanish Dominican monk, inquisitor-general in Castile; legislates against Jews, **10**, 158; persecutions of, **10**, 592-593, 595; estimate of number of his victims, **12**, 351.
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- Torres Vedras**, lines of fortifications in Portugal; successfully defended against the French by Wellington, **10**, 353-357; **12**, 582.
- Torrington**, Arthur Herbert, Earl of (d. 1716), English admiral; commands fleet of William of Orange (1688), **20**, 407; engages French fleet off Irish coast (1689), **20**, 425; made a peer, **20**, 426; defeated by the French at Beachy Head (1690), **20**, 429; deprived of command, **20**, 430.
- Torrington**, Sir George Byng, Viscount (1663-1733), English admiral; repulses French fleet (1708), **20**, 477; destroys Spanish fleet off Sicily (1718), **9**, 532; **10**, 293; **12**, 23; **20**, 521; courage and decision of, **20**, 523.
- Torstenson**, Lennart, count of Orjala (1603-1651), Swedish soldier in Thirty Years' War; serves under Banér in Saxony, **14**, 370; gains victory at Breitenfeld, **14**, 380; takes chief command of Swedish army, **14**, 380; overruns Schleswig, Holstein, and Jutland, **14**, 381; **16**, 359, 360; defeats imperialists at Jüterbog (1644), **14**, 381; gains victory at Jankau, **14**, 381.
- Tortona**, town in Italy; captured by Frederick Barbarossa (1155), **9**, 47; **14**, 97; besieged by Russians (1799), **17**, 434.
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- Tosertasis**, T'er-teta or Teta, Egyptian king of third dynasty, **1**, 93, 100.
- Toskides**, race of Albanians; origin, **24**, 211-212.
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- Tostig** (d. 1066), English earl, son of Godwin; assists Harold in Welsh campaign, **18**, 140; misgoverns Northumbria, **18**, 143; succeeded by Morcar, **18**, 143; seeks alliance with William of Normandy, **18**, 144; invades England, **18**, 148-150; death, **18**, 150.
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- Totila** or **Totilas** (d. 552 A.D.), East-Gothic king in Italy; main treatment, **7**, 410-420; rise to power, **7**, 110, 410, 412; opposes Belisarius and Narses, **7**, 412-415; captures Rome (546), **7**, 111, 415-417; retakes Rome (549), **7**, 417-418; conquers Sicily, **7**, 418; killed at Taginæ, **7**, 420; character, **7**, 110, 412.
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- Tott**, Baron François de (1733-1793), French soldier and diplomat; accompanies expedition of Krim Girai, **24**, 415; fortifies Dardanelles, **24**, 417.
- Toul**, town in France; taken by Henry II (1552), **11**, 342; annexed to France (1648), **11**, 497; besieged by Germans (1770), **13**, 174.
- Toulon**, seaport of France; besieged by Prince Eugene (1707), **14**, 413; taken through genius of Napoleon (1793), **12**, 372.
- Toulouse**, former county in southern France; ceded to France (1229), **11**, 58; reunited to crown of France (1271), **11**, 74.
- Toulouse**, city in France; capital of West-Gothic kingdom, **7**, 468; taken by Franks (507 A.D.), **7**, 473; siege by Arabs, **8**, 197; council of (1167), **8**, 461; taken by Simon de Montfort (1216), **8**, 462; **11**, 53; revolt of, **11**, 54.
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- Tramilians, inhabitants of Lycia, *q. v.*
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- Transleithania, division of the Austro-Hungarian empire, comprising all Hungarian lands; disturbances of 1867, **15**, 42 seq.
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Triballi or **Triballians**, Thracian tribe; at war with Macedonia (third century B.C.), **4**, 233, 243, 379.

Tribigild or **Tribigildus**, leader of Ostrogoths; rebellion against Eastern empire (399 A.D.), **6**, 545; **7**, 35-37.

Tribocci, German tribe; colonise Gaul, **6**, 59; **7**, 459.

Tribonian or **Tribonianus** (ca. 475-545 A.D.), Roman jurist; prepares *Justinian Code*, **7**, 132-133.

Tribunes of the Plebs or **Tribuni plebis**, in Roman history, the official representatives of the people; institution (494 B.C.), **5**, 126; rights and duties, **5**, 126-129, 335; elected by tribal assembly (471 B.C.), **5**, 131; cause codification of the laws (451 B.C.), **5**, 132; secure recognition of popular decrees as binding on all (449 B.C.), **5**, 139-140; secure passage of Canuleian law (445 B.C.), **5**, 140-141; secure passage of Licinian Rogations (367 B.C.), **5**, 170-172; reforms of the Gracchi, **5**, 359-380.

Trichinopoli, city in India; siege of (1750), **22**, 49, 50-52.

Tricoupis, see **Trikoupis**.

Triennial Act, in English history a statute directing (1) that no parliament should last longer than three years and (2) that a parliament must be summoned within three years from the dissolution of the last parliament; passed (1641), **19**, 598; repealed (1664), **20**, 245; passed (1694), **20**, 512; replaced by Septennial Act (1716), **20**, 512-514.

Trier, see **Treves**.

Trievna Pass, pass in the Balkan Mountains; Russian army crosses Balkans by (1878), **17**, 605.

Trifanum, town in Italy; battle of (340 B.C.), **5**, 185.

Trikoupis or **Tricoupis**, Charilaos (1832-1896), Greek statesman; prime-minister, **24**, 236-237.

Trimurti, Hindu triad of gods, **2**, 497.

Trincomalee or **Trincomali**, town in Ceylon; battle near (1767), **22**, 75; captured by English (1782), **22**, 101.

Trinidad, British West Indian island; discovered by Columbus (1498), **22**, 448.

Trinkitat, battle of; see **Tokar**.

Trinks, dynasty in Tongking (1545-1737), **24**, 519.

Trinobantes, pre-Roman nation in Britain; location, **18**, 3; submit to Julius Cæsar (54 B.C.), **5**, 526; **18**, 11; at war with Romans (61 A.D.), **6**, 191.

Triocassæ, see **Troyes**.

Triple Alliance: 1. (1668) alliance concluded at the Hague between England, Holland, and Sweden to check the conquests of Louis XIV, **11**, 569; **13**, 631; **16**, 341; **20**, 266; 2. (1717) alliance concluded between England, France, and Holland against Spain, which became Quadruple Alliance with accession of Austria (1718), *q. v.*; 3. (1883) sometimes called *Dreibund*, an alliance between Germany,

Austria-Hungary, and Italy, **9**, 631; **18**, 52, 531.

Triple Alliance, War of the, or **Paraguayan War** (1865-1870), a war waged against Paraguay by Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, **23**, 616, 618, 620, 660-661.

Tripola, town in Russia, battle of (1093), **17**, 124.

Tripoli, vilayet of Ottoman empire, on northern coast of Africa; main treatment, **24**, 487; conquered by Arabs (seventh century), **8**, 249; conquered by Turks (1551), **8**, 252; **24**, 354; see also **Tripolitan War**.

Tripoli, capital of vilayet of Tripoli; captured by Genoese (1354), **9**, 267; captured by Ferdinand the Catholic (1510), **10**, 192; bombarded in Tripolitan War (1803), **23**, 319.

Tripolis, **Tripoli**, or **Tarabulus**, town in Syria, Asiatic Turkey; taken by Moslems (1289), **8**, 453.

Tripolitan War (1801-1805), war between United States and Tripoli (war declared by Tripoli, 1801; hostilities begun, 1803), **23**, 318-319.

Tristan l'Hermite or **Tristan l'Ermite** (fifteenth century), provost of Louis XI of France, **11**, 254.

Tritantæchmes (fifth century B.C.), Persian prince; satrap of Babylon, **1**, 476, 488; in war against Greece, **3**, 303, 337.

Tritogenia, a title of Minerva, **1**, 279.

Triumvirate, in English history name given to the ministry of George Grenville (1863), from the control exercised by Grenville, Egremont, and Halifax, **20**, 601; in Roman history: 1. (60 B.C.) private league between Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus, **5**, 501-504; 2. (43 B.C.) term applied to division of government between Octavian (Augustus), Antony, and Lepidus, **5**, 617.

Trivulzio, Gian Giacomo, "the Great" (1441-1518), Italian military commander; at battle of Fornovo, **11**, 292; at siege of Milan, **11**, 298; at battle of Marignano, **16**, 618-619.

Trochu, Louis Jules (1815-1896), French soldier; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 581; becomes governor of Paris, **13**, 156; becomes president of provisional government of France, **13**, 162; at siege of Paris, **13**, 163, 178-179.

Trojan War, legendary war between Greeks and Trojans waged for recovery of Helen of Troy, **3**, 76-82.

Trojans, Pelasgian tribe of Asia Minor, see **Troy**.

Trolle, Gustavus (d. 1535), Swedish prelate, archbishop of Upsala; animosity toward Christian II, **16**, 229; removed from office, **16**, 229; restored to office, **16**, 230; flees to Denmark, **16**, 240; in uprising against Gustavus Vasa, **16**, 287.

Trollop or **Trollope**, Sir Andrew (d. 1461), English soldier; deserts Yorkist cause, **18**, 574.

Tromp, Cornelis or Cornelius (1629-1691),

Tugeni, a tribe of Helvetia; migration—(ca. 110 B.C.), **5**, 393.

Tughlak (fourteenth century), prince of Afghan dynasty in India, **22**, 23.

Tuhennu, Libyan tribe, **1**, 85, 131, 138, 167.

Tui, wife of Seti I, **1**, 143.

Tuileries, Palace of the, royal residence formerly existing in Paris; captured by the Marseillaise (1792), **12**, 262; sack of (1792), **12**, 289; sack of (1848), **13**, 89.

Tuisko, see Woden.

Tukluk Timur, sultan of house of Jagatai; relations of, with Timur the Lame (1536), **24**, 297.

Tuktammu, see Lygdamis.

Tukulti-apal-esharra, see Tiglathpileser I.

Tukulti-Asshur-Bel, king of Assyria ca. 1275 B.C., **1**, 375, 376.

Tukulti-Ninib I, king of Assyria ca. 1290 B.C.; conquests of, **1**, 331, 375, 376; death of, **1**, 364.

Tukulti-Ninib II, king of Assyria ca. 890 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 332, 380.

Tula, town in Russia; siege (1606), **17**, 231–232.

Tulé (d. 1232), son of Jenghiz Khan; rules over Mongols and Keraites, **24**, 284–285.

Tulga, king of the Goths 640–642 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 25.

Tulip-mania, a craze for speculation in tulips in Holland (1637); fortunes acquired in, **13**, 580.

Tullagh, town in Ireland; battle of (1316), **21**, 383.

Tullia (78–45 B.C.), daughter of Cicero; divorce from Dolabella, **5**, 621.

Tullia, daughter of Servius Tullius; marries Tarquinius Superbus, **5**, 82; wickedness of, **5**, 82–83; flight from Rome (510 B.C.), **5**, 87.

Tullia (d. ca. 534 B.C.), daughter of Servius Tullius; marries Aruns Tarquinius, **5**, 82.

Tullianum, prison in Rome; execution of Catiline conspirators in (62 B.C.), **5**, 490.

Tullius, Attius (fifth century B.C.), king of the Volscians; aids Coriolanus, **5**, 146; war with Rome, **5**, 147–148.

Tullus Hostilius (d. 641 B.C.), king of Rome; reign of, **5**, 76, 77, 79; builds temples, **5**, 353.

Tulu, tribe of India; write in Syrian characters, **2**, 488.

Tulunids, dynasty founded by Akhmed ben Tulun; rule of, in Syria and Egypt (878–905 A.D.), **8**, 218.

Tuman Bey (d. 1517), mameluke sultan of Egypt; war of, with Selim I, **24**, 444–445 seq.

Tu-men, king of the Tu-kin, identified with Turkish Dutumene; invades Western Asia (552 A.D.), **24**, 266.

Tu'mun, Aramæan tribe; Sargon II conquers, **1**, 397.

Tunis, province of North Africa; comes under Ottoman government (1574), **24**, 369; history of, **24**, 485, 486; invaded by French (1881), **13**, 194; **24**, 485; establishment of French protectorate causes

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Tunis, city in Africa; taken by Regulus (256 B.C.), **5**, 223; Carthaginians besiege, **5**, 233–234; Arabs build arsenal at (701 A.D.), **8**, 183; captured by Barbarossa (1533), **24**, 353, 477; captured by Charles V (1535), **14**, 294; **24**, 353, 478.

Tupac Amaru (José Gabriel Condorcanque) (1742–1781), Peruvian Inca; revolts from Spain, **23**, 577.

Tupac Yupanqui or **Topa Inca Yupanqui** (d. ca. 1478), tenth Inca ruler of Peru; conquests, **23**, 537.

Tupis, Indian tribe of Brazil, **23**, 653.

Tupper, Sir Charles (1821–), Canadian statesman; becomes premier of Canada (1896), **22**, 346.

Turan Shah (twelfth century), brother of Saladin; defeated by Rainald of Châtillon, **8**, 371; defeats crusaders, **8**, 444.

Turcilingi, North-German tribe, **6**, 615.

Turcomans, see **Turkomans**.

Turenne, Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount of (1611–1675), French soldier, grandson of William the Silent; serves under Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar (1638), **14**, 376; created marshal (1644), **11**, 494; in German campaigns of 1644–1648, **11**, 494 seq.; joins the Fronde, **11**, 503; marches on Paris, **11**, 503, 507; joins court party, **11**, 511; skillful conduct at Gien, **11**, 512; defeats Condé at battle of St. Antoine, **11**, 513; campaign in Spain (1654), **11**, 516; in command of Anglo-French army, **11**, 518; **20**, 170; victorious at battle of the Dunes, **11**, 518; **20**, 173, 174; campaign in Flanders (1667–1668), **11**, 568; **13**, 631; in war with Holland (1672), **11**, 575, 578; **13**, 632; devastates Palatinate, **11**, 581; brilliant strategy in Alsace, **11**, 582, 583; killed at Salzbach, **11**, 584; interment, **11**, 584; compared with Condé, **11**, 512, note.

Turgenev, **Turgenieff**, **Tourgueniev**, or **Tourguenev**, Ivan Sergievich (1818–1883), Russian novelist, **17**, 77.

Turges (**Turgesius**), a viking; story of his invasion of Ireland (ca. 815–845), **21**, 345, 346.

Turgot, Anne Robert Jacques, baron de L'Aulne (1727–1781), French statesman and financier; controller-general of the finances, **12**, 124; financial reforms, **12**, 128; dismissed, **12**, 129; urges non-interference in American War, **12**, 135; attitude in France toward views of, after his death, **12**, 144, 145.

Turin, city in Italy; resists counts of Savoy (twelfth century), **9**, 38; occupied by French (sixteenth century), **9**, 504; taken by imperialists (1706), **9**, 529; **11**, 621; **14**, 412; Trade and Customs Union of (1847), **14**, 602; siege of (1733), **15**, 152; taken by Suvarov (1799), **17**, 433, 434; recaptured by French (1799), **17**, 434.

Turin, Treaties of, 1. (1696), peace between France and Savoy, **9**, 508; 2. (1796),

- (Stephen), emperor of Holy Roman Empire; Giovan Gastone; Leopold II, emperor of Holy Roman Empire.
- Tuscaroras**, tribe of North American Indians; war with Carolinas, **23**, 59; join the Five Nations, **23**, 194.
- Tuscia**, Roman name for Tuscany, **7**, 515.
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Vaudreuil-Cavagnal, Pierre François de Rigaud, Marquis de (1698-1765), French colonial governor; becomes governor of Canada, **23**, 204; surrenders, **23**, 222; defence of Canada, **12**, 66.

Vaux, in France; Louis XIV'S palace and gardens at, **11**, 530.

Veccus (d. 1298), patriarch of Constantinople; conflict with Michael VIII, **7**, 316; deposed by Andronicus II, **7**, 317, 318 note.

Veda, collective term for the ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, at the basis of which are the Vedas (Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharveda); source of early Indian history, **2**, 476; teachings, **2**, 491-492; authority, **2**, 496; called Bible of Aryans, **2**, 503; laws of Vedas, **2**, 508-519; religion of, **2**, 529-533; reward for memorising, **2**, 532; see also **Manu.**

Vedanta, school of Hindu philosophy, **2**, 501.

Vedas, see **Veda.**

Vega Real, plain in Haiti; battle of the (1495), **22**, 447.

Vegliana, town in Italy; battle of (1630), **11**, 461.

Vehmgericht, tribunal of fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; formation of, in northwestern Germany, **8**, 496.

Veii, city of ancient Italy; traditional wars with Romulus, **5**, 72, 73; aids Tarquinius (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 89; wars with Rome (483-425 B.C.), **5**, 142-143, 152-153; subjected by Rome (396 B.C.), **5**, 143-144.

Veientes, inhabitants of Veii, *q. v.*

Veintemilla, Ignacio (1830-), soldier and politician of Ecuador; revolt under, **23**, 615; presidency of (1876-1883), **23**, 615.

Velasco, José Miguel de (1795-1859), Bolivian soldier and politician; power of, **23**, 612.

Velasco, Luis de, count of Santiago and Marquis of Salinas (1539-1617?), Spanish administrator; negotiations with England, **19**, 478.

Velasquez, Diego (ca. 1465-1524), Spanish soldier and administrator; conquers Cuba (1511), **22**, 469; plans expedition to Mexico, **23**, 508; relations with Cortes, **23**, 508.

Veleda (first century A.D.), German prophetess; influence of, **6**, 58.

Velez Malaga, city in Spain; siege of (1487), **10**, 149.

Velitræ, city of Latium; families of, forced to migrate (338 B.C.), **5**, 185.

Vellore, city in India; besieged by Hyder Ali (1780-1781), **22**, 97; mutiny at (1806), **22**, 122.

Venaissin, old county of France, now included in department of Vaucluse; ceded to pope (1273), **11**, 74.

Vendée, La, War of (1793-), war of Royalists against French republic, chiefly carried on in La Vendée and Brittany; beginning of, **12**, 315; continued activity, **12**, 374, 376; leaders, **12**, 403-404.

Vendidat, a treatise by Zoroaster; composed, **2**, 638.

Vendôme, Louis Joseph, Duke of (1654-1712), French general; at battle of Steenkirke, **11**, 605; captures Barcelona, **10**, 276; **11**, 607, 608; opposes Prince Eugene at battle of Luzzara, **11**, 616; commands in Tyrol and Piedmont, **11**, 616-617; succeeds Villeroi in Flanders, **11**, 621; defeated at Oudenarde, **11**, 623; victorious at Brihuega, **20**, 478; at battle of Villa Viciosa, **20**, 478; conquests of, in Spain, **14**, 416.

Vendôme, François de, duke of Beaufort (1616-1669), French politician and soldier; a leader of the Fronde, **11**, 503, 504, 505.

Venedi or Veneti, a name applied by Romans to Wends, *q. v.*

Vènegas, Don Francisco, Spanish viceroy of Mexico; great insurrection breaks out during rule of (1810), **23**, 622.

Veneti (Vannes), Celtic tribe of Gaul; war with Romans (56 B.C.), **5**, 520-521.

Venetia, see **Venice.**

Venezuela, South American Republic; main treatment, **23**, 597-601; origin of name,

Vergennes, Charles Gravier, Count de (1717-1787), French diplomat; made foreign minister, **12**, 128; advises King Louis XVI to hush up affair of the diamond necklace, **12**, 142; succeeds Maurepas, **12**, 143; originates plan of armed neutrality, **17**, 393.

Vergil, see **Virgil**.

Vergilianus, Juncus (Junius?), Roman senator; conspirator against Claudius (48 A.D.), **6**, 174.

Vergniaud, Pierre Victurnien (1753-1793), French Girondist, orator and statesman; corresponds with king, **12**, 258; a party leader, **12**, 251; a secretary of national convention, **12**, 281; condemns massacres, **12**, 273; pleads for Louis, **12**, 291; votes for king's death, **12**, 292; arrest, **12**, 300; heroic death, **12**, 326.

Verina, Ælia (fifth century A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Leo I; sister of Basiliscus, **6**, 613-614; **7**, 61-62.

Vermandois, Héribert (Herbert) II, Count of (d. 943 A.D.); betrays Charles the Simple, **11**, 16.

Verme, Jacopo del (fifteenth century), Italian soldier and condottiere; campaigns against Armagnac and Hawkwood, **9**, 253-254.

Vermont, a state of the United States; first English settlement near Brattleboro (1724), **23**, 195; battle of Bennington (1777), **23**, 264; declared a state (1777), **23**, 288; requests admission to Union, **23**, 288; makes overtures to Canada, **23**, 288; conflicting claims of New Hampshire and New York to territory, **23**, 288; at close of American Revolution, **23**, 288; admitted to the Union, **23**, 302; represented at Hartford convention, **23**, 338.

Verneuil, town in France; battle (1424), **11**, 188; **13**, 547.

Verneuil, Catherine Henriette de Belzac d'Entragues (1579-1633), mistress of Henry IV, **11**, 410, 414.

Vernier, Théodore (1731-1818), French advocate; president of the convention (first Prairial, May 20th, 1795), **12**, 394, 396.

Vernon, Edward (1684-1757), English admiral; captures Porto-Bello, **10**, 299; **20**, 555; defeated in expedition against Spanish West Indies, **10**, 300; **20**, 555.

Vernon, Sir Richard (d. 1403); taken prisoner at Shrewsbury and executed, **13**, 524.

Veromandui, ancient Belgic tribe; wars with Romans (57 B.C.), **5**, 516, 518.

Verona, town in Italy; battles of (249 A.D.), **6**, 413; (268 A.D.), **6**, 420; (403 A.D.), **6**, 546; (1799), **14**, 531; papal residence fixed at (1181), **8**, 607; independent, **9**, 38; under Can' Grande della Scala, **9**, 155-156; taken by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, **9**, 252; revolts against French, **8**, 553.

Verona, Congress of (1872), **10**, 389; **14**, 588; **15**, 388.

Veroneje, town in Russia; battle of (1612), **17**, 237.

Veronese Easter, massacre of French at Verona (April 17th, 1797), **12**, 442.

Veronese Marches, cities of, form league against Frederick I of Germany (1167), **9**, 54.

Verrazano, Giovanni da (ca. 1480-1527), Italian navigator in French service; explorations of, **22**, 452, 458-463; uncertainty as to fate of, **22**, 463-464.

Verres, Caius (ca. 112-43 B.C.), Roman soldier; as quaestor (82 B.C.) plunders Carbo, **5**, 436; extortions of, in Greece and Sicily, **5**, 454-456; impeachment of, by Cicero, **5**, 462-463.

Versailles, city in France; during Commune (1871), **13**, 183.

Versailles, Alliance of (1756), secret treaty between France and Austria; provisions of, **12**, 71; **14**, 437, 438; **15**, 188; effect on European political situation, **14**, 439, 440.

Versailles, Preliminaries of (1871), convention closing Franco-Prussian War, **15**, 529.

Versailles, Treaty of, see **Versailles, Alliance of**.

Verteuil, Château of, near Bordeaux, France; razed in insurrection of the Fronde (1650), **11**, 507.

Verulamium, Roman city in Britain; destroyed by the Iceni (61 A.D.), **6**, 192.

Verus, Lucius Aurelius (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (130-169 A.D.), colleague of Marcus Aurelius in the empire; adoption of, by Hadrian, **6**, 287; reign of (161-169 A.D.), **6**, 294-296; triumph of, **6**, 295; debauchery and death of, **6**, 296.

Verus, Marcus Annianus, original name of Marcus Aurelius, *q. v.*

Verus Cæsar, Lucius Ælius (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (d. 138 A.D.), father of L. Aurelius Verus; adoption by Hadrian, **6**, 287; character, **6**, 289.

Vervins, town near Laon, France; Peace of (1598), **9**, 481; **10**, 256; **11**, 405; **13**, 531; **19**, 418.

Vesale (Vessalius), Andreas (1514-1564), Belgian physician to Charles V and Philip II, **11**, 350.

Vesontio, Roman name of Besançon, *q. v.*

Vespasian (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus) (9-79 A.D.), Roman emperor 70-79; distinguishes himself in Britain, **6**, 216; **13**, 13; commands in Palestine, **2**, 180-191; **6**, 216; besieges Jotapata, **2**, 180-189; captures Cæsarea, **2**, 191; declared emperor, **6**, 229; reign, **6**, 231-246; fabled miracles of, **6**, 232; returns to Rome, **6**, 233-234; reforms, **6**, 240; rebuilds Rome, **6**, 240-241; Helvidius Priscus and, **6**, 241; repulses Dacians, **24**, 127; bestows citizenship rights in Spain, **6**, 8; **10**, 10; character and end, **6**, 243-244; Suetonius' estimate of, **6**, 244-246; unifies Roman empire, **6**, 256; establishes public libraries, **6**, 347.

Vespers, Sicilian, see **Sicilian Vespers**.

Vespucci, Amerigo (Americus Vespucius)

- 584-658; childhood, **21**, 585-587; coronation, **21**, 590; marriage, **21**, 594-596; exchanges visits with Louis Philippe, **13**, 78; complains of Palmerston to Lord John Russell, **21**, 607; accepts Lord John Russell's resignation, **21**, 612; Schleswig-Holstein Question, **21**, 628; averts war with Germany, **21**, 629; becomes Empress of India (1877), **21**, 639; **22**, 205; suzerainty over Transvaal, **21**, 644; Jubilees, **21**, 651; Uitlanders' petition to, **22**, 300; last year and death, **21**, 654-655; character-sketch, **21**, 588, 656.
- Victoria**, Guadalupe (1789-1843), Mexican soldier and politician; as president of Mexico 1825-1828, **23**, 624.
- Victoria**, Maria Anna, queen of José I of Portugal; marriage (1729), **10**, 523.
- Victoria**, Mary Louisa, of Coburg (d. 1861), duchess of Kent; mother of Queen Victoria, **21**, 585.
- Victorinus**, C. Aufidius, Roman legate in Germany (161 A.D.); repels Chatti, **6**, 294.
- Victorinus**, M. Piavvoni (d. 268 A.D.), Roman general; one of the Thirty Tyrants; assassinated, **6**, 419.
- Victualling Brothers**, society of freebooters; assemble in Wismar and Rostock, **16**, 203-204; aid Holstein against Denmark, **16**, 205; suppressed by Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, **16**, 209.
- Vidfadine**, Ivar (d. 647 A.D.), Scandinavian chief; place in history, **16**, 36.
- Vienna** (Roman Vindobona), capital of Austria-Hungary; Marcus Aurelius dies at (180 A.D.), **6**, 304; sieges of (1276), **14**, 153; (1529), **24**, 349; (1683), **14**, 393; **24**, 64; **24**, 389; (1809), **12**, 572; (1848), **14**, 648.
- Vienna**, Congress of (1814-1815), reconstructing Europe after Napoleonic wars, **9**, 578; **10**, 541; **14**, 577, 580; **15**, 323; **17**, 490; **21**, 480.
- Vienna**, Diet of (1848), **14**, 645 seq.
- Vienna**, Supplementary Act of (1820), **15**, 374; the Krach, financial crisis, in (1873), **15**, 46.
- Vienna**, Treaties and Peaces of (1606), **14**, 326; (1731), **14**, 1; (1735), **10**, 297, 303; **12**, 29; (1738), **9**, 533; (1809), see Schönbrunn, Treaty of (1815), **24**, 108; text, **15**, 594; (1864), **15**, 484; (1866), **15**, 30.
- Vienne** (Vienna), city in France; siege of (500 A.D.), **7**, 472; captured by Saracens (737 A.D.), **7**, 498; Charlemagne's bounty to, **7**, 538; council of (1307), **11**, 83; (1311), **8**, 458, 625.
- Vienne**, John de (d. 1396), French admiral; governor of Calais, **18**, 465; incites Scots to invade England, **18**, 498; brings French soldiers into Scotland, **21**, 153.
- Vieux Cordelier**, French political journal; started by Camille Desmoulins, **12**, 335.
- Vigevano**, town in Italy; battle of (1849), **14**, 659.
- Vigilius**, Pope 540-555 A.D.; nominee of Theodora, **8**, 530; charity of, **7**, 413; appeals to Justinian, **7**, 418.
- Vigilius** (fifth century A.D.), interpreter of embassy to Huns; rashness and treachery, **7**, 57-59.
- Vigilius van Zwychen van Ayta** (1507-1577), Dutch jurist and statesman; president of privy council, **13**, 388; supports king, **13**, 391, 392; persuades duke of Alva to lower taxes, **13**, 425; resumes presidency, **13**, 440.
- Vignoles**, Étienne, see La Hire.
- Vikings**, bands of Norse sea-kings of the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries; age of, **16**, 33-101; ravage coasts of Spain and France (ninth century), **8**, 204-205; Harold the Fairhaired of Norway leads expedition against (ninth century), **21**, 14; see also Northmen.
- Vikramaditya**, title borne by various ancient kings of India, **2**, 495, 498, 500, 505, 506, 506 note; era of, **25**, 670.
- Világos**, town in Hungary; battle of (1849), **14**, 657.
- Villach**, town in Austria; Turks defeated at (1492), **24**, 337.
- Villafranca**, town in Italy; Peace of (1859), **9**, 606; **15**, 17; **21**, 627.
- Villa-Hermosa**, Carlos, Duke of (d. 1692), governor of Spanish Netherlands; ordered to lay down arms, **11**, 588.
- Villani**, family of Florentine historians; Giovanni (d. 1348), Matteo (d. 1361), and Filippo (d. 1404), **9**, 196, 202.
- Villaret de Joyeuse**, Louis Thomas, Count (1750-1812), French admiral; in battle off Brest (1794), **12**, 381-382.
- Villa Rica**, first town founded (1519) in Mexico by Cortes, **23**, 511.
- Villars**, Louis Hector, Duke of (1653-1739), marshal of France; envoy to Vienna, **11**, 611; dismissed by elector of Bavaria, **14**, 399; in War of Spanish Succession, **11**, 611, 612, 621-622, 624, 625, 626-627; **14**, 414, 417; **20**, 477, 487, 488; suppresses revolt of Camisards, **11**, 617; negotiates for peace, **14**, 417; death, **12**, 28-29.
- Villaviciosa or Viçosa**, town in Portugal; battle (1665), **10**, 517.
- Villa Viciosa**, village in Spain; battle (1710), **11**, 625; **20**, 478.
- Villebon**, Chevalier, French colonial officer; asserts claims to New England coast (1698), **23**, 81.
- Villehardouin**, Geoffrey de (ca. 1150-ca. 1213), historian of fifth crusade; made marshal of Romania, **7**, 284; **8**, 416; probable death, **7**, 296; as author, **11**, 60.
- Villehardouin**, Geoffrey de (d. 1223), prince of Achaia and nephew of the historian; invades Peloponnesus, **7**, 290; made prince of Romania, **8**, 416.
- Villehardouin**, William (1246-1277), prince of Achaia; released by Emperor Michael VIII, **7**, 312.
- Villèle**, Count Jean Baptiste Séraphin Joseph de (1773-1854), French statesman; min-

22, 596; acknowledges Richard Cromwell lord-protector of England, **22**, 597; establishes universal suffrage, **22**, 598; banishes Quakers (1658), **22**, 598; relations to New Netherlands, **23**, 22; explorations of settlers, **23**, 47; third revision of statutes (1661), **23**, 124-125; given to Culpeper and Arlington (1672), **23**, 126; Bacon's rebellion in (1676), **23**, 126 seq.; under Berkeley (1676), **23**, 131; under Lord Culpeper, **23**, 132; a royal province under Effingham (1684), **23**, 133; under William III, **23**, 135; treats with Six Nations, **23**, 168; troops of, at Braddock's defeat, **23**, 208; resists Stamp Act (1765), **23**, 232; opposes Treason Act (1769), **23**, 235; attempts to restrict slave-trade (1770), **23**, 237; part of, in events leading to revolution, **23**, 230-240; in establishment of Union **23**, 290; cedes Western territories (1784) **23**, 288; secedes from Union (1861), **23**, 410; West Virginia made a state (1863), **23**, 410; campaigns in, during Civil War, **23**, 430, 431, 432, 433, 436-440, 441, 457; "Pierpont Government" organized in western counties of, **23**, 461; re-admitted to Union (1870), **23**, 464, 465.

Virginia, Army of (1862), a Federal army during American Civil War, **23**, 432, 433.

Virginia Company, English company formed for colonising and trading with America; formation (1606), **22**, 567, 568; "Pilgrim Fathers" and, **13**, 569 note; **22**, 609; dissolved by James I (1624), **22**, 588; see also **London Company** and **Plymouth Company**.

Virginius, Lucius, father of Virginia, *q. v.*

Viriathus (d. ca. 139 B.C.), Lusitanian chief; war with Rome, **5**, 317-318; **10**, 8; death, **5**, 318; **10**, 8.

Viridomarus or **Britomartus**, chief of Insubrian Gauls; defeated by Romans (221 B.C.), **5**, 237.

Virius, Lupus, see **Lupus Virius**.

Virtu, Count of, see **Visconti, Gian Galeazzo**.

Visandus, Gothic standard-bearer at battle of the Milvian Bridge (537 A.D.); bravery of, **7**, 400.

Viscellinus, Spurius Cassius (fifth century B.C.), Roman consul; proposes first agrarian law (ca. 486 B.C.), **5**, 129.

Vischer, Peter (ca. 1460-1540), German sculptor and founder; work of, in Nuremberg, **14**, 278.

Visconti, Astorre (d. 1412), natural son of Barnabò Visconti; attempts to dispossess Filippo Maria Visconti, **9**, 257; character and death, **9**, 257.

Visconti, Azzo (1302-1339), lord of Milan, son of Galeazzo I; in battle of Altomascio, **9**, 141-142; re-purchases Milan from Ludwig of Bavaria, **9**, 157, 243; cedes sovereignty of Milan to John of Bohemia, **9**, 157; extends dominions of his house, **9**, 243.

Visconti, Barnabò (1319-1385), lord of Bergamo, Brescia, Crema and Cremona,

joint-ruler of Milan; joint-ruler of Milan with brother Galeazzo II, **9**, 244; sends John Hawkwood to Pisa, **9**, 245; Urban V forms league against, **9**, 247; forces papal legates to eat bull of excommunication against, **9**, 247; leagued with Florence, **9**, 249, 333; power and tyranny, **9**, 246, 250; imprisoned by nephew Gian Galeazzo, **9**, 250, 251.

Visconti, Beatrice (Beatrice di Tenda), wife of Filippo Maria Visconti; put to death by husband (1418), **9**, 258.

Visconti, Bianca, natural daughter of Filippo Maria Visconti; marries Francesco Sforza, (ca. 1441), **9**, 258.

Visconti, Filippo Maria (1391-1447), last Visconti duke of Milan, son of Gian Galeazzo Visconti; succeeds to dukedom, **9**, 257; makes Carmagnola commander of army, **9**, 257; wars of, against pope, Alfonso of Aragon and Italian powers, **9**, 257, 258; sends force against Swiss, **16**, 585; Francesco Sforza and, **9**, 258; kills his wife Beatrice, **9**, 258; character, **9**, 258.

Visconti, Gabriello, natural son of Gian Galeazzo Visconti; invested with part of father's dominions (1402), **9**, 256; sells Pisa to Florence, **9**, 256.

Visconti, Galeazzo I (1277-1328), lord of Milan; son of Matteo "the Great"; **9**, 132, 140; Ludwig of Bavaria and, **9**, 149, 157.

Visconti, Galeazzo II (1320-1378), lord of Como, Pavia, Novara, Asti and Tortona, joint-ruler of Milan, nephew of Giovanni; joint-rule of, in Milan with brother Barnabò Visconti, **9**, 244, 246; death, **9**, 250.

Visconti, Gian Galeazzo (1347-1402), first duke of Milan, son of Galeazzo (II) Visconti; marries sister of Emperor Charles V, **9**, 250; deposes and imprisons his uncle Barnabò, **9**, 250, 251, 347; Lombardy submits to, **9**, 251; marries Isabella of Valois, **11**, 142; design to conquer all Italy, **9**, 252; infamous policy of, **9**, 252; attacked by Florence, **9**, 253-255; purchases title of duke from Emperor Wenceslaus, **9**, 254; ravages Tuscany and Mantua, **9**, 255; bestows gifts on Byzantine emperor Manuel II, **7**, 333; founds Cathedral of Milan and Certosa of Pavia, **9**, 255; dies in midst of conquests, **9**, 255, 256; character, **9**, 251, 252.

Visconti, Gian Maria (1389-1412), duke of Milan, son of Gian Galeazzo Visconti; territories of, greatly reduced, **9**, 256; barbarities of, **9**, 257; assassinated, **9**, 257.

Visconti, Giovanni (John), (1290-1354), prelate and lord of Milan, brother of Lucchino Visconti; acquires Bologna and Genoa, **9**, 243, 244.

Visconti, Lucchino (1287-1349), lord of Milan, son of Matteo "the Great"; character and career, **9**, 243.

Visconti, Margaret, wife of Francis of Postlerla; Lucchino Visconti puts to death (1341), **9**, 161.

Visconti, Matteo "the Great" (1250-1322), ruler of Milan, nephew of Ottone Vis-

rog (1825), **17**, 528; at death of Alexander (1825), **17**, 531; made minister of imperial court (1826), **17**, 539.

Vollmar, Georg Heinrich von (1850-), German politician; socialistic views, **15**, 547.

Volscians, an ancient people of Central Italy; league with Romans, **5**, 83; pressure of, on Latins, **5**, 121; wars with Romans (483-400 B.C.), **5**, 142-143, 145-149; (390-382 B.C.), **5**, 175-176; wars with Samnites (343-341 B.C.), **5**, 180, 183; conquest by Romans (338 B.C.), **5**, 185; admission to Roman citizenship, **5**, 206, 210-211.

Volscius Fictor, Marcus, Roman tribune (461 B.C.); accuses Cæso Cincinnatus, **5**, 150; condemned and banished, **5**, 151.

Voltaire (François Marie Arouet) (1694-1778), French writer; career, **12**, 111-113; as an opponent of the church, **12**, 50; contributes to encyclopædia, **12**, 63; friendship with Frederick the Great, **15**, 247-250; last days, **12**, 136; **15**, 250.

Volterra, see Volaterræ.

Volturcius, or Vulturcius, Titus, a Roman conspirator with Catiline (63 B.C.), **5**, 488.

Volumnia (ca. 391 B.C.), Roman matron, mother of Caius Marcius Coriolanus; character of, **5**, 145; persuades Caius Marcius to withdraw the Volscians from Rome, **5**, 148.

Volumnius, Lucius, Roman consul 296 B.C.; defeats Samnites, **5**, 195-196.

Voluntary Association (1584), association for the security of person of Queen Elizabeth of England, **19**, 359.

Volusenus, see Quadratus, Caius Volusenus.

Volusianus (d. 253 A.D.), son of Gallus; associated in the empire, **6**, 414.

Volusius Saturninus, Lucius (37 B.C.-56 A.D.), Roman consul 3 A.D.; wealth of, **6**, 196.

Voncq, town in France; battle of (1870), **13**, 156.

Vondel, Joost van der (1578-1679), Dutch dramatist; characterization of, **13**, 594-595.

Vonones I, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XVIII.

Vonones II, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XXII.

Vorontzov, Count Alexander (d. 1806), Russian statesman; threatens rupture with France (1803), **17**, 445.

Vortigern (d. 485 A.D.), British chieftain; leader of National party, **18**, 32; asks aid of Hengist and Horsa, **18**, 35; conflicts with the Jutes, **18**, 36; death, **18**, 36.

Vossem, Treaty of (1673), peace concluded between Louis XIV and Frederick William, **11**, 579; **15**, 140.

Voulon, village in France; battle of (507 A.D.), **7**, 473.

Voyislav, Stephen (eleventh century), Serbian chief; revolt against Greeks, **24**, 189.

Vredeland, Dutch colony near New Amsterdam; attacked by Indians (1643), **23**, 12.

Vries, David de, see DeVries, David.

Vries, Hiddes de (d. 1666), Dutch admiral; in battle of Dover, **13**, 626 seq., 629.

Vrishabha, traditional king of India (fifth century A.D.), **2**, 500.

Vselov (d. 1101), prince of Polotsk; at war with Iziaslov, **17**, 122 seq.; as hero of tradition, **17**, 123.

Vsevelod (d. 1093), prince of Kiev 1078-1093; at war with Polovtsi, **17**, 122 seq.; reign, **17**, 124; **24**, 17; death, **17**, 124.

Vukashin, king of Servia 1366-1371; founds independent monarchy in southern Servia, **24**, 193.

Vukassovitch, Baron Philip von (1755-1809), Russian soldier; expels Moreau from Turin (1798), **17**, 433 seq.

Vulcan, Roman god of fire; worship of, **6**, 201.

Vulsinii, town in Tuscany; birthplace of Sejanus, **6**, 143.

Vulso, Cn. Manlius, Roman consul 189 B.C.; war with Galatians, **5**, 299-300.

Vulso Longus, Lucius Manlius, Roman consul 256 B.C.; colleague of Regulus, **5**, 221; at battle of Ecnomus, **5**, 222; recalled, **5**, 223.

Vulture Stele (Stèle des Vautours), monument of Eannatum, king of Shirpurla (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 343, 353-354.

Vulturnus, battle of, see Capua.

Vyvyan, Sir Richard Rawlinson (1803-1879), English politician; opposes dissolution of parliament (1831), **21**, 552.

- 398-399; revolt of Owen Glendower (1400), **18**, 517-518.
- Walewski, Count Alexandre Florian Joseph Colonna (1810-1868), French politician; at Congress of Paris (1856), **15**, 14; despatch to English government, **21**, 620.
- Walid, Ommayyad caliph 705-715 A.D.; reign and conquests, **8**, 183-185; defeated by Leo III, **7**, 204.
- Walid II, Omayyad caliph 743-744 A.D.; caliphate, **8**, 187-188.
- Walker, George (1618-1690), Irish clergyman; at siege of Londonderry, **21**, 427; at battle of the Boyne, **21**, 430.
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- Whiskey Insurrection, an uprising of distillers in Western Pennsylvania (1794); suppression of, during Washington's second administration, **23**, 302.
- Whiskey Ring, an association of distillers and United States government officials, formed to defraud the government; first brought to light (1875), **23**, 472.
- Whitaker, Sir Frederick (1812-1891), British colonial statesman; premier of New Zealand, **22**, 261.
- Whitby, town in Yorkshire, England; synod of (664 A.D.), **18**, 54.
- White, John (fl. 1585-1590), English colonist; governor of Raleigh's proposed colony, **22**, 560; returns to England to solicit aid for Roanoke, **22**, 561.
- White, John (1575-1648), English clergyman; attempts settlement on Cape Ann, **22**, 639; establishes colony at Naumkeag, **22**, 639.
- White, Sir George Stuart (1835-), English soldier; appointed to command in Natal, **22**, 302, 319; opening campaign in Natal, **22**, 305; besieged in Ladysmith (1899), **22**, 305, 309.
- White, Sir Thomas (1492-1567), English philanthropist; founder of St. John's College of Oxford, **19**, 259.
- White, Thomas (sixteenth century), English naval officer; in war against Spain, **19**, 410.
- White, Thomas (1630-1698), English prelate, bishop of Peterborough; one of the seven bishops to present petition against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 396-397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398-400.

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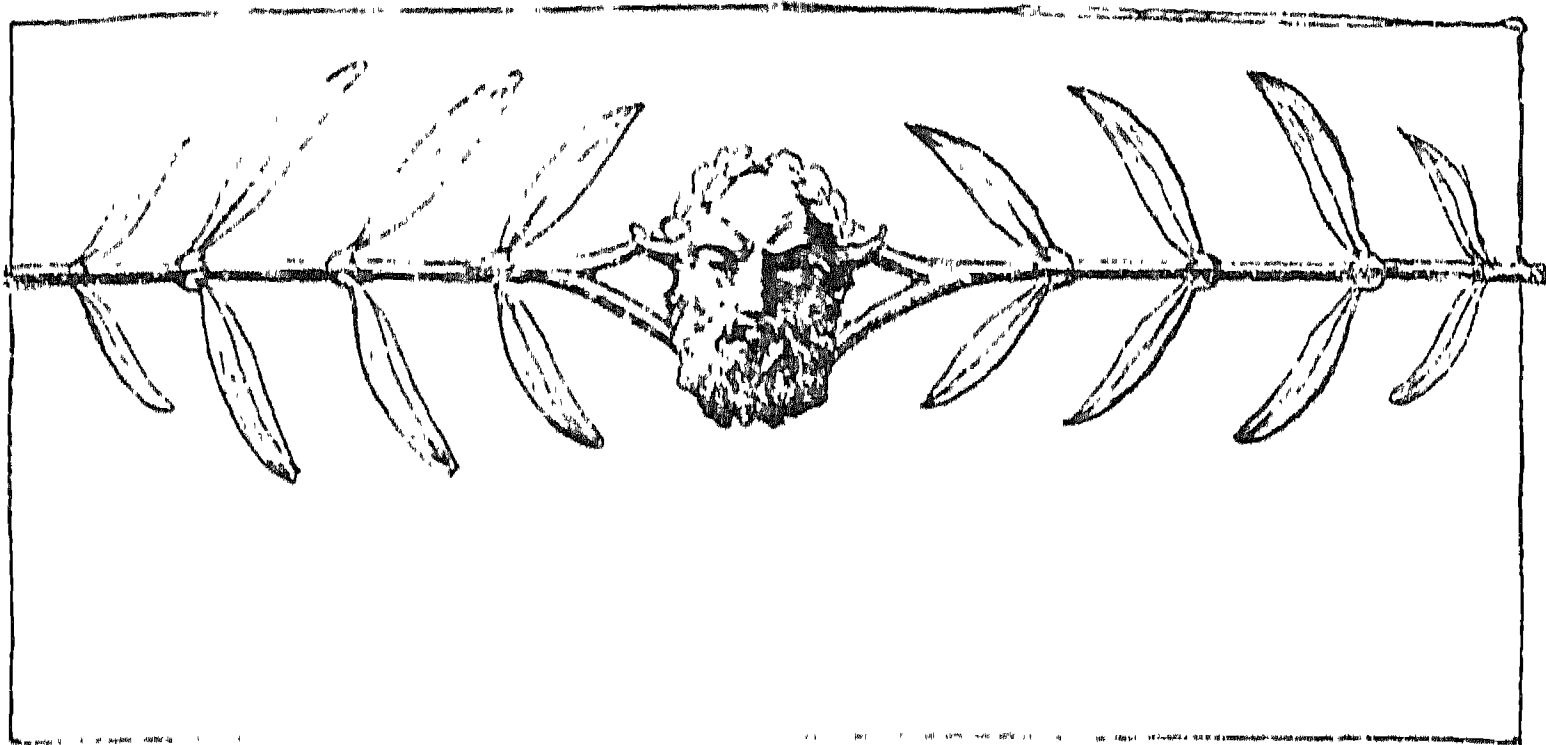
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A LIST OF THE AUTHORS QUOTED, WITH SPECIFIC (VOLUME AND PAGE) REFERENCE TO THE WORKS FROM WHICH THE EXCERPTS ARE MADE AND SIMILAR REFERENCE TO THE PAGES OF THE PRESENT WORK; CONSTITUTING A GUIDE TO THE LITERATURE OF WORLD-HISTORY AS REPRESENTED IN THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

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THE foregoing list includes the names of all the historical works from which direct quotations are made in THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY. The editors take pleasure in acknowledging their indebtedness to each of these works, and to a large number of others that were at one time or another consulted, though not specifically quoted. For the former it is hoped that the Bibliographical Index will in itself be taken as a specific acknowledgment of our sense of obligation. Editorial indebtedness to each work there named is implied in the reference itself. But in addition we desire to make further acknowledgment of the courtesy of various authors and publishers who have granted us permission to make sundry extracts from their copyright works, as named below. Our appreciation is none the less marked because in many cases we were unable to avail ourselves of the opportunity thus courteously extended.

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APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGICAL ERAS OF ALL NATIONS, TOGETHER WITH A TABLE OF CORRESPONDING DATES

IN order to obtain an accurate measurement of the lapse of time, it is necessary first to have a stable unit of measurement, and secondly a fixed point from which to measure. In the infancy of the world mankind had not learnt the value of either of these standards, and it was only when their importance came to be realised that reliable history became possible.

The Egyptians, for instance, reckoned by the years of a reign, and their reigns and dynasties had no fixed point from which to start; so that this double uncertainty probably means that the exact dates of Egyptian chronology will remain for ever insoluble. Similarly in early Indian history there are no fewer than eighteen separate eras, and the difficulty of reconciling these with one another, or with other eras, makes any early Indian date very uncertain.

But very gradually this uncertainty disappeared. The annual cycle, in one form or another, became recognised as the unit of time, and the Julian year has been accepted by western nations since its inauguration by Julius Cæsar in 46 B.C. The chronological basis of history became gradually simplified as nations or groups of nations successively adopted the annual cycle and a fixed starting-point. The most important of these groups in ancient times were the Babylonian, the Greek, and the Roman.

In the history of Babylonia the fixed point from which time was reckoned was the era of Nabonassar, beginning with the year 747 B.C. Among the Greeks the reckoning was by Olympiads, a group of four years, the point of departure being the year in which Corœbus was victor in the Olympian Games—namely in 776 B.C. The Roman chronology started from the foundation of the city of Rome, different dates being assigned for that event, but the one generally adopted being that given by Varro—753 B.C. It is noteworthy how nearly contemporaneous these three epochs are, all coming near the middle of the eighth century B.C.; but the era of Nabonassar was the only one that came into actual usage at the time of its date. The reformation of the calendar by Julius Cæsar led to the adoption of the Julian era, beginning on January 1st, 45 B.C., which was used with various modifications throughout the time of the Roman Empire. The Christian era, which is now in general use in Europe and throughout the civilised world, was introduced into Italy in the sixth century. In addition to it the other eras in modern use are the Hegira, the Jewish Calendar, China's Anno Regni, the Saka and Vikramâditya eras in India, and the Meiji era in Japan.

THE ERA OF NABONASSAR

This era is of great importance in the history of astronomy, having been generally followed by Hipparchus and Ptolemy. It is believed to have been in

eras were used at different epochs, such as the Cæsarean era, the Julian era, the era of Spain, the Augustan era, and the Diocletian era; but all of these were founded on the Julian reckoning.

THE CHRISTIAN ERA

The Christian era, which is now universally employed in European countries and amongst some Eastern nations, is supposed to date backwards and forwards from the birth of Christ, or from January 1st in the 776th Olympic year, the 753rd from the foundation of Rome, and the 4614th of the Julian period. This epoch was introduced into Italy in the sixth century by Dionysius the Little, a Roman abbot, and began to be used in Gaul in the eighth century, though it did not come into common use in that country until a century later. From extant charters it is known to have been in use in England before the close of the eighth century. Before its adoption the usual practice in Latin countries was to distinguish the years by their number in the cycle of Indiction, that being a cycle of fifteen years commencing on January 1st, 313 A.D. An inconvenience of the Christian era to the scientific historian is that its commencement is placed at an intermediate point in world-history, necessitating a double reckoning. As there is no year 0, which should logically and mathematically intervene between 1 B.C. and 1 A.D., there is an interruption in the regular succession of the numbers; and in the years preceding the era, the leap years instead of falling on the fourth, eighth, twelfth years, etc., fall or ought to fall on the first, fifth, ninth, etc. These discrepancies do not exist in the Julian period, which is superior on purely mathematical grounds.

The Christian era, moreover, is divided within itself into two systems, called respectively the New Style and the Old Style. After the lapse of many centuries it was discovered that the 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days allowed in the year by the Julian Calendar was too much. The true length of the year is 365·24219 days, which for convenience is made 365·2425 days, or three days less than the Julian reckoning in 400 years. In 1582 A.D. the difference between the calendar year and the solar year amounted to ten days, and the calendar was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII, who omitted ten days from the current year, and decided that thenceforward leap year should not count in the three odd hundred periods of four centuries. Thus the years 1600 and 2000 are leap years, but 1700, 1800 and 1900 are common years. The Gregorian Calendar or New Style was not adopted in England until 1752, when the error amounted to eleven days. It is now used in all European countries with the exception of Russia, Servia, and Greece, which still cling to the Julian Calendar or Old Style. The difference between the two styles since 1900 has been thirteen days. The adoption of the New Style in England was the occasion of popular indignation, and it is related that working men paraded the streets carrying banners inscribed with the words, "Give us back our eleven days."

ERA OF THE "CREATION OF THE WORLD"

As the Greek and Roman methods of computing time were connected with certain pagan rites and observances which the Christians held in abhorrence, the latter began at an early period to imitate the Jews in reckoning their years from the supposed period of the creation of the world. The chronological elements on which both Jews and Christians founded their computations for determining this period were derived from the Old Testament narratives, which have been transmitted to us through three distinct channels. These are the

THE INDIAN ERAS

In addition to the Hegira, which is commonly used by Mohammedans in India, a number of different Hindu eras are found throughout Indian history, General Cunningham enumerating no fewer than eighteen in his *Book of Indian Eras*. The chief of these are the Kaliyuga, Vikramâditya, Saka, and the Buddhist and Jaina eras. The Kaliyuga or fourth age of Hindu chronology is the ancient historical era, which is supposed to date from the Mahabharata war in 3102 B.C. The era of the Kaliyuga was in use down to the time of Varâha Mihira (505 A.D.), who first introduced the use of the Saka era into astronomical works. The Vikramâditya Samvat, or era of Vikramâditya, is reckoned from the vernal equinox of the year 57 B.C. and the completion of the Kaliyuga year 3044. It is used all over northern India, except in Bengal, where the Saka era has been generally adopted. The Saka era is more generally used than any other Indian era, being specially employed by Indian astronomers after the time of Varâha Mihira. The reckoning of the era begins with the vernal equinox of the Kaliyuga year 3179, or 78 A.D. But as the Indians count only by completed years, the year 1 begins with the vernal equinox of Kaliyuga 3180, or 79 A.D. In northern and southern India it is usually employed together with the luni-solar calendar; but in Bengal it is generally used with the solar calendar. In converting Saka dates into Christian reckoning, 78 years must be added to the given date. The Buddhist and Jaina eras date respectively from the deaths of Buddha and Mahavira, which are themselves more or less uncertain. Mr. Vincent Smith, the latest authority, assigns 487 B.C. for the death of Buddha, and places that of Mahavira a few years previously; but the traditional dates are 544 B.C. and 527 B.C. respectively.

THE CHINESE ERA

Since the year 163 B.C. Chinese writers have adopted the practice of dating the year from the accession of the reigning emperor. An emperor on succeeding to the throne, gives a name to the years of his reign. He ordains, for example, that they shall be called Ta-te. In consequence of this edict the following year is called the first of Ta-te, and the succeeding years the second, third, fourth, etc. of Ta-te, and so on, until it pleases the same emperor or his successor to ordain that the years shall be called by some other appellation. The periods thus formed are called by the Chinese Nien-hao. According to this method of dating the years a new era commences with every selected reign; and the year in the Christian era corresponding to a Chinese date can only be found when we have before us a catalogue of the Nien-hao with their relation to the years of the Christian era.

JAPANESE ERAS

The Japanese, like the Chinese, reserve for the emperor the privilege of appointing year-names (*nengo*), and for that reason the attempt to introduce the Gregorian Calendar into Japan has been a failure, while at the same time the multiplicity of year-names is a great source of confusion in chronology. Hardly any Japanese knows all the year-names even of his own country. There are a few salient periods which stand out for their connection with history or art, such as the Nara period (eighth century A.D.); the Engi period (901-923 A.D.), celebrated for the legislation then undertaken; the Heian period, lasting for about eleven centuries, from the Nara period to the beginning of the present Imperial régime; the Genroku period (1688-1704), a

TABLE OF CORRESPONDING ERAS

	Christian Era.	Julian Period.	Olympian Era.	Roman Era.	Era of Nabonassar.	Jewish Era.	Mohammedan Era.	Kali-yuga Era.
Julian Period .	4713 B.C.	1						
	4000 "	714						
Jewish Era . .	3760 "	954	...	...	...	1		
Indian Era . .	3102 "	1616	...	...	...	650	...	1
	3000 "	1714	...	...	...	762	...	101
	2000 "	2714	...	...	...	1762	...	1101
	1000 "	3714	...	...	...	2762	...	2101
Olympian Era .	776 "	3938	1	...	...	2986	...	2325
Roman Era . .	753 "	3961	6	1	...	3009	...	2348
Nabonassar's Era	747 "	3947	8	6	1	3003	...	2354
	500 "	4214	70	254	246	3262	...	2601
	400 "	4314	95	354	346	3362	...	2701
Seleucid Era .	311 "	4413	117 II	443	435	3451	...	2790
	300 "	4414	120	454	446	3462	...	2801
	200 "	4514	145	554	546	3562	...	2901
	100 "	4614	170	654	646	3662	...	3001
Julian Era . .	45 "	4669	183 IV	709	701	3717	...	3057
Christian Era .	1 A.D.	4713	195	754	747	3762	...	3102
	100 "	4813	219 IV	853	...	3861	...	3201
	200 "	4913	244 IV	953	...	3961	...	3301
	300 "	5013	269 IV	1053	...	4061	...	3401
	400 "	5113	294 IV	1153	...	4161	...	3501
	500 "	5213	...	...	...	4261	...	3601
	600 "	5313	...	...	...	4361	...	3701
Hegira . . .	622 "	5335	...	...	...	4383	1	3723
	700 "	5413	...	...	...	4461	81	3801
	800 "	5513	...	...	...	4561	184	3901
	900 "	5613	...	...	...	4661	287-8	4001
	1000 "	5713	...	...	...	4761	391	4101
	1100 "	5813	...	...	...	4861	494	4201
	1200 "	5913	...	...	...	4961	597	4301
	1300 "	6013	...	...	...	5061	700	4401
	1500 "	6213	...	...	...	5261	906	4601
	1600 "	6313	...	...	...	5361	1009	4701
	1700 "	6413	...	...	...	5461	1112	4801
French Era . .	1793 "	6506	...	...	...	5554	1208	4894
	1800 "	6513	...	...	...	5561	1215	4901
Japanese Era .	1868 "	6581	...	...	...	5629	1283	4969
	1900 "	6613	...	...	...	5661	1318	5001
	1907 "	6620	...	...	...	5668	1325	5008

direct traces of Egyptian origin. The standard yard of 36 inches (1496 A.D.) still exists, and is probably the same length as the old Saxon yard of 950 A.D. This in turn probably came from the Britons. Similarly our bushels and gallons seem to have come from the old Egyptian cylinder, which was displaced by the apit of Aahmes in 1600 B.C.; and thus we find traces of a very ancient civilisation in Britain, and also see how in this respect we have preserved our connection with the past better than continental countries.

Babylonia used the unit of the royal cubit nearly as early as Egypt. Buildings in Assyria and Babylonia show a cubit of 20·3 to 20·6 inches, and the temples of Ephesus and Samos in Asia Minor show one of 20·55 and 20·62. On the sitting statue of Gudea found at Telloh (Larsa) in Southern Babylonia is a plan of a tower, and alongside it a scale known as the scale of Gudea. There is no certainty what the scale means, but the strong presumption is that it indicates the linear measures of that period for building purposes; and as it is the only vestige of an early linear measure yet found out of Egypt, it is naturally a scale of considerable importance in investigations of the lengths of early cubits. "It may have been used," says Sir Charles Warren, "only locally, or throughout the land; it may have been used for temples, or for all building purposes; but whatever purpose it was designed for, it is evidently a linear measure of some kind." The early measures of capacity and weights of the Babylonians, as well as their linear units, seem to have coincided with the early Egyptian system; but in later years the two nations developed along different lines, and the Babylonians evolved two systems, one of which was adopted by the Semitic races and the other by the Sumerians and Akkadians. The Hebrew system of weights and measures which is found in the Bible was derived from Babylonia; the Solonian and Early Roman measures of capacity are identical with those of Babylon; while the Grecian and Roman measures are larger by about two per cent.

WEIGHTS

The texts, such as the Ebers papyrus and the Rhind Mathematical papyrus, which give so much information on the measures of ancient Egypt are disappointingly silent on the subject of weights. "That the art of weighing was known in Egypt from the earliest historic times," says Mr. Griffith, "is proved by an ancient stone weight, on which is engraved the cartouche of Khufu. There is also in the British Museum a greenstone weight, of conical form, which was found in Egypt, and dates back to 3000 B.C. Balances are figured in the tombs of the Xth, XIth, XIIth, and XIIIth Dynasties; there is the well-known vignette of weighing the soul in the *Book of the Dead*; and some Middle Kingdom texts are full of references to justice as typified by the equipoise of the balance. Yet in the inscriptions and papyri there is only one reference to weights before the XVIIIth Dynasty. Even in that dynasty it appears that the only substances ordinarily weighed are minerals, gold, silver, copper, and lapis lazuli. In later times incense, and in Ptolemaic times honey and drugs are added to the list. Bartering gold and silver must have led to the invention of the scales, and it was only by slow degrees that weighing was applied to an ever-widening range of practical and scientific uses."

Weights appear to have originated independently of measures, but based on the same unit of measurement, the palm; at first the cubic palm, crammed with grains of barley, which were found to number on an average 4,000. As time went on, weights were connected up with measures, and it was found that a cubic palm of water by weight was more easy to deal with than grains of barley

many respects a silver drachm in the fifth century in Greece would go almost as far as a sovereign with us. The Roman libra or pound was from the earliest times used alike for money and other commodities. At first pieces of copper were cast, in all parts of Roman Italy, of the weight of a pound and of the various fractions of a pound. Soon the standard of the coins fell rapidly, but the weight remained unchanged. When, at a far later period, the coinages of silver and gold were introduced at Rome, the gold and silver pieces were struck so many to the pound; and this standard remained unchanged as late as the time of Diocletian and Constantine. Owing to the depreciation of the denarius, Constantine put the Roman monetary system on a gold standard, striking 72 aurei and 1,000 milliarense to the pound of gold; but silver never recovered its position, and by the end of the fourth century had disappeared from circulation. Thenceforward the money of Rome was gold and bronze exclusively, and this system descended to the nations that inherited Rome's imperial position. The Burgundian laws make no mention of silver, and the Franks coined little or none of it before the era of Pepin and Charlemagne. From Charlemagne dates the adoption of the *libra denariorum*, with its divisions into 20 silver *solidi*, and 240 silver pence, as the standard money of the greater part of Europe. The English system of pounds, shillings, and pence was derived from the Tower pound, abolished in 1527, which in turn was derived through the Saxon pound of 5,400 grains from the Alexandrian talent, consisting of 60 minæ of 5,463 grains each. Thus our money, like our weights, is of Saxon, not Norman descent, though it also owes a debt to the coinage of Charlemagne.

THE METRIC AND DECIMAL SYSTEMS

Though no line can be drawn between ancient and modern metrology, yet, owing partly to neglect and partly to the scarcity of materials, there is a gap of more than a thousand years over which the connection of units of measure is largely guess-work, and even our knowledge of the coinage systems of Europe is only drawn from isolated references in Froissart and similar writers. This state of uncertainty was brought to an end on the Continent by the adoption of the metric system by France in 1799. This system is now obligatory in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, the Argentine Republic, Spain, Greece, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Servia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Venezuela; while it is permissive in Egypt, the United States, Great Britain and part of the colonies, Japan, Russia, and Turkey. Along with it goes the decimal system of coinage; but as a rule the coinage of a country is first put on a decimal footing. In no country is the metric system in use without decimal coinage; but Denmark, Russia, Canada, and the United States have for many years used a decimal coinage without the metric system.

According to the metric system the unit of weight is the gramme, which is the weight of a cubic centimetre of water distilled to its maximum of density. The multiples of the gramme, proceeding in decimal order, are distinguished by the prefixes deca-, hecto-, kilo-, and myria- from the Greek, and the subdivisions by deci-, centi-, and milli- from the Latin. But in popular usage the terms kilo and gramme are alone employed, and 9 kilos 7 hectogrammes 5 decagrammes 3 grammes become 9 kilos 753 grammes. The unit of measure of length is the metre, which represents a very close theoretical approximation to the ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the North Pole, on the meridian of Paris. The multiples and subdivisions of the metre are the same as those of the gramme, and as in the case of the gramme the

TABLE OF CORRESPONDING MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEYS

COUNTRY.	MEASURES.				WEIGHTS.			MONEYS.		
	DIGIT.	PALM.	CUBIT.	DISTANCE.	GRAIN.	OUNCE.	POUND.	COPPER.	SILVER.	GOLD.
BRITISH	inch	foot = 3 cubit	yard = double cubit.	mile	grain	ounce	pound	penny	shilling	pound
EGYPTIAN	inch (primitive)	palm = 3 ins.	cubit = 20·6 ins.	ater = 4 miles	grain (ancient)	kat = 120 grs.	uten = 10 kats	...	talent (Alexandrian)	talent
BABYLONIAN	inch	Babylonian foot = 12·4 ins.	Assyrian cubit = 21·3 ins.	...	shekel = 260 grs.	mina = 250 shekels	talent = 60 minas	...	silver shekel	gold shekel
HEBREW	...	...	Persian cubit = 25·1 ins.	...	gerah = 16 grs.	shekel = 320 grs.	talent = 960,000 grs.	...	shekel	talent
GREEK	daktylos = ·7281 in.	pous = ·9708 ft.	orguia = 5·8 ft.	parasang = 3·3 miles	drachm = 67·5 grs. (Solonian)	mina = 26,750 grs.	talent = 405,000 grs.	obol = 1½d.	drachma = 10d.	mina = £4
ROMAN	uncia = ·9708 in.	pes = ·9708 ft.	cubitus = 1·45 ft.	mille passuum = ·9193 mile	scrupulum = 17 grs.	uncia = 420 grs.	As or libra = 5050 grs.	sestertius = 2½d.	denarius = 10d.	aureus = £1
MEDIEVAL	pouce = 1·0658 in.	pied = 12·73 ins.	toise = 76·73 ins.	lieue de poste = 2·4 miles.	ounce	mark = 8 oz.	pound = 16 oz.	penny (silver) (Charlemagne)	solidus (Charlemagne)	libra (Charlemagne)
METRIC	centimetre = 3 in.	decimetre = 4 ins.	metre = 1 yd. 3½ ins.	kilometre = ·6214 mile.	dekagramme = 25½ drs.	hectagramme = 23 oz. 8½ dr.	kilogramme = 2·2 lbs.	centime (Latin Union)	franc (Latin Union)	10 ft. (Latin Union)
INDIAN	...	...	gaz = 1 yard.	kos = 2½ miles	tola = 180 grs.	seer = 1 kilogramme	maund = 40 kilos	anna = 1d.	rupee = 1s. 4d.	gold mohur = £1
JAPANESE	sun = 1 in.	shaku = 1 ft.	ken = 6 ft.	ri = 2½ miles	rin = 1 gr.	monme = 58 grs.	kin = 1·3 lb.	sen	yen = 2s.	20 yen = £2